The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7491. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1875.---TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

A WEEK AT BRUSSELS—HOW THE TIME WAS SPENT—THE ART GALLERIES, MANUFACTORIES, AND THE PARK—HOW BELGIC ROYALTY CARRIES ITSELF—EXPRESSIONS ON THE QUEEN'S YACHT ACCIDENT.

PENSION STUTS, LUCERNE,
Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1875.

We were so charmed with bright, airy, cheerful Brussels that we remained a week at a pleasant, home-like little inn on the Rue Neuf, called the Hotel Wellington. One of our first visits was to the Grande Place, and the superb old municipal palace, or Hotel de Ville. This has some noble halls, ornamented with historical pictures and fine tapestry. The immense edifice is surmounted by a lofty spire of Gothic fret-work, exquisitely light and graceful. The grand square in front, now used principally as a flower market, has been put to far other uses in times long past. Princely parades and gay tournaments have taken place here, stormy gatherings of the people and, bloody executions. Here the Counts Egmont and Horn were put to death, and here their noble statues stand triumphant over death to-day. But I must confess that when walking about that old square I thought less of its historical and heroic associations than of a bright, quaint, marvelously sweet and tender little figure of romance, which, it seemed to me, must be sitting somewhere there among the flowers—Bebie, the heroine of *Two Little Wooden Shoes*, an exquisitely touching prose idyl, by "Ouida," that goes far to redeem the most exceptionable stories of that brilliant and lawless writer. What life beyond life there is in the creations of genius!—what tenacity and assertiveness of the being that has never been! Not only did we look involuntarily about us in the flower-market and Our Lady's Chapel in St. Gudule, at vesper time, for that lovely, yearning little peasant face, but the prosaic city was still peopled with the strong live characters of *Vanity Fair* and *Villette*. Not the Iron Duke and the chief of the Black Brunswickers were more real to us than they.

The art galleries of Brussels are not very rich, but they repay one for a visit, especially the Musée Weirts, for that is sure to give one a new sensation. The eccentric youth in Grimm's story book, who was unhappy because he did not know how to shudder, would have got his heart's desire here. We "supped full of horrors" during the hour we gave to the sight. The pictures of this strange artist, so popular with the Belgians, seem to me only powerful as madness is powerful. They are painted deliriums, phantasies of frenzy. Some of those dreadful faces haunt me still, pursue me even in my dreams. One I willingly give place to in my memory, as there is about it a grand and terrible beauty. It is that of Napoleon, in the place to which the fiery Belgian's hate consigned him—or, to speak plainly, in hell. In his familiar chapeau and gray surtout, which seem made of asbestos, he stands at bay, in the midst of the flames, with a crowd of frantic women about him, holding out to him legs, arms and heads of his victims, torn with shot and shell, and gashed with sabre-cuts, while mangled limbs, fragments of flesh, and brains are hurtling through the sulphurous air. That face of Napoleon, ashen pale, is set and stern as fate, with a sadness beyond the help of purgatorial pains. Yet the look is scarcely of remorse, or despair, much less of defiance. There is an awful patience about it, that rather suggests Promotheus than Lucifer.

We visited several of the lace manufactories, and were keenly interested in watching the working-out of the exquisite patterns, though almost as imperceptible as the growth of real foliage and flowers, and in regarding the pale, silent workers, who no more regarded us than though they had been so many Fates, weaving out the destiny of monarchs. We went, of course, into the lace-shops, and saw snow-drifts of the costly fabric piled on the counters, and grew distracted at the lovely sight and discontented with Divine Providence, not for not having created us lace-makers, with their attenuated fingers and more attenuated souls, and eyesight surely dying out into untimely darkness, but lace buyers and wearers. Gay ladies of the court, with "human creatures' lives" wrought into their flounces, weary sighs into their dainty sashes, and white ghosts of the flowers of youth and hope floating even in their bridal veils.

One lovely night we all filed into the great concert garden in the Park, and took a table, and sat under the shadowy trees and festal lights, and talked of home and those we loved, and looked up through the whispering and glistening leaves to the blue deeps of heaven, sprayed with stars, and listened to Wagner's music, and made believe we understood it, and drank lager beer, and made believe we liked it. What larks!

One hot day we spent almost entirely in the Park, whither we had gone to see the King review some twenty-five thousand troops, from on horseback, before his palace, and the Queen smile on them from her balcony. The parade was a great but a tiresome affair, as all mere parades are. Such a mighty moving mass of humanity, whose bent is destruction, and whose business in hand is death, alone is really imposing. The march of Wellington's army through the forest of Soignies was as grand as the sweep of the Niagara toward its cataract. I do not think the Belgic troops approach the English regulars or even the militia of American cities in picturesqueness of uniforms or in neatness and elegance of appointments. These, of course, were not all of the regular Army—indeed, some were very irregular in their marching and manœuvring. I was most pleased with the ambulance corps and with the flying artillery, and quite carried away by the lancers galloping at full speed. But the thing seemed interminable; we grew foot, ear, and eye weary and desperately hungry—shut up as we were in the park, inclosed not only by its iron paling but by the wall of steel outside. "We cannot get out," said the starveling. The Queen stood it through bravely, though at a distance we could see that she never lost her gracious, equal smile. It seemed enameled into her face. She was dressed prettily but simply in blue, and wore a bonnet, and carried a parasol and fan. If these royal dames would only don crowns and jeweled orders, carry the sceptre and ball, and wear wide ruffs and hooped farthingales, the divinity that once did hedge a Queen, it were worth while to watch one. As it is you get enough Queen in about five minutes. We soon turned away to look for the well in the park, into which once tumbled Peter the Great, royally drunk, and came near being drowned. An inscription on the curb-stone perpetuates the touching legend. It is so interesting and instructive to come every now and then upon these records of the great and good.

During this Belgian fête-time or *Saraneu*, the reprehensible little patron saint of Brussels, called the *Manekin*, a bronze figure by Duquesnoy, standing at the corner of the Rue de Chene and the Rue de l'Etuve, (so we were told,) and which usually is quite *in puris naturalibus*, was dressed in his handsomest uniform, a royal offering, in which he looked more reprehensible than ever, it was said. Several sovereigns have sought to gain favor with the people by bestowing decorations and court suits on this naughty *bambino*, and once when he was stolen the populace went frantic, and "sought for him sorrowing."

FIRST SIGHT OF BELGIC ROYALTY.

I should have stated that we had our first sight of Belgic royalty in St. Gudule, a grand old cathedral church, grandly situated on the Molenberg, with a clean, open, sloping square in front of it. Here we had the good fortune to witness a magnificent religious and royal ceremonial. It was a grand Te Deum in commemoration of some great national event—I really forget what; but Belgium's capital had gathered there her beauty and her etcetera. A splendid dais had been placed in the choir, with great gilded chairs for the King and Queen—very like those we see in the last scene of "Hamlet." Long before the arrival of their Majesties the nave, fenced off and defended by fierce gendarmes, became gradually filled by the court, foreign Ministers, their ladies and attachés, and officers of the Belgian Army and Navy.

We the people stood back in the transepts, under the arches, anywhere that the mace-bearing vergers, more terrible and turkey-cockish than English beadles even, would allow us to be. We were sent here and there, and elbowed and crowded by some very unwholesome and unfragrant strangers. I know that a republican demeans himself, and more especially herself, by submitting to such things—but there is much that I am prepared to endure for the sake of THE TIMES and its readers—and it was really an imposing display of gold and silver lace, orders and feathers—and there was a gallant jingling of spurs and clanging of swords. For grandeur and gayety it was like an opening or prorogation of Parliament on a reduced scale. Every time a personage of distinction was about to enter there was a startling bugle-blast—more than once ludicrously out of proportion to the personage—a little old man, bedecked with orders, or a stripling of a prince, looking very hot and awkward. At first we took each comer for the king, but as we might have expected, Leopold and Marie were the last to come. Just at 12, the high church dignitaries arrayed in splendid canonicals, and bearing the banner of St. Gudule and other sacred insignia, advanced to the door, which a thousand eyes had been watching for an hour—there was a grand flourish of trumpets—an announcement not to be mistaken—and the priests returned, conducting a tall, slight, gentlemanly looking, youngish man, in military uniform, and a handsome, high-bred, youngerish looking lady, with an Austrian, but not an austere cast of countenance—graceful in her movement, gracious in her smile, and most simply though elegantly dressed. Though escorted with such pomp sacerdotal, she walked as quietly and lightly to the throne as though about to take a seat in one of her garden arbors. How strangely unlike the stride and the sweep of stage queens, "stuck up" with paste jewels and feeling their velvet in every limb. It had been cloudy, and the church dim almost to sombreness, but just as the august pair entered a great flood of sunlight poured through the stained windows and fell on the stately procession with splendid effect—glory upon glory. Then burst forth the music—the melodious thunder of the organ, the exultant chanting of a hundred trained voices, swelling down the long aisles, surging into the dim chapels, and soaring up into the carved arches.

After all was over, and it took not long, we saw the royal party drive away in their state carriages—very handsome, but not especially magnificent equipages. Indeed, nothing about the King and Queen or their way of living is very dazzling or imposing; but I believe they are sincerely liked and respected. During the little time we stayed in Brussels we were not only struck by the easy ways of royalty itself, but by the easy way in which the people take royalty. Outside of the Court very little is known or cared about its doings. An eternal "Court circular" does not confront you in every Belgic journal. Loyalty run mad does not break out in sign-boards, as it does in England, where even the meanest *métiers* are under the patronage of Royal Highnesses.

THE RUNNING DOWN OF THE MISTLETOE BY THE QUEEN'S YACHT.

By the way, this same extravagant, inordinate British sentiment is shown in rather a startling light by some of the accounts given in late English journals of the sad accident near Gosport—the running down by the Queen's steam-yacht Alberta of the schooner-yacht Mistletoe, resulting in the death of one lady and two seamen. One paper lays the blame on the steersman of the Mistletoe, an old man who probably lost his head at sight of the royal ensign, and adds that "for his failure in the hour of trial he was soon punished by his death." Another adds to its account of the tragedy the harrowing statement that "the royal party were detained by the casualty nearly half an hour." Another states that the schooner "ran under" the steamer, going at fifteen knots. A fourth seems deeply moved by imagining the impossible—what the horrible consequences might have been if the Mistletoe had run down the Alberta. It says: "The Queen was agitated, as we hope and believe her humblest subject would have been agitated by a similar occurrence." Yet another says: "Her Majesty spoke to Miss Peel." This was the lady rescued, who, besides suffering from the shock and the fright, was grieving for her sister, who "went down under the mainmast." All accounts speak of a simple act of womanliness—of an impulse of humanity—as an act of gracious condescension on the part of the Queen, and one remarks that the recollection of it "will be sweet in later years." It may be so. The sympathy of a good, motherly woman is always sweet, and it may be that royal pity is "the sovereignest thing on earth for an inward bruise," but I doubt if it will make up for the loss of that which nature and use had made so dear—a sister's love and companionship. Yet I believe it would hardly shock a loyal English woman to know that the poor lady so bereaved would not only be secretly comforted by recollections of her single interview with royalty, but would in the future take frequent occasion to refer to it, as Scott's loyal dame used to boast of the honor which fell to her lot "when his Majesty took his *dèjeûner*" at her castle, nor even to imagine her telling the sad story somewhat in this wise, "When our yacht was run down by the royal yacht Alberta, having on board her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen, and their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold and the Princess Beatrice, and commanded by his Serene Highness Prince Leiningen, who couldn't be expected to be much of a sailor, you know, and my poor, dear sister was drowned, and I was dragged up on to the Alberta, as I stood there on the deck crying her Majesty came up to me and was graciously pleased to say she was very sorry it all had happened, and I said, 'O, don't mention it, your Majesty.'"

Notwithstanding the testimony of the Commander of the Alberta that he is "at times sorely pressed to escape from yachts that from an excess of loyalty wish to pass too close to the Sovereign," it is to be hoped it will not become the thing for loyal yachtsmen to run under the poor Queen's steam pleasure-boat, running at fifteen knots an hour, for the chance of being picked up and spoken to. It is to be devoutly hoped that the Queen's state-coach, if she ever appears in it again, may not be made a juggernaut of in the streets of London.

This may shock my dear English friends, but it cannot well be more shocking than is to the unregenerate republican mind, at least, that sort of loyalty that can concern itself wholly in lavishing sympathy on the royal lady, undoubtedly and very naturally much distressed at witnessing such a scene, and has no word of commiseration to bestow on the victims of the catastrophe who have suffered bodily injury and irreparable loss by death. The Queen though "to the manner born," is too good and sensible a woman not to perceive the essential inhumanity of such a sentiment. She knows that there is a point at which loyalty degenerates into flunkeyism, and flunkeyism becomes fetichism. She knows that true respect has its root in self-respect, as true religion in humanity. The Queen understands well that excessive, troublesome loyalty to which Capt. Welch and all the other officers of her steam yachts testify—that will sacrifice good manners and risk life any day "for a good long view of her Majesty." She knows it is three parts sentimental or impertinent curiosity to one part honest, enthusiastic devotion; and this is why she declines to often lift upon people in general the light of her royal countenance—that she prefers to live among her Scotch Highlanders to being a prisoner of State on show in London, or to make gorgeous royal progresses from city to city. About her now at secluded Balmoral are a simple people, as proud as they are faithful, every man of whom honors himself while honoring his sovereign and God in both.

Now, if her Majesty would be graciously pleased to speak to or write to her great railway Directors and to command or request them to abandon their perilous penning-up system of coaches and substitute American drawing-room cars on all their lines, thus to render murder and outrage on the rail matters of impossibility, and see that they did it, why she would do a great and good thing. She would save trouble to unprotected females and Briggses, scandals to the community, and gallant officers to her Army.

CHARLEY ROSS.

THE WESTERVELT TRIAL ENDED, AND THE JURY OUT—TRUSTWORTHY REPORTS THAT THE BOY IS LIVING AND WILL BE RESTORED TO HIS PARENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The Westervelt case which has occupied the attention of the court here for the past three weeks lacks now only the jury's verdict for its completion. The entire day was consumed by Mr. Joseph T. Ford in the argument for the defense. His remarks were forcible and listened to with strict attention. District Attorney Sheppard closed for the prosecution at 6:30 o'clock this afternoon. Judge Elcock delivered the charge to the jury. They retired at 7:15 o'clock, and returned at 9:32, and through their foreman asked the Judge whether they could acquit on one or two counts in the indictment and convict on the rest. His Honor replied that they could, but told them the sentence would be the same. The jury then retired.

During this time Westervelt sat in the dock weeping like a child. His eyes and cheeks are swollen, and he gazed around the Court-house as if looking for a friend, but every man's hand seemed turned against him. At 10:30 o'clock to-night the court adjourned until Monday morning, no word having been received from the jury. They were instructed by the Judge to seal their verdict and leave it with the court officers, in case they agreed upon one.

Your correspondent was informed to-night upon undoubted authority, or else use would not be made of the statement, that during the past week information has been gained by the officers of the law that in case Westervelt was convicted the boy Charley Ross would be returned; also that the prosecution has much information of an important character which they withheld from this trial for prudential reasons. This seems to settle the long-mooted question of the boy being alive, which has caused a sea of wonderment. The plan, as related, is that Westervelt will reveal who the parties are who have the child in custody. It may be stated in this connection that the officials who have been trying this case informed me of their strong belief that the child is still living.

THE GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 18.—The annual session of the Grand Lodge of the United States Independent Order of Odd-fellows will open in this city on Monday. The principal hotels are already well filled. Many distinguished Odd-fellows have arrived, and the State and Territorial jurisdictions will be fully represented. Among the visitors are Grand Secretary John M. Jones, of Maryland, and Hon. A. H. Ransom, Past Grand Representative, of Kentucky. Gov. Hendricks will hold a reception on Monday evening at his residence in this city in honor of the Grand Lodge. A number of other receptions will be tendered during the week. It is estimated that the grand demonstration and street parade on Wednesday will attract to the Railroad City 15,000 Odd-fellows from abroad. Several hundred will come from Cincinnati and Chicago. Hon. D. M. J. Durham, member of Congress, of Kentucky, Grand Sire of the order, arrived this evening.

THE COTTON CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The statistician of the Department of Agriculture furnishes the following statement, in reply to a private communication that doubts had been expressed as to the correctness of several statements in the cotton report from that department published on the 16th inst.: The cotton figures are right, but the favorable comparison of condition in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas is with September of last year, not with August. The figures for South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida are slightly less than last year, and those for all States west of the Atlantic coast are greater. The September averages of the two seasons are as follows: 1875—North Carolina, 90; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 76; Florida, 75; Alabama, 87; Mississippi, 98; Louisiana, 88; Texas, 94; Arkansas, 99; Tennessee, 96. 1874—North Carolina, 57; South Carolina, 86; Georgia, 77; Florida, 76; Alabama, 81; Mississippi, 74; Louisiana, 62; Texas, 65; Arkansas, 47; Tennessee, 52.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM WELSH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The last letter of the Welsh-Marsh series will be published on Monday next. It is dignified, although invoking the aid of the law to convict Messrs. Delano, Cowan, and Smith of a criminal misdemeanor by violating the law. Practical suggestions are made as to the future administration of the Indian service, and considering a reformation in that department assured by the resolve of the press and the people. The letter also pleads for other reforms to relieve a tax-oppressed people.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY.

A CRISIS IMPENDING IN THE SERVIAN GOVERNMENT.

KRAGUEJEVATZ, Sept. 18.—The committee has not yet been able to present the Skouptschina with an address in reply to Prince Milan's speech. The discussion still continues. The Government has as yet failed to secure a majority for peace. There are rumors of a Ministerial crisis. The situation is grave and uncertain.

THE INSURRECTIONISTS GAINING GROUND IN EASTERN HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The *Times* this morning has a special telegram from Cattaro, stating in effect that the insurrection is not declining in Eastern Herzegovina. There have been some sharp encounters near Matscho and Flevie, in which the Turks were defeated.

THE CONSULAR ATTEMPTS AT MEDIATION—THE BOSNIANS IN A LESS CONCILIATORY MOOD THAN THE HERZEGOVINIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18.—Latest advices state that the Consuls of Austria, Germany, and Italy despair of bringing about negotiations between the Bosnian insurgents and Server Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner. The English, French, and Russian Consols, whose task lies in Herzegovina, are still hopeful because the insurgents there show a conciliatory disposition. They are, however, unable to give a definite report of the result of their mission until they have interviewed the insurgents in the mountains near Gatchka.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STATE OF THE HARVESTED CROPS—ELEVEN MILLION QUARTERS OF WHEAT REQUIRED FROM ABROAD.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, has the following: The harvest is nearly at an end. The reports as to the quality of the new wheat are generally good. The markets in Mincing lane continue quiet. Sugar is depressed, and prices favor the buyer.

James Caird, whom the *Times* considers high authority, writes that journal as follows: "The publication of the returns of acreage exhibits the greatest breadth of wheat we have had since the returns have been taken, and half a million acres less than the average extent previous to 1860, when we had 4,000,000 less people. The decrease in Ireland has been fourteen per cent. from 1874, and in Great Britain the decrease has been nearly eight per cent." He estimates the amount of wheat required from abroad at 11,000,000 quarters.

THE BULLION WITHDRAWN FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND COMING TO AMERICA.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The *Daily News* in its financial column expresses the belief that the bullion withdrawn from the bank yesterday goes to America.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE ESSEX HONYMAN.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Sir George Essex Honyman, late Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, is dead.

GERMANY.

EMPEROR WILLIAM TO VISIT THE KING OF ITALY IN OCTOBER.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The Emperor William will leave Germany, on the 1st of October probably, and certainly by the 3d, to visit the King of Italy. Prince Bismarck will probably attend him, although this is not fully decided. The Emperor will set out from Baden-Baden soon after the birthday of the Empress, Sept. 30, which is always celebrated in that city. The movements of the Emperor have for a long time past been regulated to a great extent by his medical advisers, and the determination to visit Italy has just been made.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE TWO COUNTRIES LIKELY TO BE LIBERAL EXHIBITORS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The public interest in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia is steadily increasing in France and Germany. A great many manufacturers and merchants are asking for information and applying for space in the Exhibition buildings. A good representation from both countries seems assured. Nearly all the Lyons silk manufacturers, who were exhibitors at the Vienna Exhibition, will repeat their display at Philadelphia.

RUSSIA.

TRIAL OF REVOLUTIONISTS POSTPONED.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A Berlin special to the *Daily Telegraph* states that the trial of the persons accused of participating in the revolutionary propaganda in Russia has been postponed till 1876.

SPAIN.

CAVALRY EMBARKED FOR CUBA.

SANTANDER, Sept. 18.—A force of 568 cavalry embarked for Cuba yesterday.

ITALY.

HONORS TO CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

ROME, Sept. 18.—To-day the Chargés d'Affaires of Austria, France, and Spain accredited to the Vatican, and several Americans, called upon Cardinal McCloskey to pay their respects.

CUBA.

SHARKEY, THE MURDERER, SAILS FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—Sharkey, the escaped murderer, sailed yesterday in the Spanish steamer Alicante for Kingston, Jamaica.

AN EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18.—Capt. Doe, of the bark St. Lawrence, which arrived here yesterday from Demerara, reports that on the 29th of August, at 8:30 P. M., in latitude 18° 50′, longitude 61° 30′, the vessel encountered an earthquake. Mr. Zimmerman, the first mate, was on deck at the time, and he describes the sensation as that of the vessel striking heavily against the bottom or on a sunken rock. The weather was moderate and pleasant at the time. Mrs. Doe and Miss Dillingham, a passenger, were in the cabin and they heard the mizzen-mast creak and felt the vessel tremble violently, it seeming to them as if the masts were being twisted. The crew in the forecastle also had the same experience. The shock lasted thirty seconds, but no damage was done. The bark was between St. Thomas and the Island of St. Bartholomew, 140 miles from any land.

MURDER BY TEXAN HERDERS.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Kearny Junction says a party of about twenty Texan herders came in last night and camped on the Platte at the bridge. During the night their horses got into the corn-field of Mr. Collins and he seized them. This morning they said they would settle for the damage. They came up to town, got drunk, went back and shot Collins five times, killing him almost instantly. The citizens have organized and are in pursuit of the Texans. A later dispatch says all the Texans have been captured but two, and are now in jail at Kearny Junction. There are fears that they will be lynched.

THE EQUINOCTIAL STORM.

HEAVY WINDS ON THE GULF COAST—NO COMMUNICATION WITH GALVESTON FOR SIXTY-FOUR HOURS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 18.—Telegrams from Pascagoula, Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Mississippi City, Pass Christian, and Bay St. Louis report heavy winds prevailing since Wednesday but doing no serious damage. There has been no communication for sixty-four hours with Galveston.

VIOLENCE OF THE STORM IN TEXAS—THE WIND FIFTY MILES AN HOUR—NO NEWS FROM GALVESTON SINCE THURSDAY NIGHT.

CORSICANA, Texas, Sept. 18.—A wind and rain storm from the north set in here at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, lasting until dark yesterday. The rain extended from south of Dallas to the coast. Some little cotton was blown out, but no great damage was done to the crops in this section. Telegraphic communication with Houston, both by the Central and Great Northern Railroads, is broken; but the Houston Friday evening papers received here this morning report that the storm was still raging there.

At Galveston, at 10 P. M. Wednesday night, when the last wire broke on the bridge, the velocity of the wind was reported there at fifty miles an hour and increasing. The Galveston and Santa Fe bridge is washed away, and the Galveston and Houston bridge broken, but part of it is still seen extending from the main land. The water extends three miles inland, being higher than in 1867.

The latest from Highland Station, 4 P. M. on Thursday, reports the wind a hurricane and doing a great deal of damage.

At Harrisburg the water was within twenty inches of the top of the Navigation Company's wharf on Thursday morning, and rising at the rate of an inch an hour.

Grave apprehensions exist in Houston of serious disaster at Galveston.

COMMUNICATION WITH GALVESTON—A BAD BREAK IN THE BRIDGE OVER THE BAY—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—The following dispatch in regard to the condition of affairs at Galveston, Texas, was forwarded this evening:

Gen. Anson Stager, General Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company, Chicago, Ill.:

Got Houston about 5 P. M., over the International Road. The wires are down in all directions from there. At 7:30 P. M., got one wire working to Galveston. From all I can learn the two-mile railroad bridge over the bay is badly broken in several places. One break is estimated at 150 feet wide, where two schooners had broken through. A terrific storm prevailed yesterday, and for several days past. Fifteen or sixteen men who were at work on the breakwater are raported lost, also the Health Officer of the city is missing. No particulars, but the damage in property is immense. We have engines and men out in all directions repairing wires (Signed) R. C. CLOWRY, Assistant General Superintendent.

THE STORM NOT YET OVER—THE WATER FOUR FEET DEEP IN THE STREETS OF BRASHEAR, TEXAS—THE COUNTRY FLOODED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—A special dispatch from New-Orleans to the *Republican* says nothing has been heard from Galveston yet, and the telegraph lines are down to Corsicana, indicating that the storm has reached that city. The gale at Brashear continued all night and prevails now, the wind having changed to north-west. The water in the streets of that city rose a foot during the night, and is now four feet deep. The rise continues, the water-level being higher than known for years. At Lyons, eighteen miles west, the country is flooded to a depth of three feet.

A boat sent from Brashear to the relief of the people on Shell Island, returned last night during a lull in the storm and brought all off. When she left the water covered the land to the depth of three feet and was rising. Similar reports come from points along the western coast, which partially confirm the rumors that Galveston is under water.

RAIN AND COLD WEATHER AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 18.—The rain which set in Friday night continued until noon to-day. During last night the mercury fell to 50°, and to-day fires and overcoats have been in demand. This afternoon the clouds broke away and the sun set clear. The indications are now favorable that the equinoctial storm is over.

HEAVY STORM IN CANADA—MUCH DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.—The gale which began Thursday night continued unabated yesterday. Considerable damage was done to shipping, especially to small craft in the St. Charles. There a schooner and also a barge laden with flour were sunk. There has been much damage done in the timber coves. A raft of square timber and one of oak were broken up; also three rafts of saw logs at Montmorency. The damage done inland will be considerable. The weather is unusually cold, with rain, occasionally accompanied with snow.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.—The storm has now quite subsided. The following damage to shipping has been reported: A ship is ashore at New-Liverpool. The schooner Undaunted lost both anchors and was otherwise damaged. A tug went to her assistance and towed her to safe quarters. The Norwegian bark Canada, loading at Indian Cove, broke from her moorings. A tug sent to her assistance succeeded in towing her to a safe anchorage. The ship Agamemnon broke adrift and grounded at the Priest's wharf; she was assisted off by the steamers and placed in safety. The bark Wilhelmine is ashore at St. Nichols full of water.

The mountains to the north are white with snow.

GEN. HOOKER AT AUBURN.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Gen. Joseph Hooker left this city at 11:15 this morning. He arrived on yesterday's 11:15 A. M. train and became the guest of the veterans of Cowan's First New-York Independent Battery, who held their fourth annual reunion on that day. He was received at the depot by a large concourse of citizens, the Forty-ninth Regiment, the Grand Army of the Republic, and Cowan's Battery. Mayor Pomeroy made the welcoming address, to which the General briefly responded. After a short parade Gen. Hooker was escorted to the Osborne House, where a banquet had been spread. In the evening he held a public reception in the parlors of the Osborne House, which was attended by a vast crowd. Gen. Hooker, Congressman MacDougall, and others made short addresses. Later in the evening the General attended the veterans' ball. This morning he enjoyed a drive about the city with Mayor Pomeroy and Gen. W. H Seward, leaving at 11:15.

FOUR MEN KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Sept. 18.—Last night the locomotive of a coal train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad exploded at Stoney Creek. John Kershner, engineer; John Dupler, fireman, and Benjamin Hoffman and H. W. Kolp, brakemen, all of Fairview, were instantly killed. George Owens, a brakeman, was injured, but not fatally.

CINCINNATI ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The Cincinnati Zoological Garden was opened to-day with appropriate ceremonies, and with a large number of invited guests in attendance. This garden contains sixty-six acres, is laid out in walks, drives, &c., and has a number of fountains and small lakes. The collection of animals, birds, &c., is the largest in the country, and the various accommodations and appointments are unexcelled.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

THE DATE OF RESUMPTION STILL UNCERTAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—There is nothing new in relation to the affairs of the Bank of California excepting the statement of a member of the Syndicate that Michael Reese has become a subscriber to the guarantee fund, but to what amount is not stated.

With reference to the date of the reopening of the bank it is stated by a member of the Board of Directors that previous to resumption a meeting of the stockholders will be called and a statement of the condition of the bank presented to them. As ten days' notice is required for a meeting of the stockholders, it would seem that unless resumption precedes the report of the Drectors, the bank could hardly reopen before the 1st of October. The arrangements are said to be progressing satisfactorily, and possibly the bank may begin paying to small depositors before making any statement.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—1 A. M.—The severe storm which has prevailed in the Gulf during the past three days has moved to the north-eastward over the Southern States, with heavy rains, brisk and high variable winds, and is now central on Eastern Tennessee. Rain has fallen in the Middle States, the upper lake region, and the Upper Mississippi Valley. Partly cloudy and cool weather continues in New-England and the northern portion of the Middle States, with north-west winds and higher barometer. The barometer has fallen in the lake region and the North-west, with a slight rise of temperature except in the extreme North-west where the temperature has fallen with increased pressure and northerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, decidedly cool and cloudy weather and rain, with increasing northerly to easterly winds, falling barometer, and heavy north-east gales off the coast.

For the South Atlantic States fresh and brisk south-west to south-east winds, cooler and partly cloudy weather, with areas of rain, followed by winds shifting to westerly and clearing.

For the Western Gulf States, clear or fair weather and slowly rising temperature, with light winds, mostly from the south and west, and stationary or rising barometer.

Cautionary signals continue on the Atlantic coast from Jacksonville to New-York, and are ordered for the stations between New-York and Portland.

Frosts will probably occur in the North-west, north of Missouri, during Sunday night.

IN THIS CITY.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	66°	47°	3:30 P. M.	68°	61°
6 A. M.	67°	46°	6 P. M.	66°	59°
9 A. M.	69°	51°	9 P. M.	64°	58°
12 M.	69°	57°	12 M.	63°	56°

Average temperature yesterday.....54⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....66½°

	1874.	1875.
Weekly average	68 6-7°	64 1-7°

FALL REGATTA OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 18.—The Fall regatta of the Schuylkil navy took place this afternoon on the Schuylkill River. The course was from Rockland to a point one mile up the river, where the stake-boat was turned and back again.

The first race was between the Malta and Crescent, double shells. The Crescents won easily in 14m, 56¾c.

The next race was between the University, Quaker City, and Pennsylvania single shells, manned by J. M. Holsman, J. D. McBeath, and W. G. Thomas respectively, and was won by McBeath in 15:24, Thomas second.

The six-oared barge race followed, with Malta, Pennsylvania, and Cresent as entries. Cresent won in 14 minutes 11 seconds. Malta second.

Following was the race for four-oared gigs, and was participated in by Crescent, Pennsylvania, and Quaker City. The latter won in 14m. 13½s., Crescent second.

The four-oared shell race was between Undine College and Quaker City, and wound up the races. Quaker City won in 9 minutes and 10½ seconds.

The prizes consisted of a champion flag with a special prize flag to each winner.

THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF WACO ASHORE—OTHER MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 18.—The steam-ship City of Waco, from New-York, for Galveston, is ashore on French Reef. She will be towed down.

The British brig Error (?) is ashore on Marquesas Keys. She is laden with mahogany.

The Norwegian bark Nordkyn, with mahogany, from a Mexican port, for Queenstown, was lost on a reef in a hurricane on the 14th. The crew were saved.

The British brig Chillianwallah, from Matanzas, for New-York, with sugar and molasses, is discharging for repairs.

POSTMASTER BURT OF BOSTON REMOVED.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—A Washington special to the *Herald* to-night announces the removal of Postmaster Burt, and the appointment of Edward C. Tobey in his place.

SNOW STORM ON MT. WASHINGTON.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Sept. 18.—A snow storm prevailed on the mountain last night, continuing all to-day. No trains or stages have come up or gone down.

THE BISHOP OF FOND DU LAC.

Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown, S. T. D., Rector of St. John's Church, Cohoes, who has been elected Bishop of the new Diocese of Fond du Lac, was born in this City, and is in his fourty-fourth year. He is a graduate of the General Theological Seminary, of New-York, and a Doctor of Sacred Theology of Racine College, Wisconsin. Dr. Brown was ordained deacon in 1854. In the first year of his ministry he founded and organized the parish now known as Emmanuel Church, Brooklyn. Subsequently he became Rector of Old St. George's Church, Beekman street, New-York, and for some years was actively engaged in the large missionary work which pertained to that parish. Early in 1863 he assumed the rectorship of St. John's Church, Cohoes, and became identified with the missionary work of the northern part of the Diocese of New-York. He has been deeply interested in the organization of the Diocese of Albany, and has performed a large share of diocesan work. At present he is Archdeacon of the Convocation of Albany, Secretary of the Standing Committee, delegate to the General Convention, and a member of several important committees. Under his administration St. John's Church, Cohoes, has become one of the most important parishes in the diocese. Through the energy and zeal of Dr. Brown, says the Troy *Times*, the present church edifice and rectory have been erected at a cost of about $70,000. The Diocese of Fond du Lac, recently formed from the Diocese of Wisconsin, is territorially about the size of the Diocese of Albany. It numbers about thirty-eight parishes and mission stations and has about twenty-three clergy actively at work.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CELTIC.

The White Star Line steam-ship Celtic, Capt. Kiddle, from Liverpool Sept. 9, arrived at an early hour this morning. Sept. 15, latitude 46° 14′, longitude 48° 35′, the Celtic passed steam-ship Britannic, hence for Liverpool; 16th, latitude 42° 50′, longitude 61° 22′, steam-ship Wisconsin, bound west; 17th, latitude 42° 24′, longitude 64° 05′, a brig-rigged steam-ship bound east.

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

A CIRCUIT ABOUT SANTA FE.

THE WORK OF THE EXPEDITION—LOOKING DOWN A DEAD CRATER—THE PUEBLO INDIAN ON HIS NATIVE HEATH—THE INCIPIENT STAGE OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS—THE PUEBLO HOUSES AND FARMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico,
Saturday, Sept. 4, 1875.

By consulting a large map you will see that since leaving Pueblo we have been working in a partial circle around Santa Fé. At Sierra Amarilla the former town was 100 miles distant, at Fort Wingate it was 150 miles distant, and we have not at any time been more than three hundred miles away from it, although the distance traveled measures over a thousand miles. At Wingate the main division had "done" 635 miles, and the side parties 135 miles. Since then we have come, with detours, nearly three hundred miles more, and the season's work is not half finished, 1,500 miles having yet to be netted in the wonderful system of triangles that Lieut. Wheeler has adopted before our sunburnt explorers are finally disbanded at Fort Lyon. Those who have read my previous letters will not need to be told that our path has not been altogether easy. For several days before reaching Albuquerque our rations were reduced to coffee without sugar and dry bread. We have made dinners of herbs, and have tantalized our thirst with mud. But we have read in nearly every page of nature's book, and have seen her infinitely manifest in the sterile plains, the gorgeous mesas, and the snowy sierras on the mother range.

AN EXTINCT VOLCANO.

To the earnest geologist more than to any other man she has revealed herself in this territory, and she speaks to him here in her various tones with an eloquence that compensates him for all the annoyances incident to camp life in a desert. As if to complete our experiences so as to include in them every note that composes her harmonious scale, we found a little to the west of Agua Fria, among the Zuni Mountains, a crater as perfect as it was twenty-four hours after it belched forth its last volume of hissing flame. As we looked at it from the distance it was simply one peak in a chain of hills well robed in foliage, but as we ascended it with a view to establishing a triangulation station on the summit, and passed above the timber line, we found masses of broken lava before us in which our feet sank ankle deep. These bubble-blown ashes of the earth's dead passions were covered with lacerating points like nails that double-soled boots could no more resist than a sheet of paper. But—if you don't object to a little moralizing—herein all mountaineering is an exemplification of an honest workman's life. The rest, the exhilaration, the mingled sensations of awe and ecstacy that fill us at the summit are the rewards of effort, and this effort, when it is of daily occurrence, is as fatiguing as other labor. So we toiled on and on, content because we had learned the truth of this, dragging ourselves up by projecting stones and bunches of grass. Below us were the pines and the clearings, yellow and purple with sunflowers and clover. Looking up we seemed to be climbing the sides of an inverted basin, the bottom of which was represented by the flat top of the peak. When we had climbed 800 or 900 feet above the surrounding level we gained the summit, and stood on a rim of black lava, which extended about four feet inwardly around the cone. This was the lip of the crater, and advancing to the edge of it we looked into the throat of the dead fire-king. A whole week's toil would have been repaid in the sight that met us—a sight so novel and beautiful that, remembering it, any one would be ready to think only of the grand features of New-Mexico. The abyss was not dark, although its great depth was proved by the distant sound of the pebbles that we dropped into it. By the same process that it gives color to the flowers the sun seemed to have shed some of its warm splendors on the corrugated mass of lava, which was lighted with bands of yellow and red, joining each by a hundred intermediate tints. I can give you no idea of how rich these colors were, nor can I describe how the crimson faded into a faint pink, and how the yellow, in its fullness a buff, was transmitted by various shades into a delicate amber tint like the confession of dawn in the morning sky. I can only tell you how members of the expedition, breathless from their exertion, stood on the brink of the hollow, full of silent amazement and rapture. But the colors were not all. Blown into the air by a strong wind, some cottonwood seeds had dropped into the crater, and grown out of its rocky heart into mature trees with canopies of quivering leaves and silvery boughs. They were like the blossoms on a warrior's grave, emblematic of the peace and beauty that follow strife, as beneficent as the moss that hides the rust in an abandoned fortress. Their highest branches were at least seventy feet below us, and as the wind swept among them, the concave walls echoed the murmur until it sounded like the chorus of a great forest in a gale.

A NEW-MEXICAN LANDSCAPE.

The country to the west was fair with hills and valleys, and to the north mesas gleamed red and white and green. But toward the south there was a Cimmerian sea of lava rolling over many miles, and unrelieved by a blade of grass or a single tree. Over a large area east of the Zuni Mountains similar volcanic remains are seen in a multitude of forms—sometimes in great blocks piled one over the other along the banks of a stream, and sometimes in crumbling walls and oval shells, lying among verdant fields. Between Agua Fria and the Mexican town of San Rafael, which is near the former site of Fort Wingate, we saw a number of small craters from ten to fifty feet high, climbing which we looked down into deep caverns extending far below the surface. These are completely coated by moss, however, and are so hedged in by greenery that they lend an additional charm to the scene. Some one has spoken of Edinburgh Castle as "a lump of verdigris," a simile neither poetic nor elegant, but graphic, and one that describes these volcanic fragments better than I can. They look very much like romantic old English abbeys sequestered among patriarchal yews and tenacious ivy. But the black plain that we saw from the summit of the principal crater had not one beauty to gladden the eye. It was a forbidding waste, and those members of the expedition who ventured to cross it nearly came to a disastrous end. The spikes in the surface tore off their mules' shoes, and wore the hoof to the bone. For several miles their path was trailed in blood, and when they came into camp they had been afoot forty-eight hours. So you will see that in our progress, difficult as it has been, we have learned a good deal about nature, and that although New-Mexico has few of the elements of a popular resort for tourists, its comprehensive scenery is nearly always curious, and sometimes very grand.

Soon after we left the Zuni range Mount Taylor, or the Mountain of San Mateo, as it is variably called, came into view, and for several days we saw its three peaks high above the Mesas—in the early mornings, when they were cold and wreathed in cloud; at sunrise, when long rays of light fell upon them and illuminated their knolls and cliffs; and in the evenings, when they glowed for a moment before a heavy haze of blue flooded them like a rising tide, and closed them in its folds for the live-long night. They were land-marks to us for many weeks. We first caught a glimpse of them eight weeks ago, when we were on the Meda Fachada; again near the Zuni Mountains, and again near Santa Fé. The highest measures about 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, and this, with the others, which are almost the same height, is visible from every important elevation in the Territory.

ETHNOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS.

Traveling in an easterly direction from Agua Fria to Albuquerque, we stayed for a day near the Indian settlement of Lagona, one of the strange old pueblos, the inhabitants of which are puzzles that the wisest of ethnological wiseacres have struggled with in vain. The doctrine of the evolutionist serves not at all in this instance, for while the origin of these people is wrapped up in obscurity, there is no question that their progenitors knew more about personal comfort (which, after all, is the essence of civilization,) than they (the descendants) have learned in all their intercourse with the whites. And long before the venturesome Portuguese navigators had supplied the world with its first page of geography—while, indeed, the imaginative savants of the early schools were amusing their benighted scholars with grotesque theories about the shape of the universe—parts of this great Western Continent of ours, that we look upon as a sprawling lad who has not done growing yet, were filled with an intelligent people, and the prayers of Montezuma's faithful awoke echoes where now all is waste. The old ruins, such as Pueblo Pintado, are much superior, as works of architecture, to the modern towns, and the movement of the race, if we assume that the old and new dwellers in the pueblos come of the same stock, has evidently been retrograde.

But the town Indians of to-day, deteriorated as they are, rank in all respects as far above the savage Comanches, Cheyennes, and Arrapahoes of the plains, and the sneaking Utes and Apaches of the mountains, as the comely, lovable natives of the Society Islands rank above the cannibals who live on the same archipelago within a few hundred miles of them. The theory of their Oriental origin is confirmed, I think, by many of their personal characteristics. I saw a pretty little damsel traveling along the road on the front seat of a wagon, with amorous almond eyes and pinched little feet turned demurely inward. I thought she was a bit of China brought, perhaps, from San Francisco. But she was a Pueblo squaw, and her points of resemblance with the Celestials are common among her people. The men dress like the Navajos. They wear a girdled tunic of some cotton print, usually figured with flowers, and sometimes made of two Turkey red pocket-handkerchiefs. Their legs are sheltered in cotton drawers and a breech-clout, or, I should say, parts of their legs are sheltered in this way, for these children of nature have so curtailed their drawers that their presence might cause a highly bashful person much embarrassment. Their long, wiry hair is gathered behind in a cue and tied by a ribbon, a string, a slip of buckskin, or a shoe-lace. The red pocket-handkerchief again comes into their service as a tiara, and when I have mentioned this with the breech-clout, the tunic, a bead-work shot-bag, and a powder-horn, I have completely enumerated all the important features of a Pueblo Indian's outfit. They are not as handsome as the Navajoes, however, and do not look as powerful. Their forms are spare and their faces wan. Judging them by their appearance, you would consider them sad, but they are wonderfully light-hearted. The women are short and broad, and like great rag-dolls, so extensively are they swathed in cloths. The bandages begin at the ankles and continue in one form or other, almost without intermission, to the neck. Madam Pueblo indulges in few barbarian colors. Her dress is usually black, the funereal tone of which is enlivened by a red tippet. And she is not in the condition of abject submission to her husband that the women of some other tribes are. Her lord and master graciously condescends to carry the baby sometimes, and if he has been to school, he assists in the rougher household duties, such, for instance, as bringing home the melons for dinner, and chopping wood for the fire. I saw women surrounded by their pretty children, in the Navajo country, felling pines with heavy axes, and not resting from their work once in an hour, while their stalwart husbands stood by and watched the sweat rolling from them. But where American schools are, as in the Pueblos, the women are treated with a little kindness, and I think it is a pity that those zealous reformers in the States who are so anxious to emancipate contented young wives from the thralldom of loving husbands do not divert some of their superfluous energy toward the establishment of more schools among the Indians, in which good work they might find a practical reward. I will adduce another fact for their consideration. When we are encamped near an Indian settlement the inhabitants rush down to see us, and show a child-like delight and interest in our outfit. The men crowd about the gradientor, unable to make out whether it is a pepper-box or a new kind of weapon, and if the topographer is in a conceding mood, they, to their intense satisfaction, are permitted to peep through it. Among the Navajoes the squaws meanwhile sit at a respectful distance, naturally dying of curiosity, which they, poor things, do not dare to gratify by approaching nearer. But the Pueblo bucks are more gallant, and, when they have exhausted all the wonders themselves, they generously give their wives a chance to take one peep before going home. This is a real triumph of education over selfishness and brutality, and I again commend it to the consideration of those agitators who, in a paradise, are only content in their discontent.

PUEBLO DOMESTIC LIFE.

The houses of these Pueblo Indians, as I have already explained, are built of adobe in terraces, on a commanding hillside, and in their original condition of fortification were only accessible from the roof, which was reached by a portable ladder. The occupants of the higher stories still use this primitive device—from necessity rather than fear or desire, however—but in these good days of peace the ladders are never removed; the lower stories are supplied with doors and windows, and the stranger passes through the city gates unmolested and unquestioned. Each tenement consists of two or three rooms, and outside each terrace there are several dome-shaped mud ovens, four or five feet high, which are used in common. The floors are of mud, the walls are of mud, and the roofs are of logs. There is nothing of the picturesque in the prevailing squalor and dilapidation of the houses. They scarcely seem fit for occupancy, so ruinous are they. A chair or a table is an unwonted luxury and a sign of its owner's wealth. But the manners and dress of the Indians—the black-robed women with water ollas balanced on their heads, and the long-haired men in their loose tunics driving ox-teams or shouldering primitive scythes—give an oriental aspect to the winding, ill-conditioned little streets within the walls. In a previous letter I spoke of the resemblance a friend of mine saw between some of the features of New-Mexico and old Palestine, as it is pictured in the Bible. This likeness is strongest, I think, among the simple dwellers in the pueblos, who are industrious and care little for the pleasures of the chase. Their farms, acquired in old Spanish grants, include some of the best lands in the Territory, and are cultivated with greater care and better results than those of the neighboring Mexicans. Their principal crops are corn, wheat, apples, and (in the Valley of the Rio Grande) grapes, plums, and melons. A bowery lookout is built of interlaced boughs in every field, and soon after sunrise the women and youngsters issue from their homes and make their way to their own patches, where, sheltered in one of these Summer-houses, they remain guarding the crops from thieves during the day. I doubt that there is a happier people under the sun than these wild children to whom life seems to be one long, sunny Summer, without a troublesome cloud of jealousy, anxiety, or hatred. Laughter ripples among the leaves the whole day. The women love their babies with a passionate devotion, and in this respect are as good as the best and kindest of white mothers; and the children scarcely ever quarrel, the older ones showing the younger a degree of forbearance that would be eminently creditable to young Christians were it a little more frequent among them. Meanwhile, the men are at work in the fields with clumsy wooden plows, drawn by lazy ox-teams, and when evening comes, and the laborers prepare to start for home, one of their number is detailed to remain in the lookout bower, where his voice is heard during the night, rising in the strange, plaintive song of his people.

AN ELEMENT OF DISCORD.

It is lamentable that the religious dissension of sects that has brought missionary endeavor to ridicule in nearly every part of the world has even broken out in these quiet, out-of-the-way little pueblos. In this settlement of Lagoona that I have been describing there is a humble little adobe building with a beltry where a Catholic priest officiates once a month, and a similar building that is used by a Protestant minister and a Government school-master. The 1,200 Indians who form the population of the town might learn many lessons in grace and arithmetic were their instructors united, but the minister and the dominie are alienated from the priest on spiritual grounds, while he is opposed to them in all things. The Roman Archbishop has openly declared his antagonism to unsectarian schools, and discourages the attendance of his parishioners in them. So the little mud church, instead of being a monument of fraternal love and wisdom, is an element of discord and enmity, and it might have been better for the people had they been left to develop their spiritual natures in the glow of heathen fires rather than be converted to a religion so perverted from its truth by the prejudices of its ministers that it teaches Pharisaism in its first lessons. A part of the inhabitants still believe in the coming of Montezuma, and worship in subterranean chambers, into which foreigners are seldom admitted. Several times in the year complete secrecy in their ceremonies is considered so essential that guards are posted at the entrances to the town, and these are the only occasions when the prying stranger is refused admittance to the streets.

A WONDERFUL RAVINE.

About twenty miles from Lagoona we crossed some plains near Sheep Spring, and suddenly came upon a deep volcanic ravine, with walls of bluish lava, sheer from the top to the bottom, and at least seven hundred feet high. In running over the continent by railroad, and suffering from the monotonous character of the plains and prairies, one is inclined to think that, compared with the latter, the proportion of picturesque scenery in America is insignificant. But before you have traveled many hundred miles in New-Mexico or Colorado you are bound to acknowledge that any one of their abounding marvels would be enough to make a more accessible country famous. What has the East, or England, or France, or Germany to equal this ravine, for instance—the Cañado Alamos, as it is called? Compared with it the pictured rocks, the Virginia Natural Bridge, Watkins Glen, or the most curious features of the British coast are worth as little note as a boy's box of magic compared with the best tricks of a skilled prestidigitateur; and yet here, in the midst of a thousand other marvels, it has nothing more than a name and scarcely excites a moment's wonder. The surrounding country is almost flat, and is bounded by abrupt mesas. We march along with apparently nothing but the plains ahead of us, and suddenly, without warning, as we approach a crest of the wavy land, we see the edge of the gulf. Less than a dozen yards away this enormous fissure lays bare the earth in a width of 200 feet and a depth of 700 feet. The walls, as has been said, are plumb and smooth, the color of coal. The flat bottom is filled with yellow sand and pebbles, meandered by a babbling creek. Thickets of trees and shrubs crop out of all this barrenness, apparently independent of nourishment, and here a great slice of lava leans over from the farther wall as though it had been cut by a knife, only awaiting the action of a few thousand rainfalls before it tumbles into the cañon. In the chasm between it and the mainland a forest is growing, and as we throw stones down it that rumble to the bottom, a flock of birds shriek remonstrance at our unprovoked assault. From this point we "struck for" the fertile valley of the Rio Grande, the most productive part of New-Mexico, and in a week reached the odd little town of Santa Fé, an account of which I must reserve for another letter.

GARIBALDI'S WIFE.

Galignani's Messenger says: "A telegram lately announced the death at Caprera of the wife of the great agitator, but the fate of his first conjugal partner was of a far more tragical character. In 1848 a revolutionary effort, attempted near Ravenna, having failed, Garibaldi was obliged to hide himself, and he took refuge, it is said, in the palace of Prince Joachim Murat, then occupied by one of the Bonapartes, where he remained for some time. The situation becoming still more critical, he had to depart, and his protector, to secure the safety of the guest, had him disguised as a priest, by which means he made his exit from one of the gates of Ravenna in a *caretino*, a vehicle with two wheels driven at a rapid pace. When saving himself Garibaldi confided his wife to a family of peasant in the neighborhood of the town, the step being needful because she was about to be confined, and some days afterward she died. The peasant, not daring to avow that he had sheltered one so nearly related to the General, buried her body in one of his own fields. Three or four years after, calm was restored, but the farmer of Ravenna had ceded his holding to another, and Garibaldi was still in ignorance of the fate of his wife. One day a dog began scratching up the ground, and brought to light a human body. The Municipality of Ravenna proceeded to the spot and ordered that the remains should be exhumed. It was by a handkerchief placed over her face that the discovery of her being the wife of Garibaldi was made. The latter, being at once informed, came himself to take charge of the remains and had them transferred to Caprera, where they have been buried for twenty years."

CATS AND DOGS.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* tells this little story: "'Dixie,' one of the cats at the station-house, assumed the duty of watching a rat hole in one of the big cells night before last, and succeeded in capturing a rodent. The squealing of the victim aroused one of the prisoners in the cell, who almost immediately saw another rat emerge from the hole and attack the cat, catching him by the back of the neck and shaking him. Dixie dropped rat No. 1 and went for No. 2, but both escaped him."

This story is from the Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph*: "We noticed the other day a dog called by his master; he started upon a jump and ran for him, and to make a short cut of it he proposed to pass between the legs of a horse tied to a post; but just as soon as he saw where he was bound, he wheeled like a flash and passed round the head of the animal. His instinct—if anybody knows what that is—prompted him to get to his master as soon as possible, but his reason told him it might not be quite safe for him to run at break-neck speed between the legs of a horse hitched to a team and tied to a post."

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

THE BRITISH OFFICERS WIN THE MATCH WITH THE CANADIAN PLAYERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1875.

The match between the British officers and Canadian team was continued and finished to-day, the result being in favor of the military. The Canadians went to the wickets at 10:55, with two wickets down the previous evening, viz., Powell and Spragge, the former caught by Farmer off Howden's bowling, and the latter bowled by Howden. McLean and Lang were at the wickets, against the bowling of Tallents at the upper and Browne at the lower end. McLean got a couple of twos, a single, and another pair, and then lost his leg stump to Browne, having made 9 runs. Kearney went in and scored a couple of singles; Lang then wafted Browne for 4. Kearney acquired a couple of singles. Lang did likewise and then got a brace and a unit. Kearney then drove Tallents for 4, and Lang got a single to off, and Tallents was changed for Taylor at the bowling on the fifteenth over. Lang cut Browne for a couple and Taylor for 1. Kearney got 2 off a clever slip, and poked the next ball to square leg for a pair. Singleton took Browne's place on the nineteenth over, and Howden, who had been absent, took Taylor's place the next over. Lang cut Singleton for 2 and got another which, if the batsmen had been plucky enough to run would have made three, for muffs and overthrows were very much in vogue. Kearney made 2 to long leg, and Cummings then caught Lang at the wicket off Singleton—49 runs for 4 wickets. Whelan tripped the first ball Singleton sent him to long leg for 4, and Howden's next ball Kearney drove for a similar amount. Whelan sent Singleton to long-field off for 3, then Howden bowled a maiden. Whelan got a single off Singleton, then a straight drive for two, and cut the next ball for a similar amount. The hitting then became so lively that Carpenter was put on to bowl in Singleton's place, and Whelan hit his first ball to square leg for 4. Browne commenced to bowl slow underhand from the opposite wicket in place of Howden, and the batsmen knocked him about in fine style, until Davies caught Whelan at square leg, off Browne—five wickets for 40 runs. Armstrong followed, and he and Kearney ran the score up to 126, when the latter lost his off stump to one of Browne's slows, after completing a brilliant innings for 47 runs. Greenfield, who went in next, made a single, and Armstrong a pair. Howden then supplanted Taylor, and a few more runs were well acquired. Armstrong then got caught at cover-point by Singleton, off Howden—seven wickets for 147 runs. Hall made a few singles, and drove a ball through Browne's hands. Greenfield made a single, and the next ball Davies caught Hall at square-leg—eight wickets for 155 runs. Eberts went in next, and Singleton, who took Browne's place at the bowling, leveled his wicket or naught. Brodie followed, and Cummings caught him off Howden, when the score stood at 164. Wells went in, but before he had a chance to make any runs Greenfield was caught by Howden off his own bowling. The inning terminated for 167 runs, the British officers winning by 61 runs. Appended is the score:

CANADIAN TEAM—SECOND INNINGS.

Powell, c. Farmer, b. Howden	2
Spragge, b. Howden	1
McLean, b. Browne	9
Lang, c. Cummings, b. Singleton	18
Kearney, b. Browne	47
Whelan, c. Davies, b. Browne	40
Armstrong, c. Singleton, b. Howden	16
Greenfield, c. and b. Howden	19
Hall, c. Davies, b. Howden	3
Eberts, b. Singleton	0
Brodie, c. Cummings, b. Howden	2
Wells, not out	0
Wides, 4; byes, 2; leg byes, 2; no ball, 1	9
Total	167

After dinner had been artistically discussed, and about three thousand spectators had arrived, the match between the British officers and the Philadelphians was started. The latter team having won the toss sent George Newhall and John Large to the wickets against the bowling of Singleton at the upper and Browne at the lower end. The first two overs were maidens. G. Newhall then cut Singleton for one and Large got a draw for a couple. The ball was then fairly opened and the batsmen pegged away so merrily that on the tenth over Howden was put on to bowl in place of Browne. When the score had reached 33 Large was caught at his wicket by Cummings and Bob Newhall filled the vacancy. He scored 18 by admirable play before Wallace caught him off Tennant at long field off. Loper Baird then went in, and in company with George Newhall drove the bowling about so mercilessly that it was repeatedly changed. When 116 runs had been made George Newhall was caught at cover-point by Turnour, after playing a superb inning for 64 runs. Harry Newhall succeeded his brother, and Baird and he put a long row of singles together before he was caught by Carpenter at slip off Howden. T. Hargreaves went next to the bat, and runs were put rapidly together until 147 were acquired, when Baird lost his bails to Singleton, after making 30, and Brewster followed and he helped Hargreaves to run the score up to 173 before time was called and the stumps drawn.

PHILADELPHIA, FIRST INNING.

George Newhall, c. Turnour, b. Singleton	64
John Large, c. Cummings, b. Howden	9
R. Newhall, c. Wallace, b. Tennant	18
L. Baird, b. Singleton	30
H. Newhall, c. Carpenter, b. Howden	7
T. Hargreaves, not out	17
F. Brewster, not out	13
Total	173

Wides, 5; byes, 6; leg byes, 4.

At 5:45 the stumps were drawn.

The match will be continued on Monday. Messrs. Satterthwaite, Bance, Waite, Marsh, Giles, and several other members of the St. George's Cricket Club, of New-York, were on the ground to-day.

THE LITTLE YACHTS.

SECOND SATURDAY REGATTA AT CENTRAL PARK—THREE GOOD RACES—AN EXCITING CONTEST FOR A MINIATURE STEAM-BOAT.

The second Saturday regatta of the season at Central Park took place yesterday afternoon in the presence of at least 5,000 persons, and the excitement which has marked these events from the time they were first introduced at the little lake at Seventy-second street was much more intense than on any former occasion. The wind was north-west, and very light and unsteady, which caused much difficulty on the part of the little boats, as it left them becalmed much of the time and unable to make headway. There were three races sailed, the first being for all boats of twenty-four inches and under, the second for all boats over twenty-four inches, and the third a sweepstakes, open to all. There were about one hundred boats on the lake of all sizes and models, sloops and schooners. One great source of annoyance to the boys yesterday was the reckless manner in which three or four men, two of whom have got boats large enough to bear down and sink any of those entered for the regatta, persisted in sailing their large crafts across the bows of the racing boats, and interfering with the sport heretofore enjoyed by the boys exclusively. There were twenty-seven boats entered, as follows:

Name.	Length Inches.	Owner.
Osceola	30	M. L. Gillis.
Arrow	16	R. Benjamin.
Union	20	J. Hull.
Clipper	23	G. Hart.
Frolic	24	G. Wood.
Alert	20	Charles Lothrop.
Yosemite	32	George Keyes.
Mohawk	32	George Salter.
Mattie	30	J. Martin.
Phantom	44	George Cormack.
Edward	20	W. Ferguson.
Justin	26	A. Beebe.
Lottie Lee	36	L. Bingham.
Una	24	R. Fredericks.
Young America	20	A. Davidson.
Lena	24	M. and J. Porff.
Water Lily	30	Thomas Bristow.
Sea King	23	A. De Vourneay.
Aerial	32	J. S. Steele.
Falcon	36	C. A. Smith.
Bessie	26	C. Trowbridge.
Waverly	22	W. Fleming.
Irene	45	M. Wilson.
Flirt	36	A. Wilson.
Terror	27	John Dodge.
Mary	36	James Salmon.
Lulu	36	

Nine boats started in the first race, that being the number included in the above list of twenty-four inches and under, the names of which were as follows: Union, Clipper, Frolic, Alert, Edward, Young America, Una, Sea King, and Waverly. D. M. Coffin and Mr. Wilson were appointed judges. The boats were started off at the word, and sailed as well as the crowded condition of the lake and moderate wind would allow, but the usual number of collisions occurred, so that not more than three or four of them reached the windward point of the lake. The first prize was a small steam-engine, which was won by the Clipper; and the second prize, a set of fittings, was won by the Sea King.

The second race, for the large boats, had eighteen starters, including all over twenty-four inches, as given in the list of entries. They all got away in very good order, but the Phantom, which is a new boat, got foul of one of the smaller schooners, and was thus thrown so far out of her course as to put her out of the race at the start, and a similar mishap to the Lulu also came near defeating her before half the course had been sailed over. The Lottie Lee fared a little better for the first three quarters of the way, when she also became entangled with a strange sloop, and was held in limbo until after the race had been won. Meantime the Lulu had got free from obstruction and gave chase to the Water Lily, which was making straight for the stakes, between which she glided quite easily, the Lulu close behind her. These two boats won the prizes, the first being a twenty-four-inch steam-boat and the second a set of fittings.

The third and last race, a sweepstakes, open to the whole fleet, had twenty-seven starters, all the boats entered competing for the prizes, the first of which was a thirty-inch steam-boat, and the second a set of fittings. This was by far the most interesting and exciting contest of the series. There was a swarm of yachts at the start, all in a bunch, stretching from one side of the lake to the other, and presenting a very pretty spectacle. In a minute, however, some of the most seaworthy of the contestants began to draw ahead, the Phantom leading the whole fleet, and reaching the home stakes before any one of her competitors was two-thirds of the way over. Then came the most interesting part of the programme, that of getting the boat between the stakes. Five or six times her pilots attempted to manœuvre her through the magic space, but each time she went a little wrong, the last time coming so close to the mark that her bowsprit rubbed against the windward side of the outer stake. Just then the Falcon came along, and Master Smith, on his second attempt, brought her between the stakes, amid the wildest excitement on the part of the thousands of spectators, the Bessie winning the second prize.

Mr. Fitch, the gentleman who offers the prizes which the boys sail for, has secured a place for them to keep their boats in, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, which will obviate the necessity of their carrying them back and forth for every regatta. The next regatta takes place on Oct. 2.

YACHTING AT PROSPECT PARK.

As the miniature yachting races at Prospect Park yesterday were all friendly contests, there being no prize to be competed for, the interest in them was somewhat diminished and the attendance small. The principal races were sailed simply to test the sailing qualities of the various yachts. The wind was strong, but puffy. In the first race the entries were J. Y. Cuyler, Unknown, Tudie, and Henrietta. The yachts started from Shelter Cove and assumed their positions in the order mentioned, and maintained them until the finish, the Cuyler leading the Tudie by a few lengths. In the second race the Henrietta withdrew, her place being supplied by the Hercules, a self-steering yacht. The Cuyler and Unknown easily took the lead at the start. The Hercules for awhile disputed the position of the Tudie, but was unable to gain second position, and accordingly the four yachts finished in the following order: Cuyler, Unknown, Hercules, Tudie. The last race greatly eclipsed its predecessors in interest, and proved a really exciting contest. The number of competitors was increased by the entrance of the Albatross. The Tudie gained the lead at the start, but was soon distanced by the Cuyler. The latter, while proceeding to assume its accustomed lead, was suddenly overtaken and passed by the Albatross. An unexpected puff of wind then struck both yachts, causing them to come in collision, leaving a seemingly easy victory for the Tudie. But before the latter could profit by the collision it was overtaken by the Unknown, which kept its lead until the finish, when it was followed respectively by the Tudie, the Cuyler, the Albatross, and the Hercules. Several other races were subsequently sailed, but none of them equalled in interest those reported above. Next Saturday the competition for the champion pennant will be resumed.

THE TURF.

RACING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The running meeting at Fleetwood Park was brought to a close yesterday, and drew to the course a large attendance of spectators. The meeting has been very successful in a pecuniary point of view, but the sport has not been equal to that furnished by the Prospect Park Association. The financial results of both of these meetings have satisfied the managers of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds and Fleetwood Park that running meetings will pay if properly conducted, and hereafter there will be an annual race meeting at both places, with liberal inducements offered to the owners of stables to enter their horses.

THE SELLING RACE.

The first race on the programme was a selling race for all ages, with the usual allowances, dash of one mile, for which there were four entries, three of whom came to the post. These were John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, four years; T. M. McLaughlin's b. c., four years, by imp. Australian, dam by imp. Glencoe, and L. A. Hitchcock's b. f. Mollie Darling, four years. In the pools just before the start, Mollie Darling was the favorite, at the following rates:

Mollie Darling	$60	$85	$65	$65
Ida Wells	50	70	26	50
Australian colt	21	26	20	25
Total	$131	$181	$105	$140

When the flag sent them off Ida Wells jumped away first, Mollie Darling second, and the Australian colt third. On the turn, however, the latter pushed to the front rapidly, and soon showed well in front, reaching the quarter-pole two lengths in advance of Mollie Darling, who was a length in front of Ida Wells. Going along the backstretch Mollie Darling reached the tail of the Australian colt, but nearing the half-mile pole the latter opened away again, and was still two lengths in front at that point. On the lower turn Ida Wells passed Mollie Darling, who fell back, and at the three-quarter pole the three were running nose and tail. As soon as they turned into the homestretch, however, Ida Wells rushed to the front and finally won the race by three lengths in 1:47¼, Mollie Darling beating the Australian colt by half a length for second place.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Selling race for all ages, one mile; purse, $200, of which $50 to the second horse. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry their proper weights; for $1,000, allowed 5 pounds; for $750, 10 pounds; for $500, 12 pounds; for 300, 15 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over the amount entered to be sold for will go to the second horse.

John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Jessamine Porter, 93 pounds. McCarthy.... 1

L. A. Hitchcock's b. f. Mollie Darling, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Skipper, 93 pounds. Cochran.... 2

T. M. McLaughlin's b. c., 4 years, by imp. Australian, dam by imp. Glencoe, 93 pounds. Spillman.... 3

Time—1:47¼.

THE HURDLE HEAT RACE.

The second event was a handicap hurdle race of mile heats over four hurdles, and out of four entries three of them sported colors when called upon. They were Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, 5 years; A. P. Green's ch. g. Modoc, aged, and L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Busy Bee, 4 years. The knowing ones played Cariboo for the winner, and were badly bitten, as the sequel will show. The betting before the start was as follows:

Cariboo	$110	$160	$170
Busy Bee	45	120	130
Modoc	12	16	20
Total	$167	$296	$320

First Heat.—Cariboo was away first at the start, but Busy Bee soon took the lead from him, and went over the first obstacle a length in front of the favorite, who was six lengths ahead of Modoc. The second hurdle was on the backstretch, and Cariboo had regained the lead, and jumped over it a length in front of Busy Bee, while Modoc was 100 yards out of the race. At the third hurdle on the lower turn Cariboo was but a head in front of Busy Bee, but he increased his lead to half a length at the three-quarter pole, and came to the fourth hurdle with four lengths the best of it, but, in jumping, he swerved badly, as usual, and lost ground, but still he remained in front, and won the heat by two lengths in 1:58—Modoc distanced. The knowing ones now plunged heavily on Cariboo, and got deeper into trouble at the following figures:

Cariboo	$150	$115	$130
Busy Bee	25	20	35

Second Heat.—Busy Bee was the first off, and was a head in front over the first hurdle, and increasing her lead round the turn, led a length over the second hurdle. When they reached the half-mile pole Cariboo recovered somewhat, and Busy Bee was leading him but a neck, but at the third hurdle the filly was showing the way by a length. At the three-quarter pole she led two lengths, and the fourth hurdle being down, no obstacle presented itself. Coming up the stretch she increased her lead, and won the heat by six lengths, in 1:56. There was now a radical change in the betting, and considerable hedging was done, at the following figures:

Busy Bee	$100	$120	$150
Cariboo	35	40	60

Third Heat.—They started away together, but Cariboo stumbled and came near falling. He jumped the first hurdle with Busy Bee slightly in front, but at the second obstacle Cariboo had a length the best of it. At the half-mile pole Cariboo sulked and received the whip, Busy Bee now leading him a neck. Thus they continued to the third hurdle, when Cariboo gave it up, and Busy Bee won the heat and race by six lengths, in 1:58¾.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—Handicap hurdle race, mile-heats over four hurdles; $250 to first horse; $75 to second, and $25 to third.

L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Busy Bee, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Laura Spellman, 117 pounds. McLaughlin.... 2 1 1

Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Alice Jones, 154 pounds. Meany.... 1 2 2

A. P. Green's ch. g. Modoc, aged, by Censor, out of Mary Biddle, 112 pounds. Slattery.... dis.

Time—1:58, 1:56, 1:58¾.

THE MATCH RACE.

The third race was a match for $500 between John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells and L. A. Hitchcock's b. f. Mollie Darling. The betting was largely in favor of Ida Wells, the average being $100 for her and $35 for Mollie Darling. At the start Mollie Darling rushed away a length in front, but Ida Wells soon closed, and at the quarter pole she was at Mollie's saddle girth. Down the backstretch Mollie shook off her competitor and led her a length at the half-mile pole, but on climbing the hill of the lower turn Ida Wells came to the front, and finally won the race by a length in 1:47½.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Match, $500; dash of one mile.

John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Jessamine Porter, 93 pounds. McCarthy.... 1

L. A. Hitchcock's b. f. Mollie Darling, 4 years, by Rivolver, out of Skipper, 93 pounds. Cochran.... 2

Time—1:47½.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The concluding event of the day and meeting was a handicap for all ages, dash of a mile and an eighth, which closed with four entries, including McLaughlin's Australian colt, Coffee's Panic colt, Lutitia H., and Modoc. In the betting Lutitia H. was the favorite and sold as follows:

Lutitia H.	$60	$100	$120
Australian colt	21	35	38
Field	24	38	40
Total	$105	$173	$198

The Australian colt took the lead at the start, but soon lost it, as Modoc came to the front and passed the stand a length in front of the Australian colt, who was a length before the Panic colt, Lutitia H. being a length in the rear. On the turn the Australian colt challenged Modoc, and by the time they reached the quarter pole he was a length ahead of the latter, the others in the same position as before. Down the backstretch Lutitia H. took the second place, the Australian colt in the meantime increasing his lead at the half-mile pole to two lengths. From this point the Australian colt had it all his own way, and won the race easily by eight lengths in 2:01½, Lutitia H. second, five lengths before the Panic colt, Modoc 100 yards away.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $150, for all ages; mile and an eighth handicap; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third.

T. M. McLaughlin's b. c., 4 years, by imp. Australian, dam by imp. Glencoe, 93 pounds. Spillman.... 1

L. A. Hitchcock's br. f. Lutitia H., 4 years, by Second Boone, out of Meanness, 112 pounds. Fisher.... 2

John Coffee's gr. c., 3 years, by Panic, out of Long Nine, 80 pounds. Buck.... 3

A. P. Green's ch. g. Modoc, aged, by Censor, out of Mary Biddle, 85 pounds. Rooke.... 0

Time—2:01½.

TROTTING AT WEST SIDE PARK.

The third day's meeting at West Side Park, a popular resort for the citizens of Jersey City, was better attended than on the previous days. The first race, for a purse of $150, for the 2:38 class, mile heats, best three in five, was unfinished, owing to the late hour of commencement. The first two heats were won by Dr. Heard's b. g. in 2:43 and 2:42¼, and the third by Mr. A. M. Howe's gr. g. Frenchy in 2:42¼. The next event was a team race, the first and third heats of which was won by Mr. A. M. Howe's Kitty and Lady Emma in 3:03 and 2:57½, and the second in 2:48, was taken by Dr. Heard's Ellen Mary and Break of Day. The final heats will be trotted on Monday at 10 A. M., and an extra purse of $50 will be given for the three-minute class entries, to close on the course at noon.

TARGET PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

FOURTH COMPETITION FOR THE "LUTHER" BADGE—A LADIES' MATCH.

There were two interesting matches at Creedmoor yesterday. The monthly contest by the members of the Amateur Rifle Club for the "Luther" badge, at long-range, and a "Ladies'" match, in which the contestants represented the ladies of their choice. The hour for the competition for the "Luther" badge had been altered from 2 P. M. to 11 A. M. in order to make room for the Ladies' match, which was fixed for 2 o'clock. The entries in the former were nine in number; distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; any position; two sighting and five scoring shots at each distance. The wind was very uncertain, and blew raw and cold from the north-west diagonally across the range. The consequence was an indifferent record of marksmanship. Mr. W. B. Farwell was the successful competitor on a score of sixty-four, upon which it has been twice previously won. The 2 o'clock train brought down a large number of long-range marksmen, who had intended to compete for possession of the trophy and had not heard of the postponement. Following are the scores, the highest attainable number being seventy-five points:

	Yards.	Total.
W. B. Farwell	800—5 4 5 3 4—21 900—5 5 3 5 5—23 1,000—5 5 3 4 3—20	64
J. S. Conlin	800—5 4 2 5 5—21 900—5 4 2 5 5—21 1,000—4 4 5 5 3—21	63
Gen. Dakin	800—3 3 4 4 5—19 900—5 5 3 5 3—21 1,000—3 4 4 5 5—21	61
E. H. Sanford	800—5 5 5 5 3—23 900—R 4 5 5 5—19 1,000—R 5 3 4 5—17	59
L. Geiger	800—5 5 5 5 4—24 900—5 4 4 2 0—15 1,000—4 3 5 4 3—19	58
H. S. Jewell	800—5 4 5 5 2—21 900—3 5 5 3 2—18 1,000—0 4 R 5 2—11	48
R. Rathbone	800—4 5 5 5 0—19 900—0 2 0 0 5— 7 1,000—5 5 4 4 4—22	48
L. Webber	800—0 3 0 3 2— 8 900—2 3 5 0 3—13 1,000—3 4 4 2 5—16	37
A. J. Hennion, Jr.	800—0 4 3 5 0—12 900—3 0 2 4— 9 1,000—5 0 2 4 4—15	36

Mr. A. V. Canfield, who did not arrive until afternoon, shot over the same ranges for the badge, and recorded a score of 45 points.

The ladies' match commenced at 2:30 P. M. There were sixty entries, represented by as many ladies, among whom were Mrs. George D. Scott, Mrs. T. S. Dakin, Mrs. W. H. Murphy, Mrs. D. E. Vannet, Miss Hewitt, Miss Hughes, Mrs. G. W. Wingate, Mrs. J. P. Davenport, Mrs. W. H. Price, Miss Lulu Durand, and others. The entries numbered sixty. The conditions permitted the use of any rifles; but sporting rifles were handicapped four points, special rifles three, and military two points. Winners of prizes in previous matches were also handicapped two points for the first and one for second prizes. The distances were 200 and 500 yards, two sighting and ten scoring shots at each distance; entrance fee, $5. Every marksman won a prize, but, with the exception of the first one, a sewing-machine, they were of no intrinsic value. Following are the scores, the highest attainable number being 100 points:

Name.	Yards. Score.	Total.
Gen. T. S. Dakin	200—4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—42 500—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50	92
H. S. Jewell	200—4 4 5 5 4 3 4 4 4 3—40 500—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5—49	89
W. B. Farwell	200—4 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 4 4—40 500—4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—48	88
E. H. Raymond	200—4 4 4 3 4 5 5 5 0 4—37 500—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—49	86
Lieut. Vannet	200—4 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—41 500—5 5 2 5 5 4 5 5 4 5—45	86
Capt. Coleman	200—3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4—39 500—5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—47	86
Col. Wingate	200—4 3 5 3 4 4 4 4 5 5—41 500—5 0 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—44	85
A. Anderson	200—4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 5—40 500—5 3 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5—45	85
F. Hyde	200—0 4 2 4 4 4 5 3 4 4—34 500—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50	84
R. Rathbone	200—4 3 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 4—37 500—4 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5—47	84
L. C. Bruce	200—4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3—33 500—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50	83
L. Geiger	200—4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—38 500—4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5—44	82
J. T. B. Collins	200—4 4 0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—36 500—5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 4—46	82
L. M. Ballard	200—4 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 3—36 500—5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—44	80
J. S. Allen	200—4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4—34 500—4 3 3 5 4 5 4 5 4 4—43	77
C. E. Huntington	200—4 4 5 2 4 5 3 4 4 4—39 500—5 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 3—38	77
H. Fisher	200—3 3 5 3 5 3 3 3 5 3—36 500—5 5 4 5 5 5 3 4 4 5—42	78
Adjt. W. H. Murphy	200—4 3 4 4 4 3 5 4 4 5—40 500—4 3 5 2 4 4 3 5 4 3—36	76
Capt. C. F. Robbins	200—3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4—38 500—4 4 4 3 4 3 3 5 0 3—34	72
Col. Scott	200—4 3 2 4 4 4 4 3 3 5—36 500—2 5 2 5 3 3 4 5 3 4—36	72
A. J. Hennion, Jr.	200—4 4 3 0 4 2 2 4 4 3—30 500—4 4 5 5 2 4 5 5 4 5—42	72
Capt. Lindsay	200—4 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 3 4—36 500—4 4 4 5 5 2 3 3 3 3—36	72
Major Gen. Shaler	200—4 4 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 1—31 500—3 4 5 5 5 3 2 4 3 3—37	68
William Stewart	200—4 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 5—35 500—4 4 3 3 0 4 5 4 0 4—31	66
Samuel Clark	200—4 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 4—37 500—2 3 4 3 2 0 5 4 4 2—29	66
W. A. French	200—4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 4—41 500—3 3 2 0 4 0 3 2 5 2—24	65
Lieut. J. W. Gee	200—3 3 5 4 3 4 0 3 5 4—34 500—3 4 5 3 4 3 0 2 4 0—28	62
J. A. Amory	200—2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 4—37 500—4 4 3 0 0 0 4 0 4 4—23	60
Capt. Story	200—4 4 2 4 4 3 3 3 2 2—32 500—3 5 2 5 0 0 4 2 0 5—26	58
J. McGlency	200—3 3 2 R 3 3 4 4 3 3—28 500—3 3 4 0 5 0 3 3 2 4—27	55
E. Browne	200—4 4 4 4 2 3 3 4 2 4—34 500—5 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 5 2—17	51
Dr. J. L. Farley	200—4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 2—31 500—3 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2—12	43
A. P. Clark	200—3 3 3 2 3 4 4 4 4 4—34 500—0 0 0 0 0 3 0 5 0— 8	42
H. C. Funke, Jr.	200—0 4 3 2 3 3 4 4 4 3—31 500—3 0 3 2 3 0 0 0 0 0—11	42
Lieut. Douglas	200—3 2 3 3 2 2 4 4 0 4—27 500—3 4 0 0 0 3 0 0 4—14	41
H. C. Poppenhusen	200—3 2 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 1—31 500—3 0 0 Retired.	

The Scottish Rifle Club contested for the Ross badge, which was awarded to Capt. W. C. Clark of Company E, upon a score of fifty-four out of a possible seventy.

THE BENNETT-LIVINGSTON PIGEON MATCH.

Arrangements have been made for a pigeon match for $10,000 between Mr. A. H. Bogardus and Mr. James Gordon Bennett against Mr. Carroll Livingston and Ira A. Paine. The conditions are for each to shoot at fifty single birds from five traps placed five yards apart, thirty yards rise, eighty yards boundary, with 1½ ounce of shot, for $5,000 a side. Messrs. Bennett and Livingston put up the stakes, and each take the champion and ex-champion as partners. The match is to take place at Newport, R. I., on Oct. 6. The match is for the largest stake ever shot for in this country. The contest is looked forward to with eager interest, and already large sums have been staked on the result. Before Mr. Bennett went to Europe he was matched to shoot Mr. Livingston for $7,000 and paid forfeit. In the coming contest each has to shoot at fifty birds, and the side that kills the most will win the stakes. In the betting Bogardus and Bennett are the favorites.

AN INTER-STATE COCKING MAIN.

Arrangements for a $2,000 cocking main between Virginia and New-York were completed yesterday. The conditions are for each to produce twenty-one cocks and fight all that shall weigh within two ounces of each other, at weights ranging from 4 pounds 8 ounces to 5 pounds 12 ounces, for $500 each battle and $2,000 a side, the odd fight winning the main. The tourney is to be fought at West Wheeling, Va., on the 21st of November. The backers of the Virginia fowls are to allow the backers of the New-York fowls $2,000 for expenses.

ABOUT BEARS.

WESTERN STORIES OF ADVENTURE.

A FIGHT WITH A GRIZZLY IN UTAH—ONE MAN BADLY WOUNDED.

The following account of a conflict with a grizzly is taken from the Salt Lake *Tribune* of the 1st inst.: "Near Lake Town, a small settlement at the south end of Bear Lake, a terrible conflict occurred a few days ago, between two young men of Bailey and Burrell's surveying party and a grizzly bear, which resulted almost fatally to one of the young men—Frank Lowe, of this city. It appears that on the night previous to the adventure a bear had been prowling about the camp, and in the morning young Lowe, accompanied by Rowland Stevenson, proceeded in search of the intruder. They tracked Bruin to a thicket of brush. This they concluded to fire and then climb upon a neighboring ledge of rocks, from whence they might shoot at him when he should come out. They stepped a few feet into the brush, when unexpectedly they stumbled upon a huge she grizzly with a cub. Young Lowe being near her head, was seized by the leg, and fell upon his back. As he fell she caught his head between her ponderous jaws, the teeth of one being deeply imbedded near his left ear, while the teeth of the other horribly lacerated the right cheek and broke his lower jaw. Stevenson, who had fallen headlong into the brush over the monster's back, had by this time recovered himself and given Bruin a charge of buckshot in the side, but without much effect. When Lowe fell, his gun, with both hammers raised, was lying with the muzzle under his chin, but he managed to get it turned upon the bear, and, pulling the trigger, sent a heavy charge of buckshot into her throat. She loosed her grip and rolled over, apparently dead. Stevenson assisted Lowe to camp, and last evening, accompanied by his father, the unfortunate young man reached his home in this city. He is getting on as well as possible under the circumstances."

ANOTHER STORY FROM IDAHO—A BLACK BEAR KILLED WITH A BUTCHER KNIFE.

The following bear story is contributed by the Idaho *World*: "Bill Woods is the hero. A black bear had scented some beef in a box hanging against a tree in front of his cabin, and came out of the timber to get it. A couple of the boys, observing the animal, came to the kiln and reported its presence. Woods immediately left his work to hold an interview with his bearship, having only a common butcher knife to exchange courtesies with. Arriving at the cabin he approached the bear, which, instead of showing alarm and retreating, manifested curiosity and stood its ground—the man looking at the bear, the bear looking at the man. While each was thus engaged taking in the other's proportions and studying the chances for advantage in the rough-and-tumble fight now sure to take place, Bill's plucky little dog rushed in and tackled the brute in the rear. The bear whirled at this unexpected assault, and, while paying its respects to the dog, Bill took a hand, and, closing in, the fight commenced. They had it over and under for a while, until finally Bill, getting the inturn, threw his adversary, and plying his knife lively between its ribs soon had it killed. It was a young one, and weighed about one hundred and fifty pounds. Bill didn't recive a scratch."

A LONGER AND MORE THRILLING STORY FROM CALIFORNIA—HOW ALVINZA HAYWARD AND GEN. CHIPMAN WATCHED A DEAD BEAR ALL NIGHT.

A correspondent of the Chico (Cal.) *Enterprise* relates the following: "Tell us a bear story, Uncle John," I said one night lately while sitting around the camp fire near Lassen Peak. There had come over the northern "divide" quite a number of bears which were troubling the sheep that are every Summer quartered in and around Hot Spring Valley, and hearing of this a party of us arranged to go and have a hunt, and while on our way we met "old Uncle John," the hero of many a bear fight, as his numerous scars amply testify to, and persuaded him to accompany us. We had had supper; there was a blazing log fire, and all being in readiness, the old man said: "Wal, I've hearn tell o' bar scrimmages being putty lively like at times, but I seed one last week that capped all hunts I ever see. I come down from Big Squaw Valley, and was camped above here about a mile, when one day I run across some big-bugs from Frisco, fellows with biled shirts, you know; and, would you believe me, they sed, 'Old man, have you seed any bar tracks?' Of course I said yes, and they engaged me to go with them, and hunt up sign for them: Wal, to make a long story short, and not to tell how one of them fired thirteen shots at a log, thinkin' it was a bar, and finally one on 'em killed a sheep, and was afraid to go near it, thinkin' it was a wild-cat, but just tell how old Hayward, him as got his soap outen Crown Point, sat up all night and watched a dead bar. You see I'd bin across the fork jest at dark, an' ole Dick, thar, he nosed a fresh track, and in two minutes or thereabout he had a cinnamon cub up a tamarack. Wal, of course, one shot from ole Betsey here, (and the grim hunter patted his rifle affectionately,) and I seed the bar quiver like, take a fresh hold on the limb, and then kinder settle back, but he stuck onto the tree, and I knowed I had him plum in the heart. Wal, Gen. Chipman he came first, an' 'Alvinsey' jest behind, an' I pinted out the bar and never thought to say he was gone the way of all flesh. But 'Alvinsey' he sed he was going to get his blankets and watch till mornin', for now it was so dark you could hardly see the sights on our guns. Wal, the whole party crossed the fork and camped under that 'ar tamarack all night so that the bar could not get away. Wal, boys, if you hear me, I enjoyed it. I once seed a circus, but the show warent anything to that crowd around the tamarack. One ole feller, Doc. Pratt they called him, blowed considerable 'bout being able to fetch him down the first shot he had. Hayward allowed no one hed any percentage on him with a 'Henry,' and the General shot his mouth off some too 'bout what he could do with a gun, and in fact they all talked so loud and long that I rolled my blankets about me and took a nap jest to pass time till morning broke. I woke at the first sign of dawn, an' thar they all sot around the fire shivering with the cold, for I tell you, boys, the nights hereaway are different from the nights in the valley. Wal, thar they sot, their teeth chattering and all looking mighty blue under the eyes. We could now jest see the outlines of the bar, but every minute it was getting lighter, and I was afeerd they'd smell a mice, so I got them all ready and commenced firing away at that ar' carcass for all possessed. When about fifty shots had been fired, 'Alvinsey' wanted to know why the bar didn't move. I could keep in no longer; I busted right out, and you should have seen them fellers stare; it was rich, I tell you. Sed I, 'Last night when you two men came across the fork you asked me what the matter was an' I told you I had a bar up a tree, but if you had asked me any more I would have told you as how I hed fetched him the first shot I hed.' Wal, boys, you never see a more sheepish-looking lot o' men in your days. We all liquored up, and they agreed among themselves to say nothing about it, and I suppose they thought I never saw anybody in the world, for they didn't make me promise, an' it's too good to keep. Wal, let's turn in, boys, if you perpose following that grizzly in the mornin'. Good night, and don't never sit watchin' a dead bar."

SOME SHORT STORIES OF BEARS NEARER HOME.

The Port Jervis *Union* brings the following: "From all appearances there are unusual numbers of bears prowling around in the forests of this region this Fall. We hear of the following instances of these animals being seen: J. W. Tyler, a bark-peeler in the Beaverkill country, went to eat his lunch one day last week, and was not a little surprised to find that a bear weighing some 200 pounds had anticipated him, and was leisurely devouring the contents of his dinner-bucket. Mr. Tyler had no grudge against the bear, and so did not interrupt his meal. Some men were employed in peeling bark in the vicinity of Rileyville, near Honesdale, recently, and after quitting work for the day one of them discovered that he had forgotten his pipe. When he arrived there he discovered a large bear sitting on the ground, and examining with apparent curiosity the pipe which lay near him. The owner of the article did not think it policy to interfere with Bruin's cogitations, and left him master of the situation. Eli Dubois, of Ellenville, killed a large bear on the Willowemoc, near Mongaup Pond, Sullivan County, last week. A large bear was seen crossing the Liberty road, Sullivan County, near the residence of Mr. G. A. Case, last week."

THE LAC TREE OF JAPAN.

Mr. Paul Ory has just published an interesting notice of the lac tree of Japan and the methods by which it is prepared for commerce. There are two species of the lac tree—male and female. The male plant is fruitless. From the female plant wax is obtained. The lac is not obtained until the trees are four or five years old. The production continues for about three years, when they are cut down, the trees thus never attain a great development. Where, however, they are cultivated for the wax—for instance, in the provinces of Al-du and of Yonezawa—they are both numerous and fine. Lac trees are grown both from seed and from slips, but the second is said to be the preferable plan. In the preparation of the seed it is placed in a mortar, the wax is then crushed out and removed, and the remainder placed in water and horse urine until Spring time. When sown in the fields it is covered with a light bed of earth. By the other method young branches are cut from the tree and planted in the earth. The tree from which young branches are thus taken soon wither, but the shoots are said to be of better quality. In collecting the lac the bark of the tree is first notched, and then a second incision made in the middle of the hole. The lac runs out from this wound and is collected with an iron knife and transferred to a small vase, which the workmen carry in their belts. There is a regular gradation of qualities in the order of these cuttings. The best lac is obtained at the close of the Summer and in the early days of Autumn. The branches also yield lac, and when a tree has been cut down, the most promising of the branches are made into a bundle and steeped in water for several days, and then incised in the same manner as the trunk. Where the lac tree is valued for its wax, the female plant is not deprived of its resin, but of late years these also have been tapped for lac. The incisions, however, are not so numerous, and are made only on one side of the tree, which is thus not prevented from attaining something like its natural height and development. Beyond the cultivated species there is a wild plant from which "mountain lac" is obtained, but little of this is gathered. There is also a climbing-plant which yields a small and inferior quality. The lac tree, while plentiful in the east of Japan, is rare in the west. The province of Yeti-zen is the most famous for its cultivation. The best quality is found at Yosino. The price varies according to quality and to the nature of the harvest. A yen will purchase from 350 to 600 mé. A yen is equivalent to a dollar, and a mé weighs 1g. 75. A barrel of lac should contain 8,000 mé.

THE CHOLERA IN SYRIA.

THE PESTILENCE OVER IN DAMASCUS—RETURN OF THE PEOPLE TO THE CITY.

A correspondent at Damascus, writing on the 14th of August, says: "The cholera in Damascus is reported at an end by the authorities. There are now only one or two cases reported per day, and these, for the most part, readily yield to medical treatment. The outbreak commenced as early as the middle of April, and we had not advanced far into June before the number of apparently sudden deaths became so frequent as to strike terror into the minds of the population, and an exodus easier to imagine than describe at once began. Long cavalcades of men, women, children, and servants mounted each upon a bed and lehaf, or quilt spread over well-filled saddle-bags, were daily seen in the morning, or near sunset, wending their way through many gates of Damascus, with terror depicted upon their pale and haggard faces. But the doctors were still divided; some contend stoutly that those symptoms and sudden deaths were the result of apoplexy, diseases of the heart, and eating unripe fruit, of which the Damascenes are immoderately fond, acted upon by the intense heat. The Government, with praiseworthy energy, before the end of June divided the city into districts and appointed doctors and opened apothecaries' shops for each district, though most of these so-called doctors were men of no medical training whatever. The evil grew worse, and on the 14th of July it reached its maximum. The bulletin on that day reported 365 fresh cases and 219 deaths. It is well known that this statement falls far short of the real state of the case, many suppressing the fact that their friends died of cholera, for fear of having the bedding and clothing burned and the walls of the house scraped, and otherwise much damage done, and the payment of a sum of money required, all of which were strictly ordered by Government. It is estimated that between twenty and thirty thousand of the inhabitants have fled, and over 5,000 have died from this disease alone. The Christian and Jewish quarters were nearly deserted, and the few who remained kept close quarantine in their own houses. Those who left have suffered greatly as the mountains have been inundated with them. Animals, houses, provisions, and, indeed, every necessary of life, have been trebled and even quadrupled in price, and, if any person was ill, no money whatever would purchase either shelter or attention. In many instances a rope was tied round the head and feet of a dead body, and it was thus dragged to a distance and thrust into a hole, which was then filled with stones. Thus, although the cholera is not at an end here, and the streets remain quiet and deserted, many are trying to find their way back who have the appearance of living skeletons and who often fall victims to malignant fever soon after their arrival. The Government has, very wisely and paternally, determined to aid these poor wretches, and has instituted a quarantine at the gates of the city, where, unless they pay an exorbitant sum, they are subjected to a sanitary fumigation by sulphur mixed with other substances, altogether a villainous compound, out of which they crawl more dead than alive; and, indeed, it is said that in more cases than one death has actually taken place! What has caused all this? is the momentous question. In the early Spring season the Turkish troops from Yemen were transferred to Syria. It was a perfectly established fact that cholera existed in Yemen before they left, and the Egyptian Government had already established a quarantine against all vessels coming from that port. On board one of the men-of-war that carried these soldiers five fatal cases of cholera occurred. Yet, strange to say, the troops were landed at Tripolis, and afterward sent on to Hamah, without submitting to any quarantine. On their way to that place several more of the soldiers died, but still no precautions were taken, and the troops were allowed to mix freely with the inhabitants. Hence the first outbreak of the disease in Hamah is fully accounted for, and thence it has spread northward to Aleppo, Antioch, Latakia, and Scanderoon, and southward to Damascus and Beyrout. From this it would appear that the Turkish Government should be held responsible for what has occurred here, and may still occur elsewhere, and should in future be made to take, with regard to their troops, the same sanitary measures which they are so eager to enforce at the present moment, after the mischief is done, upon their unfortunate civilian subjects."

STORM OFF YOKOHAMA.

THE STEAM-SHIP GAELIC IN A TYPHOON—TWO BRAVE MEN DROWNED.

The Yokohama corrrespondent of the San Francisco *Alta* writes to that journal under date Aug. 14: "To-morrow morning at daylight the Gaelic leaves this port for San Francisco. The quasi amalgamation of the *entente cordiale*, or the working together, whichever it may be called, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and the Occidental and Oriental Steam-ship Company seems to be for the good of both concerns. Hitherto the affairs have worked as smoothly as old Time, and there seems to be no liklihood of a disruption. The Gaelic, which is a very fine vessel and sister to the Belgic, whom you already know, has had a bad time of it in her passage from Hong Kong. She encountered one of the severest typhoons which has ever been known in these latitudes, and she battled with it bravely and successfully, sustaining but slight damage to her structure or machinery. But she has sustained a loss she cannot replace, and one which has cast a gloom over the passage and perhaps the history of the vessel. George Ritchie, the Chief Officer, and Adam Patterson, a Quartermaster on board, were washed off the vessel's deck during a bowling night, when they were within thirty-six hours' steam of Yokohama. Mr. Ritchie was a young man of great promise, and it is currently reported that he would have been promoted to the post of Captain in one of the company's vessels on the arrival of the Gaelic in San Francisco, had he only lived. His death occurred in this way: He was on deck when the storm was at its highest, and the waves, as the Captain says, were ninety feet high. He was putting an extra lashing on the port anchor, when Patterson noticed that the jib having been badly stowed, the wind had got into it and it was flapping about. He volunteered to go and stow it, and sprang into the chains and got to work. In a minute he found that he had undertaken more than he could perform, and he sang out for help—whether to release himself from a position of peril, or merely to aid him in completing his task will now never be known until the day when the sea gives up her dead. Mr. Ritchie heard the cry, and, like the brave man and true he was, leaped to Patterson's assistance. In vain, and alas! For scarcely had he reached the man when a tremendous wave rushed headlong on the huge ship, which staggered and could not resist it. Straight into the seething mass she plunged, and when the waters had passed over her, Ritchie and Patterson had disappeared. No doubt they could not retain their hold against the weighty mass which overwhelmed them. Some seamen in the main rigging saw them as they drifted past, and gave the alarm, "Men overboard!" Instantly the vessel was stopped and the engines reversed. The Captain called all the officers and crew aft and asked them their opinion as to the advisability or not of lowering a boat. They were all agreed that to lower a boat in such a sea and such a wind would be the worst of folly, if not even criminal, as it would insure the destruction of the boat's crew, without the slightest chance of saving either of the two men who had been washed overboard. So, after waiting as long as he safely could, and having thrown four life buoys overboard, the Captain ordered, with extreme sorrow, that the vessel should resume her way. She did so, and left the spot where there is no hope that Ritchie and Patterson did not meet a rapid and I trust a painless death. The repairs absolutely necessary to the Gaelic before she commences her long trans-Pacific trip, have been executed here, and the vessel's departure has been delayed for several hours. She was to start this day at noon. She will not leave till daylight to-morrow (Sunday, the 15th) morning."

IMPATIENT FOR THE FUNERAL.

The singular heartlessness of some of the Chinese residents of San Francisco is forcibly illustrated by a recent incident, which the *Chronicle* thus describes: "About 10 o'clock yesterday morning two Chinamen visited a prominent undertaking establishment in this city, and the spokesman, who talked very fair pigeon English, said: 'One Chinawoman, she muchee die; we want bury her 12 o'clock.' A man was dispatched for the city physician to make an inspection and give a certificate, and also to take the measure of the deceased woman. The pair wended their way to Brenham place, and in a small room on the third floor, laid out on a mat, was the supposed corpse. The undertaker, thinking only of his business, pulled out his tape-line and asked the doctor to hold one end of it while the size of coffin required was ascertained. They were a little surprised as they stretched the line over the body to see the woman turn slightly and open her eyes. The Chinamen expressed no surprise, but simply said: 'Oh, she be dead by 12 o'clock.' The doctor, after making a careful examination, concluded that the woman was beyond help, and was on the eve of dissolution, but the undertaker decided that it would be as well to postpone the funeral. Except in the cases of prominent and wealthy Chinamen, whose estates will bear the expense of a lavish spread of varnished hog and other funeral meats, the Chinese almost invariably hurry off their dead to the cemetery before they are fairly cold. Almost any undertaker can furnish experiences like this of yesterday, and there can be little doubt that many a poor Chinaman is put under the sod before life is extinct."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

OPHELIA.

'Neath where the lilies on the placid stream,
Like gems upon Night's bosom star-like gleam,
My troubled heart shall rest;
And weeping willows bending o'er my tomb
Shall keep the secret of the silent gloom
That shrouds my aching breast.

Stream! thou art warmer than his princely heart,
Kinder art thou than the cold ruthless part
So pitiless he plays;
Vainly and oft I've bent in prayer above,
But vainly praying for his tardy love
To cheer my lonely days.

At early morn I've bent the knee in prayer,
My orisons have filled the twilight air,
Through all the vanished years;
And still a suppliant unanswered, I
In silence wait his presence to draw nigh,
And stay the starting tears.

Yet must I tarry, and unloved repine,
Still hope 'gainst hope to call the guerdon mine,
And deem it still afar.
Mine be the loss, his loss, maybe, but gain;
For all too well I love to cause him pain,
Aught of his life to mar.

In silence I have loved and worshiped,
And still in silence will I seek a bed
Deep in the chilly stream.
Heart-breaking anguish for my sin atone!
I and my secret e'er shall rest alone
'Neath where the lilies gleam.

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

[PRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE AUTHOR.]

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER XX.

NEAR SANDBOURNE—LONDON STREETS—ETHELBERTA'S.

When this letter reached its destination the next morning Picotee, in her over-anxiety, could not bring herself to read it in anybody's presence, and put it in her pocket till she was on her walk across the moor. She still lived at the cottage out of the town, though at some inconvenience to herself, in order to teach at a small village night-school while still carrying on her larger occupation of pupil-teacher in Sandbourne.

So she walked and read, and was soon in tears. Moreover, when she thought of what Ethelberta would have replied had that keen sister known the wildness of her true reason in wishing to go, she shuddered with misery. To wish to get near a man only because he had been kind to her, and had admired her pretty face, and had given her flowers, to be attached to him all the more because of its hopeless impracticability, were things to dream of, not to tell. Picotee was quite an unreasoning animal. Her sister arranged situations for her, told her how to conduct herself in them, how to make up anew, in unobtrusive shapes, the valuable wearing apparel she sent from time to time—so as to provoke neither exasperation in the little gentry nor superciliousness in the big—the goodness of which materials had attracted Faith Julian's quiet eyes. Ethelberta did everything for her, in short; and Picotee obeyed orders with the abstracted ease of mind which people show who have their thinking done for them, and put out their troubles as they do their washing. She was quite willing not to be clever herself, since it was unnecessary while she had a much-admired sister who was clever enough for two people and to spare.

This arrangement, by which she gained an untroubled existence in exchange for freedom of will, had worked very pleasantly for Picotee until the anomaly of falling in love on her own account created a jar in the machinery. Then she began to know how wearing were miserable days and how much more wearing were miserable nights. She pictured Christopher in London calling upon her dignified sister (for Ethelberta innocently mentioned his name sometimes in writing) and imagined over and over again the mutual signs of warm feeling between them. And now Picotee resolved upon a noble course. Like Juliet, she had been troubled with a consciousness that perhaps her love for Christopher was a trifle forward and unmaidenly, even though she had determined never to let him or anybody in the whole world know of it. To set herself to pray that she might have strength to see him without a pang the lover of her sister, who deserved him so much more than herself, would be a grand penance and corrective.

After uttering petitions to this effect for several days, she still felt very bad; indeed, in the psychological difficulty of striving for what in her soul she did not desire, rather worse, if anything. At last, weary of walking the old road every day and never meeting him, and blank in a general powerlessness, she wrote the letter to Ethelberta, which was only the last one of a series that had previously been written and torn up.

Now this hope had been whirled away like thistledown, and the case was grievous enough to distract a greater stoic than Picotee. The end of it was that she left the school on insufficient notice, gave up her cottage home on the plea—true in the letter—that she was going to join a relative in London, and went off thither by a morning train, leaving her things packed ready to be sent on when she should write for them.

Picotee arrived in town late on a cold February afternoon, bearing a small bag in her hand. She crossed Westminster Bridge on foot just after dusk, and saw a luminous haze hanging over each well-lighted street as it withdrew into distance behind the nearer houses, and showing its direction as a train of morning mist shows the course of a distant stream when the stream itself is hidden. The lights along the river-side toward Charing Cross sent an inverted palisade of gleaming swords down into the shaking water, and the pavement ticked to the touch of pedestrians' feet, all of whom tripped along as if walking only to practice a favorite quickstep, and held handkerchiefs to their mouths to strain off the river mist from their lungs. She inquired her way to Connaught Crescent, and between five and six o'clock reached her sister's door.

Two or three minutes were passed in accumulating resolution sufficient to ring the bell, which when at last she did, was not performed in a way at all calculated to make the young man Joey hasten to the door. After the lapse of a certain time he did, however, find leisure to stroll and see what the caller might want, out of curiosity to know who there could be in London afraid to ring a bell twice.

Joey's delight exceeded even his surprise, the ruling maxim of his life being the more the merrier under all circumstances. The beaming young man was about to run off and announce her up stairs and down stairs, left and right, when Picotee called him hastily to her. In the hall her quick young eye had caught sight of an umbrella with a peculiar horn handle—an umbrella she had been accustomed to meet on Sandbourne moor on many happy afternoons. Christopher was evidently in the house.

"Joey," she said as if she were ready to faint, "don't tell Berta I am come. She has company, has she not?"

"O no—only Mr. Julian!" said the brother. "He's quite one of the family."

"Never mind—can't I go down into the kitchen with you?" she inquired. There had been bliss and misery mingled in those tidings, and she scarcely knew for a moment which way they affected her. What she did know was that she had run her dear fox to earth, and a sense of satisfaction at that feat prevented her just now from counting the cost of the performance.

"Does Mr. Julian come to see her very often?" said she.

"Oh, yes—he's always a-coming—a regular bore to me."

"A regular what?"

"Bore!—Ah, I forgot; you don't know our town words. However, come along."

They passed by the doors on tiptoe, and their mother upstairs being, according to Joey's account, in the midst of a nap, Picotee was unwilling to disturb her; so they went down at once to the kitchen, when forward rushed Gwendoline the cook, flourished her floury hands, and Cornelia the housemaid, dancing over her brush; and these having welcomed and made Picotee comfortable, who should ring the area-bell and be admitted down the steps but Sol and Dan The workman-brothers, their day's duties being over, had called to see their relations, first, as usual, going home to their lodgings in Marylebone and making themselves as spruce as bridegrooms of a minor kind, according to the rules of their newly-acquired town experience. For the London mechanic is only nine hours a mechanic, though the country mechanic works, eats, drinks, and sleeps a mechanic throughout the whole twenty-four.

"God bless my soul—Picotee!" said Dan, standing fixed. "Well—I say, this is splendid; ha-ha!"

"Picotee—what brought you here?" said Sol, expanding the circumference of his face in satisfaction. "Well, come along—never mind so long as you be here."

Picotee explained circumstances as well as she could without stating them, and after a general conversation of a few minutes, Sol interrupted with—"Anybody up stairs with Mrs. Petherwin?"

"Mr. Julian was there just now," said Joey, "but he may be gone. Berta always lets him slip out how he can, the form of ringing me up not being necessary with him. Wait a minute—I'll see."

Joseph vanished up the stairs; and the question whether Christopher was gone or not being an uninteresting one to the majority, the talking went on upon other matters. When Joey crept down again a minute later, Picotee was sitting aloof and silent, and he accordingly singled her out to speak to.

"Such a lark, Picotee!" he whispered. "Berta's a-courting of her young man. Would you like to see how they carries on a bit?"

"Dearly I should!" said Picotee, the pupils of her eyes dilating.

Joey conducted her to the top of the basement stairs, and told her to listen. Within a few yards of them was the morning-room door, now standing ajar; and an intermittent flirtation in soft male and female tones could be heard going on inside. Picotee's lips parted at thus learning the condition of things, and she leaned against the stair-newel.

"My! What's the matter?" said Joey.

"I don't know. If this is London, I don't like it at all!" moaned Picotee.

"Well, I never see such a girl; fainting all over the stairs for nothing in the world."

"Oh, it will soon be gone; it is—it is only indigestion."

"Indigestion? Much you simple country-people can know about that! You should see what devils of indigestions we get in high life—eating 'normous great dinners and suppers that require clever physicians to attend to 'em, or else they'd kill us off with gout next day; and waking in the morning with such a splitting headache, and dry throat, and inward cusses about human nature, till you feel all the world like some great lord. However, now let's go down again."

"No, no, no!" said the unhappy maiden, imploringly. "Hark!"

They listened again. The voices of the musician and poetess had changed; there was a decided frigidity in their tone—then came a louder expression—then a silence.

"You needn't be afeard," said Joey. "They won't fight; bless you, they busts out quarreling like this times and times when they've been over-friendly, but it soon gets straight with 'em again."

There was now a quick walk across the room, and Joey and his sister drew down their heads out of sight. Then the room door was slammed, quick footsteps went along the hall, the front door closed just as loudly, and Christopher's tread passed into nothing along the pavement.

"That's rather a wuss one than they mostly have; but, Lord, 'tis nothing at all."

"I don't much like biding here," said Picotee.

"Oh, 'tis how we do all over the West End," said Joey. "'Tis yer ignorance of town life that makes it seem a good deal to ye."

"You can't make much boast about town life; for you haven't left off talking just as they do down in Wessex."

"Well, I own to that—what's fair is fair, and 'tis a true charge; but if I talk the Wessex way 'tis n't for want of knowing better; 'tis because my stanch nater makes me bide faithful to our old ancient institutions. You'd soon own 'twas n't ignorance in me if you knowed what large quantities of noblemen I gets mixed up with every day. In fact 'tis thoughted here and there that I shall do very well in the world."

"Well, let us go down," said Picotee. "Everything seems so overpowering here."

"Oh, you'll get broke in soon enough. I felt just the same way when I first entered into high life."

"Do you think Berta will be angry with me? How does she treat you?"

"Well, I can't complain. You see she's my own flesh and blood, and what can I say? But, in secret truth, the wages is terrible low, and barely pays for the tobacco I consooms."

"Oh, Joey, you wicked boy. If mother only knew that you smoked!"

"I don't mind the wickedness so much as the smell. And Mrs. Petherwin has got such a nose for a fellow's clothes. 'Tis one of the greatest knots in service—the smoke question. 'Tis thoughted that we shall make a great stir about it in the mansions of the nobility soon."

"How much more you know of life than I do—you only fourteen and me seventeen!"

"Yes, that's true. You see, age is nothing—'tis opportunity. And even I can't boast, for many a younger man knows more."

"But don't smoke, Joey—there's a dear!"

"What can I do? Society hev its rules, and if a person wishes to keep his position, he must do as the world do. We are Fashion's slave—as much a slave as the meanest in the land."

They got down stairs again, and when the dinner of the French lady and gentleman had been sent up and cleared away, and also Ethelberta's evening tea, (which she formed into a genuine meal, making a dinner of luncheon when nobody was there, to give less trouble to her servant-sisters,) they all sat round the fire. Then the rustle of a dress was heard on the staircase, and squirrel-haired Ethelberta appeared in person. It was her custom thus to come down every spare evening, to teach Joey and her sisters something or other—mostly French, which she spoke fluently; but the cook and housemaid showed more ambition than intelligence in acquiring that tongue, though Joey learned it readily enough.

There was consternation in the camp for a moment or two, on account of poor Picotee, Ethelberta being not without firmness in matters of discipline. Her eye instantly lighted upon her disobedient sister, now looking twice as disobedient as she really was.

"Oh, you are here, Picotee? I am glad to see you," said the mistress of the house, quietly.

This was altogether to Picotee's surprise, for she had expected a round rating at least, in her freshness hardly being aware that this reserve of feeling was an acquired habit of Ethelberta's, and that civility stood in town for as much vexation as a tantrum represented in Wessex.

Picotee lamely explained her outward reasons for coming, and soon began to find that Ethelberta's opinions on the matter would not be known by the tones of her voice. But innocent Picotee was as wily as a religionist in sly elusions of the letter while infringing the spirit of a dictum; and by talking very softly and earnestly about the wondrous good she could do by remaining in the house as governess to the children, and playing the part of lady's maid to her sister at show times, she so far coaxed Ethelberta out of her intentions that she almost accepted the plan as a good one. It was agreed that for the present at any rate, Picotee should remain. Then a visit was made to Mrs. Chickerel's room, where the remainder of the evening was passed, and harmony reigned in the household.

CHAPTER XXI.

ETHELBERTA'S DRAWING-ROOM.

Picotee's heart was fitfully glad. She was near the man who had enlarged her capacity from girl's to woman's, a little note or two of young feeling to a whole diapason; and though nearness was perhaps not in itself a great reason for felicity when viewed beside the complete realization of all that a woman can desire in such circumstances, it was much in comparison with the outer darkness of the previous time.

It became evident to all the family that some misunderstanding had arisen between Ethelberta and Mr. Julian. What Picotee hoped in the centre of her heart as to the issue of the affair it would be too complex a thing to say. If Christopher became cold toward her sister he would not come to the house; if he continued to come it would really be as Ethelberta's lover—altogether, a pretty game of perpetual check for Picotee.

He did not make his appearance for several days. Picotee being a presentable girl, and decidedly finer-natured than her sisters below stairs, she sat occasionally with Ethelberta in the afternoon when the teaching of the little ones had been done for the day; and thus she had an opportunity of observing Ethelberta's emotional condition with reference to Christopher, which Picotee did with an interest that the elder sister was very far from suspecting.

At first Ethelberta seemed blithe enough without him. One more day went, and he did not come, and then her manner was that of apathy. Another day passed, and from fanciful elevations of the eyebrow, and long breathings, it became apparent that Ethelberta had decidedly passed the indifferent stage, and was getting seriously out of sorts about him. Next morning she looked all hope. He did not come that day either, and Ethelberta began to look pale with fear.

"Why don't you go out?" said Picotee, timidly.

"I can hardly tell: I have been expecting some one."

"When she comes, I must run up to mother at once, must I not?" said clever Picotee.

"It is not a lady," said Ethelberta, blandly. She came then and stood by Picotee, and looked musingly out of the window. "I may as well tell you, perhaps," she continued. "It is a Mr. Julian. He is—I suppose—my lover, in plain English."

"Ah!" said Picotee.

"Whom I am not going to marry until he gets rich."

"Ah—how strange! If I had him—such a lover, I mean—I would marry him if he continued poor."

"I don't doubt it, Picotee; just as you come to London without caring about consequences, or would do any other crazy thing and not mind in the least what came of it. But somebody in the family must take a practical view of affairs, or we should all go to the dogs."

Picotee recovered from the snubbing which she felt that she deserved, and charged gallantly by saying, with delicate showings of indifference, "Do you love this Mr. What's-his-name of yours?"

"Mr. Julian. Oh, he's a very gentlemanly man. That is, except when he is rude, and ill-uses me, and will not come and apologise!"

"If I had him—a lover, I would ask him to come if I wanted him to."

Ethelberta did not give her mind to this remark; but, drawing a long breath, said with a pouting laugh, which presaged unreality, "The idea of his getting indifferent now! I have been intending to keep him on until I got tired of his attentions, and then put an end to them by marrying him; but here is he, before he has hardly declared himself, forgetting my existence as much if he had vowed to love and cherish me for life. 'Tis an unnatural inversion of the manners of good society."

"When did you first get to care for him, dear Berta?"

"Oh—when I had seen him once or twice."

"Goodness—how quick you were!"

"Yes—It I am in the mind for loving I am not to be hindered by shortness of acquaintanceship."

"Nor I neither!" sighed Picotee.

"Nor any other woman. We don't need to know a man well in order to love him. That's only necessary when we want to leave off."

"Oh! Berta, you don't believe that."

"If a woman did not invariably form an opinion of her choice before she has half seen him, and love him before she has half formed an opinion, there would be no tears and pining in the whole feminine world, and poets would starve for want of a topic. I don't believe it, do you say? Ah, well, we shall see."

Picotee did not know what to say to this; and Ethelberta left the room to see about her duties as public story-teller, in which capacity she had undertaken to appear again this very evening.

[*To be continued.*]

WHITEWASHING SHYLOCK.—Shakespeare is not responsible for the story of the Merchant of Venice. He got it from Boccaccio, who got it from earlier Italian novelists, who got it (maybe) from Scandinavian bards, who got it from fables of the Hindus, who got it from the Man in the Moon, for aught I know. But all that is beautiful in its telling is his own. By itself it can be easily made fun of. For years the part of *Shylock* was played as low comedy. Ingoldsby made fun of him. Frank Talfourd burlesqued him; and the late Mr. Robson gave Olympic audiences a Jew who made their flesh creep in one mood before they had well done laughing at him in another. And oh! the "great tragedians" who have torn him to bits! It is no part of my present business to be funny. Literary whitewashing, I would have you to know, is a serious business. Tradition, prejudice, and all the ideas in their train, are against the whitewasher. The mind's eye bears on its retina the accustomed black image, even when the chalk is half an inch thick all over it. And if a stain oozes out here and there, the whole of the work is judged by that. But I'm drifting away from *Shylock*. *Bassanio* is a young noble of Venice (he is addressed as Lord Bassanio) who, having outrun the Constable, seeks to feather his ragged nest by marrying an heiress. A spendthrift and a fortune-hunter, he, having already borrowed money from his friend *Antonio*, and spent it, wants three thousand ducats more to buy fine clothes and compete with such suitors as the Princes of Morocco and of Arragon, and others whom "the four winds blow in from every coast," to woo the fair *Portia*. In other words, to obtain her hand under false pretenses. *Antonio*, the merchant of Venice, hasn't got the money. He has gone in for "corners" in various articles, and is "short;" but he has—or thinks he has—credit, and bids *Bassanio* "go forth" and try what it can do. So he goes to *Shylock*, and stands by while the bond, having for its penalty a pound of flesh, is made. Oh, yes, of course, he objects. He really could not *think* of such a thing—and the rest of it; *but he takes the money.* "That's the sort of man he is."

Antonio, the merchant of Venice, we find ruffling it in the street with a crowd of young bloods. *I* know him. I know his lineal descendant, Mr. Antonio, of Crutched Friars, who, a very pattern skin-flint in his counting-house, is to be found in St. James' street at 5 o'clock with a moss rose in his button-hole, in company of Sir John Salarino, the honorable Plantagenet Salanio, and the henchman, the young man of the party, Tom Gratiano, editor of the *Parnassus Literary Gazette*. He lends them money, gives them dinners, gets invitations through their influence to Lady Puresang's entertainments, and is not without a hope that they will one day put him up at the Ramillies Club, where royalty may be seen taking its soda and b. in the small hours. *Antonio*, of Venice, had credit. Had he? Why then did he let *Bassanio* take him to *Shylock*, who was well known to him as a driver of hard bargains, and whom he had oft insulted "on 'Change?" Oh! Jews were the only money-lenders in those days. Granted. But was despised and abused *Shylock* the only Jew in Venice? My good friends, *Antonio* was a humbug and a tuft-hunter. I don't believe in those "rich argosies." He meant to "do" the Jew from the commencement. What right had he to think there was "kindness" in the bargain? What had he done that the Jew should be merry with him? For a moment he takes the right view. Lend it to an enemy, he blusters, and do your worst; then he drops off his high horse and comes out with his idiotic "This is kindness." The plain fact is that no one else would lend him the money, and he could not bear to let *Bassanio* go back to the Ramillies and say so. And *Shylock*? He meant to "do" the Christian? Undoubtedly! He swore it to himself, and if *Bassanio* and *Antonio* had had an ounce of sense between them they would have gathered a declaration of war out of his first greetings. Lend money gratis! Was it like him? Risk 3,000 ducats for merriment! Not he! He meant mischief, and why not? It was an eye for an eye in those days. The laws, the customs, the passions of Venetians were for retaliation. The Christian had interfered with *Shylock's* business, had abused his religion, had spurned and spat upon him. If *Antonio* had called *Salarino* a "dog," *Salarino* would have "out fox" and spitted him. If *Gratiano* had "vented his rheum" upon *Lorenzo's* beard, one or other would have gone to the tomb of his family, feet foremost, before the sun went down. Rapiers and such honorable quarreling tools were not for the Jew. The sole weapon left for him to fight withal was cunning. Small blame to him, say I, if he sharpened it up for this occasion.—*Temple Bar.*

KAFFIRS AT NATAL.—The Kaffirs, in their free uncivilized state, are a most interesting people, of quick intelligence, very honest, straightforward and truthful. Indeed, so great is their honesty, that if a Kaffir servant leaves one, as they constantly do, for the sake of holiday, the best way of insuring his return to one's service is to lend him some money, and he will be quite certain to come back and work out the worth of it. Kaffirs cannot be said to be hard-working or industrious; they have the sleepy, lazy way of going about any business they may have in hand that is, perhaps, peculiar to inhabitants of hot countries, though they are capable of enduring great fatigue, and, if pressed, will travel a great many miles in the day with next to nothing to eat. They are merry, happy creatures, always singing and laughing, seldom afflicted with low spirits, excepting when they get home-sick, which they describe as a choking sensation in their throat; when that symptom shows itself nothing will do but they must be off to their kraals. They will stay in service for three, six, or even twelve months sometimes, before they feel that irresistible longing to return to their people. A Kaffir earns from six to thirty shillings a month according to his age and worth, which money he stows away in a little leathern bag to buy cows, and with the cows he buys wives, and the more cows the more wives. It often takes a Kaffir several years to earn enough to buy a wife, and he saves all his money for the purpose, scarcely spending a penny for himself. I do not know the number of cows the father of a girl expects from the man who would marry her; but I think it varies according to the social standing of the papa, chiefs' daughters, of course, costing a great deal more than an ordinary Kaffir's. The kraals are composed of a number of small round huts, exactly like beehives, with a small hole for a door, that are built in a ring with an open space in the middle, and the huts and ground round them are pictures of cleanliness and neatness. Large families, sometimes two and even three generations, inhabit them, all agreeing and living happily together, in a way that would be a good lesson to some quarrelsomely-inclined persons, who have had the advantages of civilization and Christianity to teach them better.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A SEPOY NARRATIVE.—One day, in one of the inclosed buildings near Lucknow, a great number of prisoners were taken, nearly all Sepoys. After the fight they were all brought in to the officer commanding my regiment, and in the morning the order came that they should all be shot. It chanced that it was my turn to command the firing party. I asked the prisoners their names and regiment. After hearing some five or six, one Sepoy said he belonged to the —— Regiment, which was that my son had been in. I of course asked him if he had known my son, Anuntee Ram, of the Light Company. He answered that that was his own name; but this being a very common name, and having always imagined that my son, as I had never heard from him, must have died of the Scinde fever, it did not at first strike me; but when he informed me he came from Tillowee, my heart leaped in my mouth. Could he be my son? There was no doubt of it, for he gave my name as his father, and he fell down at my feet, imploring my pardon. He, with all the other men in the regiment, had mutinied, and had gone to Lucknow. Once the deed was done, what was he to do? Where was he to go, if he had ever been inclined to escape? At 4 o'clock in the day the prisoners were all to be shot, and I must be my son's executioner! Such is fate! I went to the Major Saheb, and requested I might be relieved from this duty as a very great favor; but he was very angry, and said he should bring me to a court-martial for trying to shirk my duty; he would not believe I was a faithful servant of the English Government—he was sure my heart was in reality with the mutineers—he would hear me no longer. At last my feelings as a father got the better of me, and I burst into a flood of tears. I told him I would shoot every one of the prisoners with my own hands if he ordered me, but I confessed that one of them was my son. The Major declared what I urged was only an excuse to get off shooting my own brotherhood. But at last his heart seemed touched, and he ordered my unhappy son to be brought before him, and questioned him very strictly. I shall never forget this terrible scene; for one moment I never thought of asking his life to be spared—that he did not deserve. He became convinced of the truth of my statement, and ordered me to be relieved from this duty. I went to my tent, bowed down with grief, made worse by the gibes and taunts poured on me by the Sikhs, who declared I was a renegade. In a short time I heard the deadly volley. My son had received the reward of mutiny. He showed no fear, but I had rather he had been killed in fight. Through the kindness of the Major I was allowed to perform the funeral rite over my misguided son—the only one of the prisoners over whom it was performed, for the remaining bodies were all thrown to the jackals and vultures. I had not heard from my son since just after my return from slavery. I had not seen him since I went to Cabool, and thus I met him again, untrue to his salt, in open rebellion against the master who had fed his father and himself. But enough—more is unnecessary. He was not the only one who mutinied. [Literally he was not alone when he mutinied.] The Major told me afterward that he was much blamed by the other officers for allowing the funeral rite to be performed on a rebel. But if good deeds wipe away sins, which I have heard some Sahibs believe as well as we do, his sins will be very white. Bad fortune never attends on the merciful. May my Major soon become a General.—*Contemporary Review.*

MME. DE MAINTENON.—Françoise d'Aubigné was descended from an ancient and honorable family of Anjou. Her grandfather was Théodore Agrippa d'Aubigné, an inflexible Huguenot, the friend and companion of the great Henry. Her father, Constant d'Aubigné, was a black sheep, and being detected in some treasonable correspondence with the English, was thrown into the prison of the Conciergerie of Niort. His wife, a noble, heroic woman, then *enceinte*, obtained permission to accompany him; and there, on the 27th of November, 1635, three years before the birth of her future royal husband, was born Françoise. In misery, hunger, and raggedness passed the first years of her life. After endless solicitations, Mme. d'Aubigné obtained the release of her husband. They embarked for Martinique. During the voyage Françoise fell ill, and was laid out as dead. The body was about to be thrown into the sea, when it was found that the child had thought better of it. "My child is not dead; her heart beats," exclaimed the mother. The girl was put back into bed, and in a few days was restored to health. Though I have given Françoise d'Aubigné a place among my beloved Bohemians, neither her goodness nor her talents, though she was not devoid of them, would entitle her to such an honor, were it not for her personal contact with some of the most glorious men of her time. She herself was intensely selfish. An instance of it may be noted, which supplies the keynote to most deeds in her life. One day their house in Martinique took fire. Seeing little Françoise weeping bitterly, her mother said reprovingly: "I thought you had more courage. Why should you weep for the loss of a house?" "It is not for the house I am weeping," answered the child quickly, "but for my doll!" The child is the father of the man, the mother of the woman. In these words are the germ of the future conduct of Mme. De Maintenon. I must necessarily skip a good many years of tribulation, of poverty, of successive misfortune. At sixteen she found herself an orphan—her father had died long before—penniless, and without protection. From the Ursuline convent, where she had obtained a shelter through the influence of Mme. De Neuillant, who took some interest in her, she passed now and then a few days in her patroness' salons. She was beautiful, graceful, accomplished, clever, *spirituelle*; she attracted the attention of the visitors, among whom were some of the most distinguished people of the age. It was here that she was introduced to the Abbé Scarron—poet, satirist, buffoon, Bohemian, famous in the days of the Fronde for his lampoons against Mazarin and the Court, a monstrous deformity, who, it was said, had the free use of no member of his body except his tongue and his hands. This deformity fell in love with the beautiful sixteen-year-old Françoise. He was witty, kind, generous, pitied her sad position, and offered her his hand, which, marvelous to relate, was accepted. Even allowing her to have been frigid by temperament, what must she not have suffered of privation, of misery, of the bitter humiliations of poverty and dependence, to sell her young life to this paralyzed monstrosity for a home? Says Saint-Simon: "The new wife pleased all the company who frequented Scarron's house, which was very numerous and of all kinds."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

LADY CLERKS IN LONDON.—The chief establishment in which we find ladies working as clerks is in the Prudential Life Assurance Company, Ludgate Hill. Here there are between sixty and seventy female clerks employed upon work of a purely clerical nature. The staff is attached to what is known as the industrial branch of the office, and is engaged to a great extent in copying out letters and other documents, and in writing out dockets connected with the life policies issued to the poorer classes, at the rate of a penny a week and upward, with which the industrial department has chiefly to deal. These dockets average 20,000 a week, we are told, so that there is no small amount of work to be performed by the lady clerks in the Prudential Assurance Office. Besides this, some of the more experienced of the female clerks are engaged in correspondence, the gist of the letter being given on a slip of paper, or noted in the corner of the letter to which it may be a reply, and these clerks have to enlarge upon it in proper terms, and write out the fair copy for signature. There is but one uniform scale of salaries, which commences with £32 a year and rises to £62. This is very low, but it is, of course, the object of a company of this kind to keep the salaries as low as possible, an object which, in a Government department, is not so fully recognized. There may be an idea with some that female clerks employed in an office of this kind are not very select, but in the present instance the very reverse is the case. The very mode by which an appointment of this kind is obtained secures this end, for, besides a fair education, it is required that all candidates' fathers are or have been professional men, or men holding good positions in life. There is a hard and fast barrier made at tradesmen's daughters, for they are in no case admitted to situations in the Prudential Life Office; by this means the class of female clerks working there is kept most select, and that it is so may be gathered from the fact that at the present time there are employed among the other clerks the daughter of a Judge, and several clergymen's daughters. As regards the results of the experiment in this office, they have been most fruitful. Mr. Lancaster, the Secretary, to whom we are much indebted for the information on the subject as regards his office he very kindly placed at our disposal, states that female clerks have proved eminently successful in the capacity in which they are made use of by the Prudential, which is principally to supply the place of junior clerks, of whom, it appears, there is at present a great dearth, at least of those whose services are of any value. Female clerks are being pretty extensively employed in law-copying and law stationers' offices; at Miss Lemins', No. 12 Portugal street, Lincoln's Inn, a good number are engaged, chiefly, we believe in copying work, and they have the opportunity of earning from £1 10s. to £2 a week. Lawyers themselves are beginning to make use of their services in copying, and remunerate them with salaries ranging from £50 to £80 a year. We also learn that in some country railway offices ladies are being employed as clerks, and are paid on an average from £30 to £50 a year.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE MODERN STAGE.—If a modern writer had compiled "Othello," and Shakespeare's play had not survived, would it have been licensed? Undoubtedly not. To speak plainly, is adultery less fit for the motive principle of a play than murder, forgery, and lying? Is society so pure that such a vice does not need to be held up to public reprobation? It is a well-known fact that when "Les Filles de Marbre" was first produced in Paris it produced such an effect that the demimonde made a frantic effort to hiss it down. The same piece has been naturalized upon the English stage under the name of "The Marble Heart,' and, in order to conform to the puerile standard of the censorship, its true moral has been wholly and entirely lost. Why, dramatic authors may ask in justice, is there no censorship over novels? Circulating libraries and railway book-stalls are choked with indecent romances which can do no more than suggest prurient ideas. Why may not the stage deal with social vices which, cancer-like, devour the very heart-life of the community? Is it, one is tempted to ask, that the State critic fears to wound the feelings of the actresses that might be called upon to play parts which might be to them personally distasteful? The annals of the Divorce Court published in the daily papers, the veiled histories of moral depravity which are hinted at during five-o'clock tea gossip, and more openly canvassed in club smoking-rooms, are social sores that need the knife of public cauterization. The stage is the place of all others where social crimes should be held up to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule. It is emphatically to assist at its degradation to regard it merely as a mechanical device for creating laughter and after-dinner amusement. It is true that the world loves pleasure—more, perhaps, now than ever—and seeks, after its daily toil, nothing but recreation; but pleasure and recreation are of the truest kind when they leave an impression behind them which can be afterward thought of with a sensation of delight, and with a feeling that the temporary enjoyment has left behind a charm and food for thought which in their turn may prove prolific of good. The theatre ought to be the highest intellectual recreation we possess, and it is the duty of actors and authors to regard it in this light. Neither need be afraid that their salaries or emoluments will suffer from nobler notions than those which now so generally obtain. Shakespeare is still the best-loved author, and those actors are the greatest favorites who best interpret his mighty characters. It may seem paradoxical to say that it is both a national disgrace and a national triumph that Signor Salvini should have played, in London, *Othello* and *Hamlet* in Italian with such magnificent success. Ah! if he were ours altogether!—*London Society.*

THE GERMAN BARBER, LADY, AND PRINCE.—The *Friseuseinn*, like the barber of the comic operas, is a personage and a power; she knows all the tattle of the town and the scandal of the neighborhood. Her very occupation gives her opportunities of gossip that make her dangerous, and allow her to study at her ease the weaknesses and defects, moral and physical, of those ladies who are deluded enough to employ her. Under strict promises of secrecy she imparts her tidbit of gossip, and benevolently helps further on the road of slander any detrimental *on dit* that she hears by the way. She packs up her dirty brushes and combs, mangy frizettes, greasy ribbons and sponges, and goes cheerfully her unclean way, bag in hand, leaving the lady free at last to cast her cap and wrapper and appear dressed for the day. The chrysalis has become a butterfly, able at length to breathe the outer air, and show its gorgeous hues to the outer world. On the promenade, where loungers most do congregate, the dilatory fair will probably meet many of her acquaintances; dashing officers returning from parade will at once gladden her eyes and enliven the scene. The culminating point of satisfaction will be reached should happy chance send the *hohe Herrschaft* home from their morning drive that way. It is pretty to see the flutter of devotion and excitement with which these loyal ladies turn right about face (*Fronte machen*), and sink to the ground in the billowy bliss of a curtsey that literally beams with beatitude. It is good to think that there is still such blind belief in the world. The man may be a Blue Beard of the deepest dye; he may lead a life scandalous to the beholder; he may have the cruelest opinion of women, and never forego a sneer at their expense; and yet, so be he the Prince that reigns over them, these devoted ladies will be ready to grovel before him in ineffable rapture. No doubt there are rude persons in Germany as elsewhere, to whom a Grand Duke is no more than any other man; but "society" would be ready to stone that man or woman who should venture to declare, in the words of the most powerful sovereign that perhaps ever lived, that royalty is only entitled to respect in so far as it is "respectable."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE GERMAN THEATRE.—With us the flare of the footlights always smacks somewhat of dissipation. To have been often to the theatre seems to savor of frivolity, perhaps even of extravagance. They manage these things better in Germany, where theatre going enters as much into the daily existence of men and women as the meals they eat and the clothes they wear. The drama is regarded seriously; the stage is not looked upon merely as a source of amusement; it is treated as a potent means of education, moral as well as intellectual. Princes of the smaller States are princely in their support of the drama; the Ministry for Public Instruction votes its yearly sum, and the Grand Duke adds his munificent contribution; as Goethe says, German culture owes more to the liberality and generous encouragement of the little, despised, so-called "tin-pot" State Governments than she is ever likely to owe to the more distant imperial sympathies of a united Fatherland. Had Dresden, Weimar, Hanover, Stuttgardt, and Brunswick been only provincial towns, surely results would have been far different from what they are. According to the terms of your *abonnement* you will be able to go more or less frequently to the theatre. Generally a lady will arrange to have her *fauteuil* on the same night with and in the immediate vicinity of friends. Men are not allowed in the dress circle, nor women in the stalls, which are devoted to the ubiquitous military. Officers obtain their *abonnement* under specially favorable conditions, and are free to come and go without worry from box-keepers or seat-guardians. It is the correct thing for them to put in an appearance for an hour or so during the evening. If his Royal Highness be there he is better pleased to see the parterre of his pleasure-house filled with gay uniforms. Should the play weary or the ballet bore him, he can look down with pride on his gallant little army, and think what fine fellows it is composed of. Next to the royal box is the *Fremdenloge*, generally occupied by distinguished strangers passing through the town. The names and titles of its occupants will be duly chronicled in to-morrow's *Anzeige*. You are at liberty to sell your ticket of *abonnement* should other engagements prevent your availing yourself of it. The agent will charge you a small commission for conducting the transaction. A lady goes to the theatre with her maid or a friend, and without any impropriety returns after the same simple fashion. The performances will begin at 6:30 or 7 at latest, and she will be at home again by 9 or sooner. In the theatre, as in the coffee-garden, strict division of the sexes. In larger towns, where the passing through of many travellers makes the local laws less stringent, it is not unusual to see men and women sitting together, but they are almost invariably strangers and pilgrims. Birds of passage enjoy a freedom in such particulars that the *Einheimischen* cannot boast; and it is all these easy privileges, these rational, inexpensive, and early amusements, that make a residence in Germany so charming to English people whose intelligence is perhaps in advance of their means; who are ready to forego the parade of life, if they may only taste some of its reasonable pleasures; to whom men-servants and maid-servants and rent and taxes at home are ruinous items; and who are willing to take out in culture what they sacrifice in comfort.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE GREAT SWIMMER FROM A TRAINING POINT OF VIEW.—By appointment I went with Webb to Sir W. Fergusson, in whose absence from town we were received by Dr. Henry Smith, of King's College Hospital. This eminent anatomist at once kindly undertook a careful examination of him. I have given the dimensions below, and will now treat Webb from a purely training point of view. He weighed, stripped, before starting, fourteen stone eight pounds; height, five feet eight inches; age, twenty-seven years. Girth round chest, tight measurement over nipples, with arms up, forty and a half inches; round the waist, just touching the lowest rib, and three and a half inches above the navel, thirty-five and a half inches. This gives a very good relative proportion, showing that his large chest capacity is constant from top to bottom, and that the upper measurement is not due to any abnormal development of muscle—Dr. Smith laid great stress on this—such as is frequently seen in great gymnasts who use the upper muscles of their body so extensively. His chest is deep without the slightest tendency to pigeon-breast. His legs are straight and well set on a substantial pelvis, with a firm but by no means undue development of the *gluteus maximus*. Some men that have a good deal of weight in the upper part of the body—J. B. Johnson, the swimmer, for instance—fall away very much below. For any work but gymnastics and fast swimming they are top-hampered, and their legs being set on to a small pelvis lack strength and steadying power from the small attachments at either end to the bones possessed by their individual muscles. Webb, therefore, I should say, would never be a very fast swimmer from the size and weight of his loins and legs, but this weight means in the long run reserve force, as his swim proved. The Sartorius muscles which nip the legs together and tend greatly to produce that long propelling leg action are firm and large. Webb would undoubtedly make a good wrestler, Cumberland fashion, and might prove a heavy hitter with the gloves, but such continued slow action of the arms from swimming during his life would be almost sure to make him slow to lead off or return. Round the arm, three inches above elbow, he measures thirteen and a half inches, and round the fore-arm, two and a quarter inches below elbow, eleven and a quarter inches. Owing to the quantity of flesh upon his arms the outlines of the triceps and deltoid are not clearly defined. Dr. Smith, after applying the stethoscope, described the sounds of the heart as perfectly healthy, and breathing remarkably clear and full in the lungs, in front and behind. Though Webb once had a slight attack of inflammation of the lungs, it has left no trace. Webb's pulse immediately on landing after his swim was seventy-two; temperature, 98°; when in bed at Calais, three hours after, it had risen to 101, and he felt hot and feverish on awakening out of his first nap, and he was in no frame of mind to be interviewed by all the curious, male and female, of Calais for the benefit of the landlord. This worthy had also engaged the local band to play in the courtyard to "hush him to slumbers," as the Boniface remarked; it had, however, a contrary effect, and kept him awake. The scene with the landlord on leaving must have been amusing, that intelligent individual sent in his little account, and inserted fifty francs for medical attendance, which consisted in a local physician feeling Webb's pulse and performing one other momentous operation by looking at his tongue, unasked. Webb, with remarkable *savoir faire*, drew the modest landlord's attention to the condition in which he had arrived in Calais, *puris naturalibus*, and the apparent improbability of his having burdened himself with a portemonnaie for such a journey; but inasmuch as he was so pleased with his recent swim, he would take care to bring the amount for the doctor with him the next time he swam over. The landlord accepted this most reasonable excuse with the usual Gallic suavity, and is no doubt now waiting for the next swim.

Webb, during his swim, took about a pint of hot beef tea, a pint and a half of strong black coffee, three-quarters of a pint of the best French brandy, and three pints of strong old ale. He had one drink of cod liver oil—an idea of his own, which he far from relished. Toward the end of his swim he took a good deal of brandy. His first nip was when the jellyfish stung him, and he has since said that he thought it was all up then, as he felt so thoroughly sickened by it. In the middle of the Channel the water was much colder than near shore, but as he neared the French coast, where the water is shallow and the sands are hot, he perceptibly enjoyed the warmer water. On the Dover side the water was 62° Fahrenheit.

Webb felt stiff for three or four days after, slightly feverish and desirous of sleep, and he suffered somewhat from two semi-circular sores on the back of the neck, four inches long and two inches apart. These were caused by the two folds of the fat skin at the back of the neck getting chapped by sun and water from the continued wetting and drying. After a dressing with some simple ointment, however, they soon healed, and Webb now is as well as ever. He has increased a good deal in weight—in fact, run to waist since the swim in consequence of the high feeding and drinking without exercise that he has daily, and he is anxious to get to work again as soon as possible. He is one of those easy-going dispositions that make flesh readily, and which in training will always be found to want a far larger share of work than others. Webb, in hard condition for rowing or boxing, would scale about thirteen stone, and his indomitable pluck would probably pull him through whatever he took in hand. His training for this feat consisted in eating plenty of fat-making foods, and drinking strong ales; in fact, on the evening before he started, the Monday evening, when everything was prepared, but signs of a storm brewing postponed the attempt, he was so disappointed that he went home and solaced himself with eight glasses of whisky hot; and there might have been some truth in his remarks the next day, that he did not feel quite so fit as he did before his first attempt. Had he been training for anything else but a long and exhausting swim, such an application of Irish toddy internally would have been considered suicidal, but in this case he knew that a long period of immersion in cold water would tone any superfluous heat of the blood, and that as long as his health stood it, and he assimilated his food, it was all put by to the good. A thin, finely-trained man, with clear muscles and ribs showing, would have sunk after a few hours from sheer cold. The matter of the porpoise grease is elsewhere discussed, and I attribute to its mechanical effect a great deal of value. People going fishing and duck-shooting, or skating in cold weather, will find oiling their socks a great comfort. I have done so frequently; mix some oil of thyme with the oil to reduce the smell. Owing to Webb's high feeding there has been a strong and extensive effort of nature to throw its effects off through the skin, for his circulatory system is in admirable order, and after a few days' quiet on light food he will be ready again to swim the Channel. His work during training consisted in long swims daily, with a certain amount of pedestrian exercise. His swim of nine hours to Ramsgate was a feeler to see how he was, and from the ease with which he did this, he thought the Channel was more a question of tide and smooth water than of his own endurance; the sequel so proved it.—*Land and Water.*

EDIBLE BIRDS'-NESTS.—Edible birds'-nests are found for the most part in the Southern Archipelago. The chief region of supply is that comprising Java, Borneo, Celebes, and the Sulu Islands. The bird which produces the nests is a little swallow, *Hirundo esculenta*. This salangan swallow, as it is called, is slightly bigger than a blue tit; it has a brown back, but the under surface of its body, as also the extremities of the feathers in its forked tail, are white. It flies with wonderful speed and precision; and on the Javan coast, where the surge breaks wildly against the precipitous and caverned walls of rock, the little birds may be seen in swarms darting hither and thither through the spray. They probably feed on fragments of molluscs and other small animals which abound on those coasts. As you watch the surface of the water rising and falling, you notice how the holes in the rock are now concealed, now open again; and the little creatures, watching their opportunity, dart in and out with lightning speed. Their nests are fixed to the arched roof of these caverns. What sort of a thing, then, is the edible bird's-nest that ministers to the taste of the luxurious Chinese? It is that portion of the fabric which serves as a sort of bracket on which the nest itself (made of grass, seaweed fibres, small leaves, &c.,) is built. There are two forms of this support, one flat like an oyster-shell, the other deep and spoon-shaped. It is a transparent mass, somewhat like isinglass, mother-of-pearl, or white horn, and is of animal origin. It was formerly supposed that this gelatine-like mass might be prepared in the bird's crop, from seaweed and other marine plants. This, however, is a mistake. If one opens the animal's stomach about the time of building, it is found to contain insects, but no vegetable matter; moreover, in all species of the family of swifts, the crop is wanting. Dr. Bernstein has found that at that season the salivary glands under the tongue are enormously developed. On opening the bill, they are seen as two large swellings, one on either side, and these chiefly supply the material in question. They secrete a viscid mucous substance like a concentrated solution of gum arabic, which can be drawn out of the mouth in long threads; and in the air it soon dries, and is found to be the same (even microscopically) as the bracket material. Blades of grass and similar objects can be stuck together with this saliva; and there is a species of salangan (supposed, but erroneously, to feed on seaweed) which does not make a pedicle or bracket on which to build its nest, but merely sticks together, by means of its saliva, some grass, dry leaves, and seaweed, and fixes them directly to the rock. The nests of this species, however, are not of great commercial importance.—*Chambers's Journal.*

MORNING.

O life-restoring Morn, arise;
Draw Sleep's soft curtain from our eyes;
Let flow thy golden waves of light,
And quench the darkness of the night;
Disperse the vapors, dense and chill,
That hang o'er woodland, vale, and hill;
With sunbeams kiss the sleeping earth,
And Nature wake to life and mirth.

Awake the song-birds in the wood;
Unfold the daisy's purple bud;
Bid flowers of varied hue display
Their beauties to the opening day;
Waft forth their fragrance on thy breath
O'er spreading mead and thymy heath;
Up from his covert rouse the deer;
The wild-fowl by the fen and mere,
Lure from their soft and downy nest;
And life's vast tides, now laid to rest,
Set flowing, bearing as they go
Their freight of human weal and woe.

Lo! as thou com'st, glad sounds arise;
Birds with their warblings fill the skies;
The bees hum merrily as they sip
Sweet draughts from Flora's honeyed lip;
The folded sheep impatient bleat;
Soft low the kine in pastures sweet;
From city, hamlet, hill, and glen,
From all the busy haunts of men,
Awakened Nature's voice is heard,
To life again by thee restored.

Before thy hope-inspiring ray
Night's troubled visions fade away:
The feverish thoughts, the wild unrest,
That fill the half-unconscious breast;
Forebodings vague of coming ill,
That fret the mind despite the will;
The host of memories, fraught with pain,
That haunt the chambers of the brain,
Evanish 'fore thy radiant beams,
Like phantoms seen in morbid dreams.

So, on the man of steadfast mind,
To fortune, good or ill, resigned—
Though troubles thickly round him rise
As mist that on the landscape lies,
If he but work, and hope, and wait,
Undaunted by an adverse fate,
With mein nor craven nor defiant,
On God and his own heart reliant,
Strong in his conscious uprightness—
Shall rise the dawn of full success;
Misfortune's night shall pass away,
And usher in a prosperous day.

—*Chamber's Journal*

JULES JANIN AND HIS DEBTOR.—Jules Janin had a keen eye to his own interest, as the following story will show. When quite a young man a certain neighbor of his owed him fifty francs. One day when he went to ask for it he found his debtor in great trouble. "I cannot pay you," groaned the man. "I have no money; I am ruined; in a few hours my landlord will distrain for his rent, and carry away all I possess in the world." Jules' face fell, for his finances were very low just then. Suddenly an idea struck him. "You have a dozen or two of excellent wine in your cellar, you told me the other day; let me have that, and I will give you an acquittance for the fifty francs." "Impossible; the porter will not let it pass out." "I will take my chance of that if you will agree to my proposition." The debtor did agree, and the receipt was signed. An hour afterward a man in a workman's dress, with his hat slouched over his eyes, appeared at the door with two win-ebaskets filled with bottles. "I have come to change some wine that was sent in to Monsieur ——" (mentioning the debtor's name) "the other day by mistake," he says in a gruff voice. The porter, innocent and unsuspecting, shows the way to the cellar; the man deposits the bottles he has brought, takes away those he finds there, and goes on his way rejoicing. The man was Jules Janin, and the bottles he left behind were filled with very excellent—water!—*Temple Bar.*

BOHEMIANS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—The sixteenth century saw the birth of Jean Goujon, the French Phidias, as he has been called. His life, like that of most men of genius, may be best read in his works. Fated to be the innocent victim of religious fanaticism, which our moderns, Protestant as well as Catholic, would gladly revive were they possessed of the power and daring, he was struck by a ball on Saint Bartholomew's Day, while working at some decorations in the old Louvre. Contemporary with the latter, we meet for once in a way a Bohemian in clover, Pierre Ronsard, that well-beloved poet of hapless Mary Stuart. He is said to have restrung the Pindaric lyre, and to have have founded by means of his *pleiad* the great school of French lyric poetry. Close upon him follows another famous Bohemian who claims our notice, Mathurin Regnier. Even the licentious morals of his time could hardly excuse his excesses, were it not that genius, like charity, covereth all sins. Naturally careless in his habits, this, incomparably the greatest satirist of the sixteenth century, was the *beau ideal* of the unconventional, just what a Bohemian should be. Good-natured to a fault, honest, straightforward, he became one of the warmest defenders of the last stronghold of lyric poetry, attacked by the rhetoricians and grammarians, who declared Rabelais barbarous and Montaigne obscure. It was this same Mathurin Regnier who, twisting the knots of Horace's satirical whip still tighter, exclaimed indignantly, seeing the dishonest practices of his age: *L'honneur est un vieux saint que l'on ne chome plus.*—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

MONTENEGRINS AND ALBANIANS.—The petty feuds and mutual cattle-lifting incursions of the *tchetas*, or predatory bands of Christian Montenegrin and Mussulman Albanian borderers are quite different from full-blown warfare between the Montenegrin and Turkish nations. And it is probable that these will go on for some time to come. The possession of a port by Montenegro, and the consequent relief of that country from the pressure of much hardship and poverty, might tend, in some measure, to stop them; for they are occasioned by poverty and sheer habitual wildness, rather than by any rooted, incurable ill-will. A Montenegrin artlessly confessed as much to my companion, saying, "If it were not for the Turks, I don't know how we should live." There is no great evil in them, except the habits of cruelty on both sides; nor is there any occasion for the fastidious nineteenth century to turn away in indignation from what, barring the religious element, must be the exact counterpart of our own forefathers' border life during the sixteenth century, and later still. The Montenegrin is the most frequent offender, for he is the poorest, the bravest, and the most fanatical. But I was told by the Pasha of Skodra himself that the Mussulman and the Catholic are also in their turn frequently the aggressors. The same is probably the case on the little known north-eastern frontier, by Bielopoglie, and in the direction of Novi-Bazar, where a fierce Mussulman population in a strong country interposes as a block between Montenegro and Servia. The Porte dislikes these feuds very much; for it gains nothing by them, and it dreads the possibility of a mere spark at any moment being made to kindle the flames of a full-grown war with the whole Montenegrin nation. In the old days, before the diplomatic existence of Montenegro, they led to nothing, and did not matter. The mountaineer used to wander all over the low country as a gardener or field laborer, even as far as Constantinople, or stay at home and fight his border enemies, with equal indifference, and with nobody by to settle whether this was peace or war, according to Vattel and Puffendorf, or to invent and pile up the airy, glowing romance of his being a sort of successful Christian Leonidas, triumphantly holding his Thermopylæ for hundreds of years against the whole force of Turkey. Nor did they care a straw at Constantinople whether the unruly and unprofitable Albanian, or the untamable infidel, did or suffered the most in the way of cutting throats. But at present, the Montenegrin is not encouraged, by one side or the other, to leave his country, for the defense of which lately every Montenegrin was wanted, for temporary field labor in Turkey. He does not care to gain his bread that way, and his poverty is pressing very hard upon him. The Turks are disinclined to give him the port which he wants, for they have no confidence in his good intentions and good faith; and they believe, rightly or wrongly, that he will make a bad use of it, and turn it into a mere transit depot of arms and stores for revolutionary purposes. Moreover, the harbor of Spitza immediately abuts on the Austrian frontier, and that power would certainly claim the right of being heard on the subject, under the natural impression that for one bad word the South Sclavonic Hetairia utters against Turkey, it means two against Austria.—*Viscountess Strangford, Eastern Shores of the Adriatic.*

THE MONTENEGRIN PEASANT.—There is no peasant in Montenegro who has not some portion of land of his own—every one possesses something, however small, and if this his little crop should fail, or misfortune overtake him, he at once comes to the Prince, who gives him all he can spare. When all is well, he pays the Prince a part of his produce. In fact, very much of their laws continually reminded me of the customs of the Bedouins—the truth being that both are entirely patriarchal and primitive.

They have another virtue besides this simplicity of life—this is their perfect honesty. I happened to mention that I had dropped a gold bracelet in Albania. "Had you dropped it here, even in the remotest corner of the Black Mountain, it would have been brought to me in three days," said the Prince. I am sure this was not mere talk, for I heard it confirmed by enemies as well as friends of the Montenegrins. I was frequently told of a traveler who left his tent, with the door open, on a Montenegrin hillside, and returned after three years' absence to find every single thing as he had left it. It is the old story of the devotion of a simple-minded people, and the just administration of a Homeric chieftain—all the more easily carried out in such a country as the Tserna Gora, because the Prince can be acquainted with his people as individuals, and can set them a personal example, eagerly caught up by each of his loving subjects. People tell, however, a different tale of the honesty of the Montenegrins in Turkey, where they used to migrate annually for field-work, like Irishmen to England, or Ionians to Greece.

The Prince informed me that he had lately reckoned up his people, and that he believed there were now 200,000 souls in Montenegro and the Berda. He was more certain that he had 20,000 fighting men under his command. I inquired about the finances of the country, and the Prince told me his income amounted to £10,000, (depending much, of course, upon the state of the harvest,) besides an annual gift of £4,700, bestowed by Russia in gratitude for assistance rendered by Peter I. in 1806 to the Russians during their joint campaign against the French invaders of Dalmatia, and as an indemnity for their losses.—*Viscountess Strangford, Eastern Shores of the Adriatic.*

MUSK, AMBERGRIS, AND SAFFRON.—Musk arrives in its natural condition in small pouches, packed in tins or caddies, and often horribly adulterated. Downright fictitious musk is also sent to this country, the emptied pouches being refilled with abominable trash concocted for purposes of fraud by the "heathen Chinee" and other child-like Orientals. A great quantity of genuine musk, however, comes from Tonquin, from Central Asia, and from the Indian Archipelago. The extraordinary permanence of this perfume is well known. A handkerchief once scented with it may be washed a dozen times and stored away for years, but when taken out the scent of the musk-deer "will cling to it still" and display the power falsely ascribed to the rose. Other instances of the endurance of musk might be given—such as the famous one of the apartments of the Empress Josephine at Malmaison, from which no quantity of scrubbing, painting, and fumigating could remove the subtle penetrating odor. Ambergris, of which sundry tins are for sale, is another curious animal product, a secretion of the sperm whale, still known as a perfume, and sold at a large price in Mincing lane, but much fallen from its mediæval celebrity as a condiment. We do not care much now for dishes "drenched with ambergris"—truffles being good enough for the gourmands of these degenerate days. Saffron, too, has fallen from its high estate, and is no longer prized as of old as medicine, condiment, perfume, or dye. In the good old times saffron and almond milk were the sheet-anchors of the "master cooks" of such luxurious monarchs as our Richard II.; but, except in bouillabaisse and baba cakes, saffron is now rarely met with on our tables. So highly was it esteemed in the middle ages that tremendous edicts were fulminated against sophisticators of the popular condiment. In Germany—notably in Nüremberg—a Safranschau or saffron inspection was established, and adulterated goods, whether holden "knowingly" or not, were burned, together with the proprietors. At one time it was largely cultivated around Saffron Walden, in Essex.—*All the Year Round.*

GYPSY SUPERSTITION.—The reader who is familiar with the religious observances of India is probably aware of the extraordinary regard in which the cup is held by many sects. In Germany, as Mr. Liebich declares, drinking cups are kept by the gypsies with superstitious regard, the utmost care being taken that they never fall to the ground. "Should this happen the cup is never used again. By touching the ground it becomes sacred, and should no more be used. When a gypsy cares for nothing else, he keeps his drinking cup under every circumstance." I have not been able to ascertain whether this species of regard for the cup ever existed in England, but I know of many who could not be induced to drink from a white cup or bowl, the reason alleged being the very frivolous and insufficient one that it reminded them of a blood basin. It is almost needless to say that this could never have been the origin of the antipathy. No such consideration deters English peasants from using white crockery drinking vessels. In Germany, among the gypsies, if a woman has trodden on any object, or if the skirt of her dress has swept over or touched it, it is either destroyed, or, if of value, is disposed of or never used again. I found on inquiry that the same custom still prevails among the old gypsy families in England, and that if the object be a crockery plate or cup, it is at once broken. For this reason, even more than for convenience, real gipsies are accustomed to hang every cooking utensil, and all that appertains to the table, high up in their wagons. It is almost needless to point out how closely these ideas agree with those of many Hindus.—*The English Gypsies and their Language.*

SNAKES AT NATAL.—The puff-adder is a most dangerous snake, being of the color of the dead leaves on which he is fond of curling himself up, and of so sluggish and sleepy a nature that he will not trouble himself to move out of one's way; it is difficult to always avoid treading on him. His bite is most deadly, and he has the dangerous habit of striking backward, not forward like other snakes. A few people have, I believe, recovered from the effect of a puff-adder's bite, but very few; they generally die in about a quarter of an hour, going quietly to sleep. The only chance of a cure is to keep constantly walking, and to drink quantities of raw brandy, and to take doses of eau-de-luce. When the Kaffirs kill a snake they take some of the venom from its head, which they carry in a little bag round their necks, and, if bitten, swallow a little, which they say is a certain cure. There is even a worse snake in Natal than the puff-adder—fortunately a rare one—the black imamba, one of the very few that will venture an attack without provocation. Many people say that it will even follow a person for miles; but I rather doubt this, unless the person's road happens to run between it and its home, and then I dare say it would do so. Perhaps every one does not know that cats are snake-proof. A bite has no effect on them; we had an opportunity of proving this. A short time after we came to Oakham we were out strolling about, looking at our new possessions, when we were startled by hearing a peculiar shriek from one of the children, evidently a scream of terror. We rushed up to the house and into the dining-room, whence the sounds came, and there was our little boy in a frantic state of fright, with a long green Imamba wriggling about on the floor in front of him, engaged in a fierce tussle with a large tortoise-shell cat, one we had brought from the town. Which would have got the best of it had they been left to fight it out I cannot say, for the coolie rushed in and killed the snake. The cat had bitten out one of its eyes, and in return had got a wound on its face that swelled up to an enormous size; but beyond that he seemed none the worse for his encounter, and in a few days puss was quite himself again; and we felt very grateful to him ever after for having, in all probability, saved our little boy's life.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MIRACLES.—Epiphanius tells us that at each anniversary of the miracle of Cana the water of the springs of Cibyra in Caria and Gerasa in Arabia was changed into wine; that he himself had drunk of the transformed water of Cibyra, and his brothers of that of Gerasa. Fifty years ago a plain Englishman would have had no difficulty in thinking that the Cana miracle was true, and the other miracles were fables. He is now irresistibly led to class all these occurrences in one category as unsubstantial tales of marvel. Scales seem to drop from his eyes in regard to miracles, and if he is to hold fast his Christianity, it must no longer depend upon them. It was not to discredit miracles that *Literature and Dogma* was written, but because miracles are so widely and deeply discredited already. And it is lost labor, we repeat, to be arguing for or against them. Mankind did not originally accept miracles because it had formal proof of them, but because its imperfect experience inclined it to them. Nor will mankind now drop miracles because it has formal proof against them, but because its more complete experience detaches it from them. The final result was sure, as soon as ever miracles began to embarrass people, they began to be relegated—especially the greater miracles—to a certain limited period long ago over. Irenæus says that people in his time had arisen from the dead, "and abode with us a good number of years." One of his commentators, embarrassed by such stupendous miracles occurring outside of the Bible, tries to explain away the remarkable allegation, but the most recent editor of Irenæus points out, with truth, that the attempt is vain. Irenæus was as sure to want and to find miracles as the Bible-writers were. And sooner or later mankind was sure to see how universally and easily stories like this of Irenæus arose, and that they arose with the Bible-writers just as they arose with Irenæus, and are not a whit more solid coming from them than from him.

A Catholic imagines that he gets over the difficulty by believing, or professing to believe, the miracles of Irenæus and Epiphanius as well as those of the Bible-writers. But for him, too, even for him, the *Time Spirit* is gradually becoming too strong. As we may say in general, that, although an educated Protestant may manage to retain for his own lifetime the belief in miracles in which he has been brought up, yet his children will lose it; so to an educated Catholic we may say, putting the change only a little further off, that (unless some unforeseen deluge should overwhelm European civilization, leaving everything to be begun anew) his grandchildren will lose it. They will lose it insensibly, as the last century has seen the extinction, among the educated classes, of that belief in witchcraft which, in the century previous a man like Sir Matthew Hale affirmed to have the authority of Scripture and of the wisdom of all nations—spoke of, in short, just as many religious people speak of miracles now. Witchcraft is but one department of the miraculous; and it was comparatively easy, no doubt, to abandon one department when men had the rest of the region to fall back upon. Nevertheless, the forces of experience which have prevailed against witchcraft will inevitably prevail also against miracles at large, and that by the mere progress of time. The charge of presumption, and of setting one's self up above all the great men of past days, above "the wisdom of all nations," which is often brought against those who pronounce the old view of our religion to be untenable, springs out of a failure to perceive how little the abandonment of certain long-current beliefs depends upon a man's own will, or even upon his sum of powers, natural or acquired. Sir Matthew Hale was not inferior in force of mind to a modern Chief Justice because he believed in witchcraft; nay, the more enlightened modern who drops errors of his forefathers by help of that mass of experience which his forefathers aided in accumulating, may often be, according to the well-known saying, "a dwarf on the giant's shoulders." His merits may be small compared with those of the giant. Perhaps his only merit is that he has had the good sense to get up on the giant's shoulders, instead of trotting contentedly along in his shadow. Yet this itself, surely, is something! We have to renounce impossible attempts to take the legendary and miraculous matter of Scripture as grave historical and scientific fact. We have to accustom ourselves to regard henceforth all this part as poetry and legend. In the Old Testament, as an immense poetry growing round and investing an immortal truth, the "secret of the Eternal." Righteousness is salvation. In the New, as an immense poetry growing round and investing the secret of Jesus: He that will save his life shall lose it, he that will lose his life shall save it.—*Matthew Arnold, Contemporary Review.*

CHRISTIANITY AND FAIRY LORE.—It may be supposed that the spread of Christianity produced many changes in fairy literature; but, strange to say, remarkably few fairy tales have suffered any alteration under the influence of Christian teaching. A few, indeed, can be named which have taken a Christian form, but they might almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. Moreover, they do not mix the two forms, but take one *entirely* Christian; and in some of them we have both forms in distinct existence. It would seem as if, at the beginning of the Christian era, these stories were already fixed in the minds of the people, and that, although smaller influences might affect them in minor details, their general character was too well marked to suffer any alteration. Such stories there are indeed afloat, as that which makes the fairies certain of the fallen angels whose sin was not considered so deep as that of those who are now the devils, and which represents them as placed on the earth to await a judgment of which they know not the result. But these run parallel to, rather than along with, the general course of the fairy legends, and seem to be attempts of the missionaries to awaken distrust where they could not shake belief; and most of the other accounts given of the origin of the wee folk are from their very nature shown to be of much greater antiquity than this, comparatively speaking, modern invention. The well-known presumed antipathy felt by fairies to the mention of the name of the Almighty may be explained (without supposing any guilt on the part of the "good people") in a subjective manner. The belief in fairies being a part of an old religion, what can be more natural than that men should avoid speaking of the new religion when they believed themselves in the presence of the representatives of the old one? A mere intuitive sense of anachronism would prevent the connection of the two names, and then (since it by no means follows that a man who has this sense will be able to explain it) the fear of the anger of the fairies would be brought in as an explanation.—*Chambers's Journal.*

SAXON OFFICERS IN DRESDEN.—Saxon officers are amusing and good-natured, and really the life of American and English parties. They have a child-like theatricality of manner which is highly entertaining; and their courteous extravagances are charming to women used to the cold attentions of English and American men. The French do it better, perhaps, but we cannot always be in Paris. It is something to have one's hand kissed without being obliged to consider it the first step toward a declaration. If only the Saxon officers would learn discretion at table, they would be the darlings of the foreign circle in Dresden; and I understand that they have considerably reformed in this respect. But the table is their weak point, and they might sin far more grievously in other directions without incurring half the reproach which this peccadillo brings upon them. I will not attempt to describe their manner of putting food into their mouths; it would lose color in description; but in this connection a characteristic trait or two should not be omitted. The suppers given at the balls of our country people soon began to acquire celebrity, being altogether more sumptuous than it is the German custom to provide on such occasions. Now, the officers, as has been intimated, are not a wealthy class, and it may be supposed that their ordinary fare is neither rich nor varied. Accordingly, they looked forward to these repasts with no little eagerness, and it is said were in the habit of fasting on the day of a party, not only from motives of economy, but also by way of getting an appetite in every way befitting the good things provided. Arriving thus sharp set at their host's rooms, we can readily imagine their thoughts and glances wandering toward the supper-room more frequently than their fair partners might consider flattering; and it is certain that at the very first opening of the doors, they stopped for neither partner nor precedent, but straightway and in a body crowded up to the tables, round which they formed a solid phalanx, and from which they budged not, neither for man nor woman, until every Saxon stomach had been filled to its very utmost. Then slowly, reluctantly, inertly did they retire, with flushed faces and glazed eyes; and in corners, on sofas, in cool entries, or by refreshing windows did they linger and lounge, and gradually recover their breath and energy; while the other gentlemen of the company seized the opportunity to help the ladies to the remnants of the feast, and perhaps to nibble a little themselves afterward. This thing occurred, let us suppose, once only in the course of history; yet, such as it was, it seemed not unworthy of being recorded.—*Julian Hawthorne in the Contemporary Review.*

THE GERMAN CHRISTMAS.—It is strange that Christ's mass should be the great festival of the year in Protestant Germany. In Catholic countries New Year's Day is the grand fête when visits and congratulations are exchanged, and bonbons and *étrennes* fly about as at carnival times. With us Christmas means good cheer, full houses, blankets, coal, and clothing-clubs; plum-puddings dance while "greasy Joan doth keel the pot;" gardens are robbed of their greenery, fair damsels decorate the churches; there is feasting in the hut and flirting in the hall; full services, neighborly greetings, peace and good-will all round the parish. The holly, the yew, the ivy, and the rosemary climb up the pillars of the sanctuary; the jolly mistletoe hangs in the halls; no matter if "coughing down the parson's saw;" he cuts his sermons short without any scruples at defrauding religion, and sends them all home to their plum-puddings. It is Christmas, and the people want to be happy in their homes. But a German Christmas differs widely from ours; there is more sentiment (as we have seen) about it, and less solid hospitality. More bustle, mystery, and preparation, but less religious fervor. The churches are bare and empty, the poor owe less to the bounty of the rich: it is more a domestic festival, celebrated in each household for its own special members, than a stretching forth of the arms of brotherly love, of tenderness, of charity, of loving kindness, which would fain embrace the whole world and greet all humanity anew. No, the rapture of rejoicing that greets the Nativity in rational Germany quite loses sight of the great origin of the popular festival, and it is only in fanciful utterances that the child learns something of the Christ whose mass it is. It may be that the lonely legends with which the babe is fed sow the seeds of unbelief in his mind, and that, later on, he finds, with dismay, that the religion of his childhood can never be the religion of his riper years; that all the fanciful fiction and sweet, graceful stories which made him worship with the Magi, and tremble at the Manger, are but so many foolish fables with which his innocence has been cheated. It has been said by a great divine that a child should be drawn up to heaven, not heaven brought down to him; and, looking at the outcome of German Protestantism, one is not inclined to dispute the assertion.—*London Society.*

A BENGALE SCHOOLMASTER.—Ráma Rúpa was a strict disciplinarian. He had by him constantly, besides his crutch, a thin but longish twig of bamboo, which often resounded, not only on the palms of his pupils' hands, but on their heads and backs, and sometimes also with cruel ingenuity he used to strike their knuckles, their knee-joints, and their ankles. You could hardly pass by the door of the house during school hours without hearing the *shop-a-shop, shop-a-shop* of the bamboo switch. But he had other ways of administering discipline. One famous mode of juvenile punishment was called *nádu-Gopál*—that is, Gopál (the god Krishna) with a sweetmeat in his hand. This consisted in making a boy sit on the ground with one leg in a kneeling posture; the two arms were then stretched, and a large brick was placed on each. In this posture a boy is expected to remain still for several hours. Should either of the bricks fall from the hand, down comes the bamboo switch on the pate of the delinquent. We shall mention only one other clause in Ráma Rúpa's penal code. The juvenile offender was handcuffed and his feet were tied by strings to the trunk of the jack-tree of which we have spoken. While the boy thus stood handcuffed and chained the leaves of a stinging plant called *bichhuti (Tragia involucrata)* were applied to different parts of his body. Whoever has been stung by a wasp or a hornet can have some idea of the sensation produced by the application of *bichhuti* to the skin. The agony is intense. Perfectly helpless, unable to run away, unable even to stroke with his hand the part stung, the boy can do nothing but shriek. In justice to the lame schoolmaster of Kánchanpur, I should here remark that the above disciplinary process was not the product of his own fertile brain; it is a time-honored institution, which has been handed down from generation to generation of Bengali village schoolmasters.—*Govinda Sámanta.*

THE TWO PROPHETS AT PRAYER.—Here is a pretty story for you from the *Hadeth en Nebbee*, (sayings of the Prophet.) "Two prophets were sitting together, and discoursing of prayer and the difficulty of fixing the attention entirely on the act. One said to the other, 'Not even for the duration of two *rekahs*, (prayers ending with the prostration and *allah akbar*) can a man fix his mind on God alone.' The other said, 'Nay; but I can do it.' 'Say then two *rekahs*,' replied the elder of the two; 'I will give thee my cloak.' Now, he wore two cloaks—a new red one and an old, shabby blue one. The younger prophet rose, raised his hands to his head, said *allah akbar*, and bent to the ground for his first *rekah*; as he rose again he thought, 'will he give me the red cloak or the blue, I wonder?'" It is very stupid of me not to write down all the pretty stories I hear. Some day I must bring over Omar with me to England, and he will tell you stories like Scherazade herself. A jolly Nubian alien told me the other night how, in his village, no man ever eats meat, except on Bairam day; but one night a woman had a piece of meat given her by a traveler; she put it in the oven, and went out. During her absence her husband came in and smelled it, and as it was just the time of the *eshé*, (first prayer, one hour after sunset,) he ran up to the hill outside the village, and began to chant forth the *Tekbeer* with all his might—*allah akbar, allahu akbar*, &c., till the people ran to see what was the matter. "Why, to-day is Bairam," says he. "Where is thy witness, O man." "The meat in the oven."—*Lady Duff Gordon's Last Letters.*

THE VOYAGE OF THE CHALLENGER—OCEAN CIRCULATION.—The Atlantic area, which has been thus surveyed by the Challenger, may be roughly estimated at 15,000,000 of square miles, with an average depth of 15,000 feet; and it is not too much to affirm that the determination of the thermal stratification of this vast mass of oceanic water is the grandest single contribution yet made to terrestrial physics. The plan of the voyage did not permit the continuous extension of the Atlantic survey either southward or northward; but it was afterward carried from the Southern Indian Ocean (whose thermal condition closely resembles that of the South Atlantic) into the Antarctic area; and the Valorous, which has accompanied the Alert and the Discovery to Disco Island, is even now (if all has gone well) prosecuting similar inquiries, as complemental to those of the Challenger, on her return voyage down Baffin's Bay and across the northernmost extension of the Atlantic; while the return of the Challenger in the early part of next year, round Cape Horn, will enable her to run another line of section through the Atlantic, nearly north and south, during her homeward voyage. The basin of the Atlantic is a vast area of depression, of an average depth of from two thousand to two thousand five hundred fathoms; showing few abrupt inequalities, save where local volcanic outbursts have thrown up islands, and raised the bottom in their neighborhood, as has been the case with the Azores, Madeiras, Canaries, and Cape Verde Islands in the north, and with St. Helena, Tristan d'Acunha, and Fernando Noronha in the south. This basin is in perfectly free communication with the Antarctic area; and it is a point to be specially noticed, that there is a continual widening of the borders of the South Atlantic toward that area, by the recession of the opposite coasts of the South African and South American continents. With the Arctic area, on the other hand, its communication is far less free. The basin of the North Atlantic progressively narrows from the Equator to the Arctic circle; and of the channels which lie between its American and its European borders, there is reason to believe that the passage between Greenland and Iceland is the only one which can bring down any large body of glacial water from the Arctic basin. These differences between the relations of the North and of the South Atlantic to their respective Polar areas, will be found, as I had anticipated, to be in a remarkable correspondence with differences in their thermal conditions. For I had ventured to predict that the Antarctic under-flow would be so much more voluminous than the Arctic, as to reduce the bottom temperature of the South Atlantic below the 35°, which was the lowest that had been met with in the temperate portion of the North Atlantic; while I had further anticipated, on the same grounds, that the effect of the Antarctic under-flow would show itself to the north of the Equator. The meeting of the two under-flows in the Equatorial region, beneath an upper stratum whose elevation of temperature would reduce its specific gravity, appeared to me (in ignorance of what Lenz had long previously urged,) to necessitate the uprising of Polar water from the bottom toward the heating surface, just as in the trough experiment; so that, however anomalous it may seem, I had been led by the principle I had adopted to conclude that water of 40° would be found in the Equatorial zone at a depth considerably less than that at which it lies in the temperate portion of the North Atlantic. As it is universally admitted in science that nothing affords stronger evidence of the truth of any doctrine which cannot be directly demonstrated than the fulfillment of predictions based upon it, the complete verification of the foregoing conclusions by the Challenger observations can scarcely be regarded in any other light than as a valid confirmation of the principle on which they were based.—*Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Contemporary Review,*

PADDY.—In Ireland Paddy makes riots, in Bengal ráiyats make paddy; and in this lies the difference between the paddy of green Bengal and Paddy of the Emerald Isle. But punning apart, whence really have we got the outlandish term paddy? It is certain it is not Bengáli, nor Hindi, nor Urdu, nor Sanskrit, nor Persian, nor Arabic, nor Támal; nor does it belong to any of the other languages or dialects spoken in India. We believe there is not a single Bengali ráiyat who has ever heard the word in question, and he invariably calls it *dhán*, from the Sanskrit *dhánya*. Paddy is said to be a Malayan word, and Mr. Crawford, in his dictionary of that language, puts it as *padi*. The Portuguese, in all probability, imported it from the islands into the Indian Continent. But "what's in a name?" We have to do with the the object which it designates; and, as in this authentic history of a Bengal-peasant we have a great deal to do with paddy, we deem it proper at this stage of our narrative to tell the reader all about it.

The important fact that paddy grows in India was known in ancient times to other nations. Some of the Greek writers, like Theophrastus, call it *oruzon*, and the Roman Pliny says that "in India rice *(oryza)* is the most favorite of all." The English word *rice* evidently comes from the Latin *oryza*, through the French, and the Latin name from the Greek; but I am not sure whether attention has been drawn to the fact that the Greek word was in all probability borrowed from the Támal *arisi*, and that the Sanskrit has no word for rice similar to the Greek in sound. May we not be justified in drawing from this fact the inference that rice used to be grown in India before its conquest by the Aryans? But, as the Bengali proverb has it, "What has the petty trader in ginger to do with the news of ships?" Leaving philology, therefore, to learned men, let me speak of paddy as it grows on the plains of Bengal.

Viewed from the stand-point of the seasons in which it is sown and reaped, paddy may be said to be of three kinds—*áus, áman*, and *boro*. The *áus*, or more correctly *ásu*, (from the Sanskrit *ásuvrihi*, that is, quick growing,) is sown about the end of March or the beginning of April, and is cut in August, or at the latest in September. This rice is somewhat coarse, and is eaten not by the higher and middle classes, but only by the peasantry, of whose food, however, it forms but a small part, as the crop is limited in its quantity. It grows only on high lands, which are not inundated during the rains. The *áman*, or the Winter crop, (so called, perhaps, from the Sanskrit *hemanta*, Winter,) is the most important of the three. It is sown about the middle of May or the beginning of June, and reaped in November or December. This is by far the most important crop, and furnishes people of all classes with food throughout the year. The *boro dhán* is paddy grown in low swamps or marshy grounds. It is sown about January or February, and cut in April or May. At Kánchanpur and in the district of Vardhamána generally, there is not much *boro dhán*, as the lands are, for the most part, high and dry.

Though there are three sorts of paddy, so far as the seasons of cultivation are concerned, there is an almost infinite variety of *áman* itself. A learned countryman of ours, the late Rájá Rádhákánta Deva-Bahádur, published some years ago a paper in the *Transactions of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India*, in which he gives a list containing no less than 119 varieties of paddy cultivated in the twenty-four Parganas alone; and it is said that in the Island of Ceylon there are 160 varieties. Every district in Bengal does not produce the same kinds of rice, the inhabitants of one district paying more attention to the cultivation of some particular varieties than that of others. *Bálám* rice, for instance, is the staple produce of Bákharganja, (Backergunge,) and the finer sorts of rice are chiefly cultivated in the districts of Dinajpur and Rangapur. Round about Kánchanpur, and in the district of Vardhamána generally, the following varieties are usually cultivated: (1) Noná; (2) Bangota; (3) Káliá; (4) Benáphuli; (5) Ramsáli; (6) Chinisarkara; (7) Surjya-mukhi; (8) Dadkháni; (9) Alám-Bádsáhi, and (10) Rándhuni-Págal, and the last one (Rándhuni-Págal, that is, cook-maddening,) is so fine and fragrant that, while boiling it, the cook becomes mad with joy.

There is nothing peculiar in the process of cultivating paddy. The ground is plowed and harrowed, and then the seed is sown by the hand. In the course of a few days the seed germinates and sprouts. Before the setting in of the rains, about the middle of June, great attention is paid to irrigation, the cares of which cease only when beneficent heaven sends down rain in copious showers. But the Bengal husbandman is not without anxiety. If there be a drought the paddy is parched up; if there be too much rain the plant is drowned and rots. If the rains set in before the plant is well up and rooted firmly the crop suffers. The great thing for paddy is to get a fair start of the rainy season. As the rains pour in heavily the paddy stalks rise rapidly. In the swampy districts of Bákharganja and Jasahar (Jessore) the paddy stalk rises sometimes to the height of ten or twelve feet, though in the high lands of Vardhamána and Birdhum it seldom attains a greater height than six or eight feet. At the end of the rains the paddy stalks droop down, and in that posture they lie during the dewy month of November, till in December they yield to the sickle of the reaper.

When the *dhán* is separated from its husk by the homely pedal it is called *chául*, or rice. But rice of every variety is of two sorts, *siddha* and *átapa*—parboiled and sun-dried. If paddy is at first parboiled and then dried and husked it is called *siddha*; but if paddy, without being parboiled, is only dried in the sun and then husked, it is called *átapa*. Ninety-nine Bengalis in a hundred eat *siddha* rice in preference to *átapa* for two reasons: Firstly, it is cheaper, and secondly, it is less heating. The *átapa* rice is offered to the gods, and is eaten by rigid Bráhmanas and by Europeans living in India. Gods and Bráhmanas eat it because, not being parboiled, it is deemed ceremonially purer than the other sort, and Anglo-Indians eat it because it has a whiter and cleaner look and contains more nutriment. Such, in a few words, are the mysteries of paddy.—*Govinda Sámanta, Rev. Lál Behári Day.*

THE ZUIDERZEE.—Human lives, though short, are still long enough to witness the birth, the mature vigor, the decrepitude and death of many plants and animals. The rise and fall of nations and races, the foundation, prosperity, and decay of cities demand greater longevity for us to observe them in our own proper persons. Important topographical revolutions are mostly effected still more slowly. Holland presents us with those events compressed into an unusually short space of time. The Zuiderzee is of quite recent formation. It is the very youngest sea in Europe, not having acquired its full development until the close of the thirteenth century. When the Romans penetrated into these northern wilds, the present vast gulf was covered with dense forests. Bears and wolves disputed with man whatever game might lurk within them. In the midst of all was a great lake, the Flevo, mentioned by Tacitus, communicating with the sea by a river, which was called by the Romans Flevum, and which, perhaps, is the Medemelach of the Frisons, but whose course it is now impossible to trace. The lake, swollen by the rivers Amstel and Yssel, (especially after Drusus Nero had diverted into the latter a portion of the Rhine waters,) burst its bounds, converted woods into swamps, and soon became the Zuiderzee.—*All the Year Round.*

LOST LETTERS.

PROTECTING THE NEW POST OFFICE.

THE DANGEROUS HALF MILE—ACTUAL CASES IN POINT—TEMPTATIONS PUT IN THE WAY OF BOYS—HOW THE THIEVING BEGINS—DO NOT SEND A CHILD TO DO A MAN'S WORK.

If, by means of the new rapid postal trains, a letter mailed in New-York should reach its destination in Chicago in twenty-six hours and a half, about, how long will it take a letter to be lost?

I am perfectly aware that this method of putting the question in regard to lost letters cannot be solved algebraically, or by any of the known rules of mathematical proportion.

Suppose, however, we put this problem in another guise. My friends A & B have written their letters at their old established place of business in Wall street, and their office is just half a mile and no more from the new Post Office. One letter of A & B's was addressed to C & D, their correspondents in Chicago, and contained a remittance. Chicago is say 900 miles from New-York. The letter then has to go not only the 900 miles, but 900½ miles, the half mile being a new factor. Messrs. C & D, of Chicago, do not get the letter. Worse than that, C & D complain to A & B that a week ago they sent a small sum in a letter, and that A & B have not acknowledged its receipt. My friends A & B are outraged, as well they may be, and being rather impulsive and smarting under their wrongs, sit down and write a strong letter to the Postmaster, somewhat as follows, with certain words underscored:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1875.

SIR: You will please take notice that a number of letters sent to us by our correspondents, and others forwarded by us to various parties, have *never* reached their destinations. These *delinquencies* emanating from your office have assumed such *serious* proportions as to render a *thorough* investigation necessary. We sincerely trust that, immediately on receipt of this, the closest inquiry will be made. Somebody in your office must be *tampering* with our letters. Below find list of missing letters as well as we can make it out. Yours very truly, A & B.

[Here follows list of letters lost.]

My friends A & B usually have not to wait very long. Sometimes they receive the very next day a polite invitation from the Post Office, requesting their presence at a certain hour. Mr. A. of A & B goes, and is ushered into a room, where he is received by a special agent in person.

"There is no doubt, Mr. A, that you have lost those letters?" quietly says the agent.

"Doubt of it! There is some shameful neglect somewhere. I might say culpability," remarks Mr. A with acerbity.

"Certainly there is. Are you sure that all the blame lies with the Postal Department?"

"Sure of it! I wrote the letter in person, placed the remittance in the letter myself, sealed and addressed it," positively asserts Mr. A.

"Of course you did. Did you take the letter in question to the Post Office yourself?" blandly inquires the agent.

"No, Sir."

"Then you can't swear the letter in question was put in the office?"

"No, I can't; but the office boy took it."

"The office boy! Ahem! Boy with a light felt hat? Smokes a meerschaum? Big sleeve-buttons—answers to the name of Joseph? Been four months in your employ? He takes your letters to the Post Office, and gets them for you?"

"Yes, that is about the description of the boy. Has the key of our box. Though I never looked at him much, that is about his description."

"Wages $2 50 a week—about as much as he is worth?"

"Yes, that's I believe what the boy is paid; an honest lad I feel sure."

"Honest—yes, until he is found out."

"What! You don't mean to say that Joseph is a rascal?"

"Joseph will answer for himself. Come in, Joseph."

Here the agent opens a side door and a wretched boy comes shambling forward in an agony of shame and remorse. Joseph had been caught that very morning by the Post Office detective in the act of opening the letters. Joseph had been suspected for some time by the detective, and had been under surveillance. The boy had a bad habit of sorting the letters, fumbling over them, and holding them up to the light. The skill of the detective had found something about the boy's look, manner, and being which was not honest and aboveboard. Mr. A hears a pitiful story from the boy—how it was first a postage-stamp which he took off of a letter; how from one peccadillo he went to another, until he had commenced a regular system of robbery.

In twenty minutes Mr. A knows all about it, and leaves the Post Office fully convinced that the half mile from his place of business to the Post Office, which before was an unknown or ignored quantity, contained more real danger as to the safe carriage of his letters than all the other 900 miles to Chicago. Perhaps the agent has quietly instilled into Mr. A some sound yet novel ideas of business, administered as follows: "Your correspondence is worth something? Yes, of course it is. Now, don't you think it wants attention? You write the letters and put your money in them, but don't know who carries them? Now, ain't that strange? Don't you think it is a little, just a little, irregular? Here you send out fifty letters a day, and get as many. Of course, you keep copies of them all, but that is really the end of it. You send a boy of fourteen or fifteen with letters containing money. That boy you pay $2 50 a week. The boy just as likely gives most all of his money to his mother. Mind you, $2 50 is all he is worth; you might get a thousand boys, more honest than Joseph, for the same money or even less. But Joseph or any other boy gets hungry, and first purloins a three-cent stamp—peels it off the letter, sells it for a cent, and gets a cake. Then he makes a business of it. He no longer goes for cents but for dollars, and opens your letters and filches the contents. I don't mean to say that you put temptation in his way, but he comes three or four times to the office for letters, and brings them here once or twice every day. Don't you see the chances of his becoming a rascal are always before him? Remedy? of course there is. Don't send a child on a man's errand. I know of many excellent firms, big ones, whose correspondence, at least the sending and receiving of their letters, is undertaken entirely by the junior member of the firm. He is not too proud to fetch and carry the letters himself. That firm (and it averages 200 letters a day) never has yet missed a single letter in ten years. If that firm lost a letter, we might then be worried, perhaps, about our own people. The largest firm in New-York employs a special person who attends to the movement of its letters. We never have a complaint. Do not, then, intrust your letters to children. Send, if you can't come yourself, a full-grown clerk, and one you can rely on. Your Joseph is not a unique case. The office catches at least four or five letter thieves every month. They are not always boys; sometimes they are men. The Post Office is not responsible for the people employed outside of it. When the letter is taken out of the box our business ceases, though we do afford the public all the outside security we can. Look at a case of this kind. There is Mr. E. He is driven with work, and has an invitation to dine or go to the races. He writes all the afternoon—so do the clerks. He reads over all the letters himself to see that he and his clerks are right as to character of correspondence and remittances. He pays his clerks—there are ten of them—at least $25,000 a year, and pays them well—that is on an average $2,500 each. His letters are finished late in the afternoon, and he takes his coupé to drive up town. The clerks are fagged out, and it is not convenient for them to go to the Post Office themselves, then perhaps they have more letters to write, or must close up the days' business. Yes, Billy, the office boy, at $125 a year, will carry the letters for this once. Billy does take them, and is honest, say, but careless, and drops one letter, or Billy is not careless, but dishonest, and a forty-cent postage stamp, sold for a quarter, will take him to the Bowery that night, so off go the stamps, the letter is destroyed, and a correspondent abroad cannot understand how an important letter from E has not reached him, and when in three months Mr. E is acquainted with the lost letter, nobody knows anything about it; who even took the letter to the Post Office is forgotten, but the Post Office is blamed." Such about is the little speech Special Agent Sharretts would deliver to our friend Mr. A.

In this office of Special Agent Sharretts may be seen on file many a sad confession made by boys caught tampering with letters. In one communication in a big boy's hand was the following: "Keep, for God's sake, what I have done from my mother, and from any one who might tell her of it." Some of these last confessions must not be taken as convincing proofs, either of repentance or of a determination to sin no more, especially one which read, "Let me off this time, and in future I will be a model for young men." Some of the confessions told what was done with the money. It had been spent in lager-beer, in jewelry, and in buying dogs.

Of course no one will pretend to state that Post Office clerks and officials never sin. But the proportion of thefts and peculations in the Post Offices throughout the country is singularly small. It can be safely then, asserted, that it is hard to find a class of men who are more honest and trustworthy, more faithful to their duties, than the Post Office clerks and carriers. If it should happen that in a year 10,000 letters went astray, or did not reach their destination, it is by no means out of the way to affirm that 9,999 of them went wrong from the carelessness or dishonesty of persons entirely outside of the United States mail service.

For the protection of the lock-boxes in the New-York Post Office an officer is particularly detailed. Of course, the new arrangement of the boxes—some 6,000—renders the task a difficult one. In the old building, Officer Blackwood, who has been nineteen years on this special duty, may have been said to have retained in his mind not only the position but the name of each person owning a lock-box, and was equally familiar with the faces of the people who went to them. The study of the new locality will require time, but no doubt in a short period the geography of all the new boxes will be had by Officer Blackwood at his finger ends. After a certain hour at night until 7 o'clock in the morning, any one going to a box to open it is obliged to give his name, which is kept on record. The chances of detection in pilfering letters are very great. One very simple method employed by the officers and clerks is to count the number of letters put in a box before the box is opened. As a letter containing money must be destroyed in order to get rid of all chances of discovery, the absence of a single letter shows the culprit up. A plan adopted by some houses having a large correspondence is to have a blank slip printed, with "Foreign Letters," "Domestic Letters," on it, which the clerk who carries the letters or receives them has to fill up, with the date and number of letters. In this way some verification of the postal receipts or deliveries of the day can be kept.

"If you will go down stairs with me," said the special agent to the writer, "I have no doubt you will see a case." The writer and the special agent went on the Broadway side.

"There," said the agent, "look at that boy. That boy I believe to be a thief. Now, watch him. See how he takes those letters. He is feeling them. He is too cunning to hold them to the light. A week ago he opened a letter, tore it up, and dropped it in a grating." The boy, a lad of seventeen, had a mean, bad face. As he stopped a moment, a shabby-looking man passed him quickly, said a few words to him, and hurried on. Was this new-comer the Mephistophiles, who had tempted the lad? There was no doubt but that the boy was a thief. "He gets letters," added my informant, "for one of the largest grocery houses in the city, and we will nab him some of these days. Pray don't think that newspapers have any more brains about protecting their correspondence than any other business. I could furnish you with the names of a half dozen New-York papers that have been pilfered by men and boys abstracting money from letters during the last six months. I wish you would try and impress on the public generally how much trouble they would save us and how much loss they would protect themselves against by taking greater care of their letters. All the goods lost in transportation get astray, not when they are put in the cars, but when the truckmen or draymen or porters, either dishonest or incompetent, are carrying them to the railroad depot in New-York. Now look at that other lad there. How old is he? Thirteen, at the most. Nice little fellow, and has a good face. Honest, I will bet. Now watch him. He has got more letters than he can carry. See, he has to hold the bundle of letters up against his breast. There that is just one of those cases. He has dropped a letter. Of course, crowded up that way—big people pushing on him, he won't miss it. Ah! somebody sees the letter, and is honest, too, for he has picked it up. The man looks at the address and puts it in the box for the boy. All right! Only the lad never knew anything about it. Now, if that letter had contained money it might have been lost, and we just as likely would have been blamed for it, and fifty letters pro and con would have been written about it to the department, and we never would have found out anything about it. Why, many a letter, dropped here or in the street, is picked up as quick as lightning for the stamp on it. Stamps are money. I could not tell you where the greater danger lies, in sending letters or receiving them, but certainly it is the stamps which lead the boys into trouble. In time they get bolder, open letters, and steal the contents. Pray tell the people through THE TIMES that it is just as unwise to send an old gentleman, or even a trusty aged porter, to the Post Office with letters, or to receive letters, as a baby."

No better proof can be had of the excellence and trustworthy character of the New-York Post Office than by recording the fact that when, in 1872 and 1873, some $30,000 were received by THE NEW-YORK TIMES for the poor children's free excursions, the major part of it in small fractional sums, from all parts of the country, not a single penny went astray.

UNHEEDFUL VOWS.—Many a man has thought with Proteus, that unheedful vows may heedfully be broken, and has paid smartly for the error. It is not so easy to cry off a matrimonial bargain if the other party concerned refuses an order of release, and when he is compelled to show a jury just cause for the default, the recalcitrant lover is apt to cut a pitiful figure. The pleas put upon the record being mere formal ones, he has to rely upon the excuse devised to mollify the lady, and such excuses are generally very shallow ones. Most defendants, in breach of promise cases, try to shift the responsibility upon somebody else's shoulders. One declines to keep troth because his mother does not altogether approve his choice, and he cannot forsake his parent in her old age; another, after courting a girl openly for sixteen years, finds he had no idea the prejudice his mother had against her was so strong, and filial affection forbids him to run counter to that prejudice; and a third cannot marry against his father's inclinations, the old gentleman inclining, as the girl's lover knew, to take the lady to himself. One young rascal asked his dear Polly to release him from his promise, out of consideration for a grumpy old uncle's objection to receiving a dress-making girl for a niece; while a cheesemonger's assistant suddenly discovers that his prospects will be blighted by keeping faith with his "spotless dove," it being utterly impossible for him to marry one with whom his friends would not associate, because she was the daughter of a small farmer. More artful defendants pretend to be actuated by consideration for the lady's welfare; one pleading he is such a ne'er-do-weel that if he gets any money he can never keep it, and therefore is not likely ever to be able to keep a wife; and another discovers, at the last moment, that his love is delicate and his means insufficient to provide the luxuries a lady under such circumstances would require. Not quite such a lame excuse as that of the gentleman who declined to ratify his agreement on account of a bad foot and general debility; and assuredly more reasonable than the extraordinary declaration made in open court by a defendant that he had broken off his engagement because the plaintiff took no interest in cricket and was deficient in conversational powers!—*All the Year Round.*

ODD PLEAS.—Brougham, defending a rogue charged with stealing a pair of boots, unable to gainsay his client's guilt, demurred to his conviction because the articles appropriated were half-boots, and half-boots were no more boots than a half-guinea was a guinea, or half a loaf a whole one. The objection was overruled by Lord Estgrove, who, with befitting solemnity, said: "I am of opinion that boot is a nomen generale comprehending a half boot; the distinction is between a half-boot and half a boot; the moon is always the moon, although sometimes she is a half moon." Had Brougham proved the boots to be old ones, his man would probably have come off as triumphantly as a tramp tried at Warwick for stealing four live fowls. The fowls had been "lifted" in Staffordshire; still the indictment was declared good, it being held that a man committed felony in every county through which he carried stolen property; but when it came out in evidence that the fowls were dead when the thief was taken, he was at once set free, on the ground that he could not be charged with stealing four live fowls in Warwickshire.—*All the Year Round.*

MODERN ATHLETES.

THE ROMAN WRESTLERS.

SKETCH OF MESSRS. CHRISTOL AND MILLER—THEIR REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS IN AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA—THE COMING MATCH—SEVERAL ATHLETES WANTING TO CHALLENGE THE WINNER.

The nearest approach to the ancient gladiatorial contests which people are privileged to witness in this period, is the Greco-Roman wrestling, as yet unknown here, but a favorite sport in Europe, where its champions are fairly idolized. The Greco-Roman style is defined as "catch as catch can," any hold above the waist, and the great science acquired by the experts of this sport has created an almost endless list of catches, holds, locks, and breaks, so that two men equally matched may wrestle for a half hour or more, straining, watching, locking, and breaking, without gaining a fall. A man may be thrown but unless his antagonist succeeds in putting both shoulders on the ground at the same time no fall is counted, and the struggle may be even more fiercely continued on the ground where half the work is sometimes done in squirming and a combination of intricate holds, such as the under shoulder catch, the cross-arm catch, the under-head lock, and many others, which again have their breaks and counter locks, a description of which would make a good-sized volume. The least relaxation of a muscle may present an advantage, which being felt by an experienced wrestler, will be seized upon so quickly that a fall will result ere a bystander would realize that any possible change had occurred in the positions of the men. Although of colossal proportions and almost ponderous in weight, these men are as agile as cats, and their brain is exercised as much as their muscles to be ever on the alert for an advantageous change. The struggle once begun, one wrestler may even, seemingly unintentionally, give another a fair hold, which is as likely, however, to prove a trap as the giving of a checker in a game of draughts to sweep a field. The match recently made between Prof. Miller and M. Christol for $1,000 and the championship of America is the first real Roman wrestling match made in this part of the country, but in California Prof. Miller wrestled three times with Prof. Bauer, each match resulting in a draw, so closely were the men matched. On the night of the third contest, 3,000 people crowded into the hall, and double the number failed to gain admission, $5 being freely offered for single admission tickets. In this match each man gained two falls, the last bout lasting fifty-four minutes without a moment's interruption. When the men were called for the final bout, the excitement became so intense that the partisans of the men agreed to draw the stakes rather than risk the issue, as $80,000 then pended the result. When Prof. Miller arrived here and published his challenge, Prof. Bauer was on his way hither from California, with the avowed purpose of challenging his old antagonist to a final contest to decide the vexed question of superiority between them, but M. Christol, who had just arrived from South America, forestalled him by promptly accepting the sweeping challenge published by Prof. Miller. Prof. Bauer is now eagerly awaiting the result of this match, after which he will probably challenge the winner. The principals in the present match are men of herculean build, Prof. Miller, however, being the taller and heavier man of the two, weighing ordinarily about two hundred and fifteen pounds, and in condition about one hundred and ninety-five, while M. Christol's weight is nearly twenty pounds less. But size and weight are of comparative insignificance in scientific wrestling. So the difference between the men is no indication of the probable result.

Andre Christol, champion of France and Spain, is the celebrated masked man who defeated all comers at the Hippodrome, Paris, in 1867 and 1868. He was born in the suburbs of Marseilles, France, Feb. 2, 1846, and in his childhood displayed a wonderful power and enthusiastic love of athletic sports, but more especially feats of strength and wrestling. At the age of fourteen he entered the athletic profession as a light wrestler under the patronage of the noted Rossignol Rolin, and subsequently having both as teachers and opponents the invincible Farvoud, Pugol, Ambroise and Etienne Le Patre, the Marseilles Brothers, defeating both the Le Patres at the Salle Montesquieu and the Arene Pelletier in 1864. From 1865 to 1871 he met and conquered in several matches and public competition the famous Millehomme from Bordeaux, La Resistance from Toulouse, the gladiator Lacaisse of Paris, and other noted wrestlers of France, Holland, Belgium, &c. During 1871 he visited Spain, hearing that that country boasted of men who have never been conquered, and there he met, at Madrid and Barcelona, the terrible wrestler Concha and others, from whom he wrested the championship of their country. In 1872 he made a match with Wolf, of England, the then champion with the dumb-bells, called the Rock of Luxemburg, for 2,000 francs a side, in which he was again victorious. In 1873 he came to this country, and for a short time gave exhibitions of feats of strength and wrestling at the Olympic Theatre, in partnership with François Fauche, the baker of Montmartre. After that, he traveled two seasons with Rainer's Circus in South America, where he earned lavish praise from the press and public. Christol possesses a magnificent figure and shows extraordinary muscular development, while his swarthy and yet handsome face is expressive alike of the greatest determination and kindliness.

Prof. William Miller was born in Cheshire, England, Dec. 16, 1847, but was brought up in Australia, where his family took up their residence when he was six years of age. At the age of fourteen he commenced athletics with light dumb-bells and gymnastics in general, gradually becoming an adept at boxing, fencing, single stick and various other exercises. In 1863 he was appointed as clerk in the office of the Melbourne and Hobson Bay United Railway Company, remaining in the employ of this company until 1871, when he resigned the position of Relieving Station-master, to which he had advanced. He was then appointed as telegraph instructor, but subsequently went into the wholesale wine and spirit business on Market square, Melbourne, and afterward opened the Melbourne Gymnasium at No. 38 Bourke street, West Melbourne. A synopsis of the chief events in his career as an amateur is thus given: In 1866 he won a 200-yards swimming match at Steadman's Bath, Sandridge, against several noted swimmers. In 1867 he won an aquatic match, defeating Prof. Strickland and William Stevens, the two champion swimmers of Australia. In the same year he defeated Capt. Stewart and several others in a wrestling match in deep water for a gold medal. In 1869 he won both prizes in foil and broadsword at the Melbourne Caledonian games; also a number of private fencing matches, in which he defeated Messrs. Punch, Howitz, Cunningham, Harris, and others. On Oct. 12, 1872, he fenced a match for £50 a side and the championship of Australia, with Sergt. Stevens, formerly of the Light Dragoons, England, who had won the cross swords at Aldershot, in foil and broadsword. At the end of this match the score in both branches was in favor of Miller, 10 to 7 in foils, and 15 to 8 in broadsword. In the latter part of 1873 he defeated Ned Bitton, the champion of New South Wales, in a boxing match, and then challenged all comers to a glove contest, foil, broadsword, single-stick, and dumb-bells, which was not accepted. He then challenged J. Fellom, a noted performer with Charini's circus, who styled himself champion strong man, and also M. Vincent, who was known as the iron man, to compete at his (Prof. Miller's) farewell benefit, at Apollo Hall, for a sum of money, but neither of his challenges was accepted. He was acknowledged to be the best teacher among many strong rivals, and was instructor to the sons of Viscount Canterbury, Governor of Victoria and all the principal officers of the volunteer force. He left Melbourne for San Francisco July, 1874, arriving at the latter place Sept. 1, where he opened a gymnasium under the Young Men's Christian Association, and there boxed with all the noted sparrers of California, whom he defeated. He met Prof. Bauer at the Olympic Club, and there the usual controversy arose among the athletes and sporting men over the respective merits of the strong men, which resulted in a Roman wrestling match for $200 a side, which came off at Pacific Hall Nov. 14, 1874, and which was declared a draw. Prof. Bauer being so severely strained that Prof. Miller consented to declare it off. On Dec. 8 of the same year these two men had another match for $500 a side at Platt's Hall, in which Miller won the first and third falls and Bauer the second and fourth. The fifth bout, lasting fifty-four minutes, was decided by the referee in Bauer's favor, notwithstanding that serious objections were made by parties understanding the rules of Roman wrestling, it being proved that Prof. Miller had only been thrown with one shoulder on the ground, which was no fall under the rules. In January, 1875, he bested William Davis, a celebrated boxer, in a sparring match, at Platt's Hall, after which he made a match with a famous Belgian wrestler by the name of Leopold Vandervecken, for $1,000 a side, which Prof. Miller won with straight falls, his opponent gaining none. Vandervecken had previously wrestled with Prof. Bauer, in which the latter won two straight falls out of three, Vandervecken getting one. On April 13, 1875, he made his début as a pedestrian, walking a forty-mile match for $200 a side against Homer Pennock, in which the latter gave out on the thirty-fifth mile, Miller's friends offering to bet that he (Miller) would do the last three miles under thirty minutes. The audience wishing to see what he could do, he walked the fortieth mile under a dozen watches in 9:15, the walking being done on a bare floor with twenty-four laps to the mile. On April 30, 1875, he again wrestled Prof. Bauer, this time at the Palace Amphitheatre, for $1,000 a side, in which each man won two falls out of the five, the final trial being omitted at the almost unanimous request of the partisans of the men, seconded by the audience. On the 14th of last July Profs. Miller and Bauer met for the last time at Piper's Opera-house, Virginia City, Nevada, when, no articles being agreed upon, they wrestled for honor, to decide the great question between them, when, after a truly terrific struggle, lasting forty-five minutes, the men parted, neither having succeeded in giving the other a fair fall. Being unable to find any more champions to conquer in the Golden State, Prof. Miller came to Chicago, where he bested all those opposed to him in sparring; but finding no wrestlers there, he came to this City, where he will undoubtedly, between Christol, his old antagonist Bauer, Regnier, and others, have a pretty lively time this coming Winter.

WORK AT THE DRY DOCKS.

SLACKNESS OF BUSINESS DURING THE PAST WEEK—LIST OF VESSELS REPAIRED.

Business at the dry docks and shipyards during the past week has been slack, the total of work accomplished falling below that of any previous week since the opening of Spring. A few ships and barks and one or two steamers have been on dock at the principal yards, and several schooners and smaller craft are in process of completion at Greenpoint. Beyond this the results of the week's work have been of an unimportant character. The following are the principal quotations for marine stores at the close of business on Saturday: Canvas—Duck, ravens, steady at least week's prices; Russia, light, 15 cents; Russia, heavy, 17 cents; Scotch Gouroud, No. 1, 64 cents; cotton, 64 cents; cotton, No. 1, 38 cents; paints of all kinds have not varied materially for several weeks. Red lead (American) is selling at 8¼ to 8½ cents; red lead, (English,) 9¼ to 9½ cents, gold; white lead, (American,) 11 cents; white lead, (English,) 10¼ to 10¾ cents, gold; white zinc, (American,) 7 to 7½ cents; white zinc, (English,) 11½ to 12 cents; white zinc, (French, 8¾ to 9 cents; yellow ochre, Rochelle, $1 65, gold; vermilion, (China,) $1 75, gold; vermilion, Trieste, $1 10. Copper is generally steady at last week's prices; new sheathing is quoted at 30 cents, bolts at 31 cents, brazier's at 31 cents, and nails at 38 to 39 cents per pound. Old sheathing, mixed lots, is held at 19 to 21 cents, and American ingot, lake, at 23¼ to 23½ cents. Yellow metal, new sheathing, sells at 22 cents, yellow metal bolts at 28 cents, and yellow metal nails at 22 cents. The closing rates for cordage are as follows: Manila, 15 to 16 cents; Manila bolt rope-yarn, 16½ to 17½ cents; tarred Manila, 14½ cents; Sisal rope, 12 to 13 cents; New-Zealand cordage, 12 to 13 cents; Russian hemp, tarred, 14 cents; tarred hemp, 14 cents; Russia bolt rope, 17 cents. In naval stores the tendency of the market has been downward, although the price list shows very little change over the ruling rates of two months ago. Spirits turpentine, Southern, sells at 31½ to 32½ cents per gallon. Tar, N. B. to Washing, $2 12½ to $2 25 per barrel; tar, Wilmington, $2 40 to $2 50; pitch, $1 90 for City; resin, strained, common to good, $1 65 to $1 70; resin, No. 2, $1 80 to $2 12; resin, No. 1, $2 30 to $3 50; resin, pale, $3 75 to $5; extra pale, $5 25 to $7. Following is a summary of the work at the principal yards for the week closing on Saturday, the 18th inst.:

At the Screw Docks the pilot-boat Edmund Blunt was cleaned; the yacht Dreadnaught, 126 tons, was overhauled; the propeller Louis received miscellaneous repairs; the schooner Matilda, 123 tons, was stripped, caulked, and remetaled; the pilot-boat Leggett was cleaned, and the propeller Atlantic received miscellaneous repairs. At the new Merchants' Dry Dock the propeller Tilly was stripped, caulked, and remetaled.

At the Balance Dry Docks the brig Auata, 488 tons, was stripped, calked, and remetaled. At the Sectional Docks the following vessels were repaired and examined: Steamer Carondelet, 1,502 tons; steamer City of San Francisco, 2,500 tons; brig Kodiak, 420 tons, and the steamer Wyanoke, 2,067 tons. Rosevelt & Griffiths, No. 254 South street, report work on the following vessels: Bark Spring, new spars; ship St. Lucia, 1,318 tons, stripped, calked, and remetaled; bark J. Campbell, 728 tons, calked top sides and metaled; schooner Matilda, 114 tons, stripped, calked, and metaled; brig Virginia, 242 tons, St. Pierre, retreenailed; brig Sophia Cook, 500 tons, (English,) calked topsides. C. & R. Poillon, No. 224 South street, report the new ship Defiant, 2,000 tons, of Boston, docked and metaled; the bark Francis Marion, 700 tons, cleaned, and a variety of miscellaneous work on smaller craft.

MILITARY RESOURCES OF CHINA.

NO COUNTRY SO WEAK AND HELPLESS—COMPARATIVELY FEW SOLDIERS WITH AN UNLIMITED SUPPLY OF MEN.

The Hong Kong *Daily Press* asserts that there is no country so wretchedly weak and helpless, in proportion to its size and resources, as China. With the command of an unlimited supply of men she has comparatively few soldiers, and these are, for the most part, undeserving of the term. Miserably armed, and almost entirely undisciplined, they could not stand five minutes before a well-ordered regiment of European soldiers. As a rule, too, they consist of the scum of the population, and by their insolent bearing and ruffianly habits are the terror of the people wherever they are stationed. Here and there a little improvement has been effected in the drill and *morale* of these "braves" when subjected, as some battalions have been, to military training under European instructors. But these instances are few and exceptional. China has plenty of raw material, but it is not easily convertible into effective troops. With regard to ordnance, the Chinese Government are not much, if any, better provided. They have spent a good deal of money in purchasing guns which they are not able to use with effect, and they have erected a great number of useless fortifications, chiefly on the Peiho. They would find these poor defenses if they were mad enough to go to war with even a third-rate European power. Li Hung-chang has, during his administration, considerably reduced the imperial exchequer by his lavish expenditure on these useless fortifications and munitions of war. He is not by any means alone in the belief that he is thus greatly strengthening the country against the possibility of war. There are a large number of bellicose Chinamen who firmly believe that it is only necessary to obtain European arms to render their legions invincible. It is this belief that prompts them to go on increasing their armaments, and it was no doubt with a view to gain favor with this, the noisy party, that the late Customs Taotai at Tien-Tsin recently made a gift of 20,000 taels in aid of the military requirements of Chihli. It will be remembered that this was the official whose exactions caused such a panic in trade at Tien-Tsin not long since. Doubtless he has his own purpose to serve in offering this large donation for works in which so many of his countrymen take an interest. If the Chinese, pluming themselves on a fancied increase of strength, are, therefore—as seems but too apparent—waxing insolently defiant of foreigners, and indifferent with regard to the observance of the treaties, they will have to be taught another lesson from foreign guns. Their new acquisitions would prove poor protections against English or French gun-boats, and their wretchedly equipped mob of "braves" would prove emulous only in showing their capacities for flight. But the councils of the peace party are still, we hope, most potent, and though their warlike brethren may be anxious to provoke strife, and perhaps be allowed to insult and outrage Europeans, the former seem fully determined to guard against an open rupture. There are some Chinese statesmen, at all events, who must be acquainted with the real weakness of their country, though they would be loth to confess it. It was this consciousness of inability to meet trained troops in the field, doubtless, that mainly contributed to induce the Government of Pekin to listen to the wise and pacific counsels of Mr. Wade, and agree to an amicable settlement of their difficulties with Japan anent the Loochooans shipwrecked on the coast of Formosa. The real interests of China all lie in the maintenance of peace and the development of her mineral resources, at present almost untouched. The great mass of the people are very poor, and the burdens which a war would impose would infallibly cause great and widespread distress.

BURMAH AND CHINA.

A PETITION BEFORE THE THRONE OF THE GREAT EMPEROR—PRESENTS OF ELEPHANTS AND GOLD AND SILVER LEAF.

The *Friend of India* has received from China a translation of the celebrated letter recently forwarded by the King of Burmah to the Emperor of China. It runs thus: "Meng-tun, King of Burmah, respectfully lays a petition before the throne of the great Emperor of the heavenly dynasty. Your vassal (here the same character as that employed by Ministers of the Chinese Government to designate themselves in their memorials is used, with the addition of *Siao*—small—before it) would, with all humility, set forth that under the universal sway of his holiness the 'streams and hills' are all objects of his fostering care, the kingdoms of the distant ocean become converted to his civilizing rule, and as the sunflower bows before the sun, so does all mankind turn with adoration toward the imperial person. Succeeding to your barren and far-off dependency of Burmah, your vassal is impressed with the deep favors conferred by your heavenly dynasty when permitting his country to be enrolled among the territory of Yu, (the founder of the Hia dynasty;) and, in offering up, according to rule, the tribute prescribed, the land of Burmah is thus included under the heaven of Yau, and all within the realm join with one voice in the Sung cry to his imperial Majesty. [Note.—Sung is a mountain where an echo supposed to proceed from the spirits of the hill was audible, crying out, 'Happiness! long life! male issue!'] Recently, owing to war and rapine on the borders, communication has long been intercepted; but the horrors of strife are now happily ended and the universe returned to tranquillity. It is fitting, therefore, that your humble vassal should at once offer tribute. This letter has, consequently, been respectfully drawn up in letters of gold, and is accompanied by an image of the god of longevity, five tame elephants, and with articles of manufacture and productions of the country. These are sent under the care of an envoy as representative of your vassal, who is charged to respectfully convey them to the palace gate, and to humbly crave that this great Majesty, the Emperor, will deign to receive the offerings and will further graciously lend ear to the feelings of obedience, respect, and submission entertained by your vassal. While writing this letter your vassal is overcome with pleasurable feelings of extreme gratitude, and in concluding his petition he humbly wishes his great imperial Majesty long life for 10,000 thousand years." The list of presents included 10,000 chests of gold leaf, and an equal number containing silver.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK IN SAN FRANCISCO.

From the San Francisco Alta, Sept. 11.

It is undeniable that never in the history of California has there been a more firm determination to successfully combat and overcome the present financial embarrassment than is apparent at this moment. It is not out of the range of fact to assert that thirty days hence more available capital will have accumulated than ever before in the history of our State. It is within reason to assume that our banks will be in possession of more available coin values within thirty days than at any period during the past five years. Our merchants owe comparatively nothing—the recent rise in gold enabled them to pay at a great profit their Eastern creditors. It must be admitted, however, that this depleted our coin circulation to such an extent as to help to bring about the present financial tightness of ready money more than any other cause. The fact of our transmitting nearly $20,000,000 thus far this year, against hardly $4,000,000 for the same period the last year, is undeniable proof of one, and the main, source of our present troubles. Capital is now being concentrated, in the language of California street, for "a new deal:" our banks and capitalists, large and small, are each and all working in unison, and to the end for one object—to restore confidence, whereby every branch of business will receive new life and activity. The outlook to successfully accomplish all this never was more favorable. In fact, California today is the favored of Providence. Our grain yield is large, our wool clip enormous, the yield of our gold and silver mines immense and increasing; in fact, every department of industry more than prosperous—no grasshopper plagues, no floods or devastating storms to retard our prosperity.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN OLD ESTABlished livery stable doing a good business; will sell cheap for cash, or will exchange for a small farm near New-York City. Inquire at the stable, No. 539 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE STABLES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Four and six stalls; rooms for coachman; first-class location; possession immediately. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

AT NOS. 105 AND 107 WEST 49TH ST., a few horses can be boarded; good stabling; panic prices. G. HETTRICK, Proprietor.

A SECOND-HAND WAGONETTE WANTED. Address W. J., naming price, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY OF CULTURE DESIRES TO travel as companion to an invalid lady or gentleman, or would fill the same position in the City; unexceptionable references given and required; remuneration no object. Address L. R. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY WISHES to get a position in a refined family where her services part of the time would be equivalent to board. Address L. A., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY A POSITION as companion; willing to make herself useful in any capacity; salary secondary consideration. Address RUSSELL, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart, neat young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; two years' best of City reference from last lady. Can be seen at No. 161 East 28th st., Intelligence Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; three years' best City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 203 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG, NEAT, honest and very efficient Swedish girl; highly recommended. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 135 India st., Greenpoint.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is willing and obliging and has best references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant woman, to do chamber-work and sewing; good reference. Call at No. 625 9th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO COMPETENT young women; cook understands her business thoroughly; is a good meat cook, and makes good bread and biscuit; chamber-maid is neat and tidy and good waitress; both have best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTestants; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good references; are thorough servants; both temperate, and ready for a place at once; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., up stairs.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GERMAN girls for City and country; used to all kinds of house-work, cooking, &c.; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH GIRL AS cook in a private family; understands cooking thoroughly and bakes excellent bread, cakes, and biscuits; is willing and has best of references. Apply at No. 450 2d av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN; IS A GOOD cook; makes bread, biscuit, &c., and is an excellent laundress; will do the general work of a small family; wages moderate. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND baker; several years' of the best City reference for honesty and sobriety. Can be seen till suited at No. 142 West 31st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; no objection to a boarding-house. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant cook, with or without a kitchen-maid; has references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, in French Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like a few more engagements by the day or week; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; City or country; best reference. Address A. B., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, (Protestant,) a home in a good family; can cut and fit perfectly and trim in all styles; all kinds of nice sewing. Call at No. 329 East 16th st., top floor, for four days.

DRESS-MAKER.—TO FAMILIES; AN EXPERIenced dress-maker and milliner to go out by the day or week; children's toilets a specialty. Address, by letter, Mrs. Byron Miller, No. 97 Clinton place, 8th st., 5th and 6th avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—A PERMANENT PLACE IN A gentleman's family by a first-class dress-maker; speaks French; would go to the country or travel. Address M. M., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESSMAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; would go out by the day or take home work; suits made at moderate prices and short notice; best City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO go out by the day, week, or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; good references if required. Call at No. 924 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GERMAN LADY WHO UNderstands making over ladies' dresses and skirts wishes work; terms very reasonable; best references. Call or address No. 145 West 31st st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker work by the day or week. Address C. M., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY AND country can be found at the Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, Broadway, corner of 45th st. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit. The ladies will meet every Saturday at 10 A. M. All are invited to co-operate. Classes for ladies in the cooking school on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Meals served in the dining-room or sent out. Ladies are invited to visit the cooking school and make themselves acquainted with the work and object of the Directory.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, FULLY competent, as nursery governess, companion, housekeeper, or seamstress; is a proficient dress-maker; highest City reference. Address No. 160 West 11th st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A New-England lady, without incumbrance, as housekeeper, or as companion to an elderly or invalid lady; is fully qualified for either position, and can furnish best of references. Address H. C., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMpetent English girl to do general work; neat, quick in movements, and a good cook and laundress; would do down-stairs work if desired; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN woman, wants to go out by the day to wash, iron, or house-clean. Apply at No. 460 6th av., one door below 28th st., up two flights stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND RELIable colored woman, just from Norfolk, Va., as general house-worker; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; Protestant; is a tasteful hairdresser and active at altering ladies' dresses; can operate on three machines and is a good dressmaker; is very obliging; has very good City recommendations. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; plaiting, puffing, and polishing, and does up gentlemen's shirts in superior style. Call at Mrs. Gade's, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few ladies' or gentlemen's or families' washing; is an excellent washer and ironer; can do fluting; has the best City references from those she works for at present. Call for two days at No. 351 East 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress, to do families' and gentlemen's washing at her own house, or to go out by the day or week. Call or address No. 224 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS DEsires ladies' and gentlemen's washing, or family's washing on reasonable terms; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do washing, ironing, and fine fluting. Call at No. 121 West 31st st., at her own house, second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN TO take home washing and ironing, or go out by the day; best of reference. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would take gentlemen's or families' washing in the house; fluting, puffing, and polishing neatly done. Residence No. 166 West 32d st., in the basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A few ladies' or gentlemen's washing to do at her own home or would go out by the day. Call at No. 244 West 30th st., Room No. 6.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing, by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., Mrs. Lomax.

NURSE AND COMPANION.—BY AN AMERIcan woman of experience, aged forty, to take care of an invalid; is an excellent companion; no objection to country or traveling. Address H. L. M., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable German Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; speaks French; sews on different machines; best City references. Address A. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL, giving the best City references for competency as an infant's nurse; is a very good seamstress; is an experienced nurse; reliable, neat, and obliging. Can be seen at Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT PERSON as infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant day or night; first-class reference. Call at No. 602 6th av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED woman as infant's nurse; best families and physician's recommendations. Apply at 441 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, LATELY arrived from France, as nurse in a private family. Call at No. 789 9th av., between 52d and 53d sts.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED WOMAN as nurse; City reference. Call or address No. 471 West 23d st., London terrace.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE, WITH EIGHT years' references, either in City or country; City preferred; is a middle-aged woman, highly respectable. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY AN experienced English Protestant; would not object to the charge of one child; best City reference. Call at No. 317 East 14th st.

WET NURSES.—A LARGE NUMBER DAILY, with good reference, at HANSEN'S Agency, No. 144 East 32d st., near Lexington av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent young woman as waitress or chambermaid in a gentleman's family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference from former employer. Address G. B., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young colored woman as waitress; is also a good chamber-maid; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last place. Call or address Lucy, No. 213 West 35th st.

MALES.

ACCOUNTANT.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent man, made so by a practical experience of over twenty years in active business, an engagement with some good firm, either immediate or prospective. Address H. H., Box No. 2,875 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class, sober, reliable man, safe and experienced City driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; has lived nine years in one place; fourteen years' excellent recommendations for faithful discharge of duties. Address No. 1,012 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; keeps stables in good order; strictly sober; willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country; highly recommended. Address J. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FAMILY about to give up their establishment, for their coachman and groom, whom they can highly recommend as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at employer's stable, No. 4 West 30th st., or address a note to J. W., No. 278 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; highly recommended; five years' reference from last employer. Address P. B., Box No. 319 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM, &c.—BY A COACHman or groom; milk; gardening if required; be generally useful; tend furnace; City or country; seven years' City reference if required. Call or address, for three days, B. Halvey, No. 142 West 29th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG married couple; man as coachman and plain gardener, wife as plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; country preferred. Address F. W. Bark, No. 488 Pearl st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands driving and horses and carriages. Call or address J. Dunn, care of W. Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man; can furnish the best of references from last employer; married; no incumbrance. Inquire for J., at R. Campbell's, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN OR WAITER.—BY AN EXCEPtionally reliable and competent colored man. Inquire of F. B. Thurber, West Broadway and Reade st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, MARried, no children; country preferred. Address or call on John Thompson, No. 1 West 13th st.

ENGINEER.—WITH MARINE OR STATIONARY Engines; twenty-three years practice. Address J. S. Johnston, No. 312 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PORTER, JANITOR, OR WATCHMAN.—By a sober, steady, industrious, strong young man, Protestant, as porter, janitor, or watchman in any kind of business. Address J. G., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A SWEDISH MAN AND his wife on a farm or to take care of a gentleman's place; good references furnished. Address or apply at the Ladies' Directory for Swedish Help, No. 275 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN COOK AND laundress; must be able to give references to previous employers. Call at No. 5 East 13th st., Monday, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISEMENT canvasser for established City papers. Address, giving references and experience, D. E. F., Post Office Box No. 255 New-York.

WANTED—TEN CANVASSERS; MUST BE EXperienced, and of good address; liberal commissions. Apply after 9 A. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 45 Liberty st., third floor, front.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO WAITING AND CHAMber-work; also to assist at washing and ironing. Call at No. 17 West Washington place between 9 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COACHman; must be steady, temperate, and of good personal appearance. Address, inclosing reference from last employer, Box No. 488 Post Office.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD.

Portrait and particulars of THOMAS NICHOLLS, absconding Bank Teller, from Montreal, Canada, will be found in the *Daily Graphic* of the 20th and subsequent days.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND silverware bought, and sold back when desired, at a very small advance; watches and jewelry repaired by first-class workmen. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS AND GOLD WATCHES.—Some been worn; half price; in perfect order, and warranted. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

RESTAURANTS.

N. CLARK'S RESTAURANT,
corner Broadway and 13th st.
Regular table d'hote from 5 to 7 P. M.
Including wine, $1.
Everything of the best.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.
Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27,
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

MISS MASON WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1875, at No. 113 West 44th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for earnest work. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

Dr. Irving's special class for the study of the English language and literature, as illustrating and illustrated by history, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November.

His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time.

These classes are for ladies who have finished their studies, and would like to avail themselves of such a course.

A SPECIAL department for young boys.

The Fall Term opens on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

For circulars or information, apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.

Boys and young gentlemen carefully trained for college and for business; re-opens Sept. 20; until then, the Principal or one of his assistants may be seen at the school from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. Refers to Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr. D. D., Hon. Abram Hewitt, and others. Send for circular.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

KINDERGARTEN.—MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE. A three years' pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, seventeen years' experience in Germany, England, and America, and Prof. John Kraus, of the Pestalozzi Diesterweg Froebel School, reopen their Kindergarten and intermediate class Oct. 4, and normal training school for Kindergarten teachers Nov. 1, at Nos. 1,266 and 8 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Address as above.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MARGUERITE INSTITUTE.
MRS. E. F. WAIT'S
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Little Girls,
No. 13 East 46th st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School for boys now open at Brier Cliff, Sing Sing, N. Y. Small, select, thorough, and cheap are qualities which distinguish this school. Vacancies for six boarders. Age of admission 8 to 14 years. Terms, $300 to $375 per annum, including all extras. French and German spoken by present pupils. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Courses in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Natural History, Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
Examinations for admission Sept. 28; opens Oct. 4.
For catalogues address C. F. CHANDLER,
49th st., corner 4th av.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE,

Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23. SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to the cultivation of PURE and ELEGANT ENGLISH, while French and German are so taught, by Professors of education and refinement, that they may be of practical utility.

MESSRS. CHURCHILL & MAURY'S
SCHOOL,
NO. 448 MADISON AV.

Term begins Sept. 21. Principals may be seen after Sept. 12, at the school, from 10 to 2.
MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL,
MYTTON MAURY.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German family school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Principal of Musical Department, Miss Louise Eckstein, the eminent English pianiste. Address Merview Home Academy, Babylon, Long Island.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Suitable for any college. Reference to parents of scholars, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c. No. 115 East 26th st.

THE DAVIS INSTITUTE

Is now in session at No. 60 East 79th st., with increased accommodations; pupils will be received at any time during the year. Early attendance is requested.

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUCTION ON THE piano by a lady who has lately arrived from Europe; terms moderate; speaks German and French, and a little English. Apply to W. KLAUSER, No. 466 6th av.

MISS M. A. CLARK

will reopen her school for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 239 4th av. Pupils have the use of Gramercy Park at recess. Applications from 3 to 5 P. M. until the opening.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

GREENWICH, CONN.—GREENWICH INSTItute will reopen Sept. 14; a thorough English and classical school for boys in a beautiful location; high central, and very healthful; twenty-five boarders; no day scholars. Address HARRY PECK, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES, assisted BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the EIGHTEENTH YEAR of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 22. Boys prepared for Harvard, Yale, and other Colleges. French and German taught thoroughly. Circulars at school-rooms.

E. A. GIBBENS AND D. BEACH, JR.,

reopen their school for boys at Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5th av., Sept. 20.

MISS WARREN

Will reopen her school for boys, Sept. 20, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. No Kindergarten. Thorough work, English, French, and German.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical School for Boys will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 908 6th av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC and Musical Boarding School, No. 144 5th av., now open. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS M. E. PERKINS, A graduate of Mrs. Kraus-Boelte's training class, will reopen her Kindergarten at No. 116 Waverley place, MONDAY, Oct. 4.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Terrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, REopens Sept. 8. For boys and young men.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

DABNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, V. DABney, principal, (late Prin. of Princeton College Preparatory School,) No. 25 East 29th st. Four boarders.

MISS PEGRAM'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR young ladies and children will begin the 30th September. For circulars apply at No. 178 Madison av.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 28.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, German, and drawing. Address PROFESSOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001, New-York.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., re-opens Sept. 22.

CIRCULARS of several GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE to parents, at Schermerhorn's Book-store, 14 Bond st.

MISS S. M. ROGERS will reopen her school, Lexington av., south-east corner 37th st., Sept. 20.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., reopens Sept. 22.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16.

Or rather say, academy for the cultivation of graceful motion, courteous manner, and the morality of social intercourse, named politeness.

Classes every day, and evenings once or twice a week, may be selected. Send for circular containing all particulars.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year begins Sept. 13, 1875.
Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

FEODOR THURM'S GERMAN-AMERICAN Institute, for young ladies and gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15. A few boys received as boarders by the Principal. Commercial and Classical Departments, Kindergarten and training class for Kindergarteners. References: Messrs. J. F. Pupke, Sigismund Kaufmann, A. Engler, E. Calman, G. W. Faber, Dr. F. Zinsser, Dr. E. Krackowizer.

A LADY, A GRADUATE UNDER PROF. Crittenden, of Packer Institute, who is about engaging a competent assistant instructor for her daughter, aged ten, solicits correspondence from a limited number of parents and guardians who wish to place their children where they will have good instruction and home-like care, in a healthful and beautiful county residence; ample opportunity for horseback riding and other exercise; particulars by letter. Address Mrs. E. W. KINGSLAND, Boonton, Morris County, N. J.

URSULINE ACADEMY, EAST MORRISANIA, one mile beyond Harlem Bridge, at junction of Westchester and St. Ann avs.—This institution, in charge of the Ursuline nuns, affords all the advantages of a first-class academy for young ladies; reopens Sept. 6; terms, $141 half yearly.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorhis.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

A LADY FULLY QUALIFIED WOULD like the full charge of a few children in her residence near New-York, where instruction and conscientious supervision will be given for a fair equivalent; location pleasant and accessible. Address R. L., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES,

Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 13 East 31st st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

THE MISSES PERINE,

No. 34 East 74th st., on Central Park, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, Sept. 27.

Home pupils received from Monday until Friday.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

MADAM C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE,

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

MRS. RIGBYE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Application for circulars, &c., may be made to Mrs. RIGBYE, York av., or at the Post Office, New-Brighton.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and MISS IDA M. ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one years old, THURSDAY, Sept. 30. For information or circulars apply at the house.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,

Stamford, Conn. Established 31 years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; for boarding-school purposes, the situation is unrivaled; re-opens Sept. 13.
JAMES BETTS, WM. JAMES BETTS, Principals.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE.
Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st.

Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application.
Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.

English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY AND BOARDING School and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st. Our older girls will be admitted to practice in the Kindergarten without charge.
P. W. MOELLER.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City; a thorough classical and English course.
Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.
Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by a Parisian gentleman; City references; thirty lessons, $25; at pupils', $35. Address FRENCH, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. H. SMITHSON'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies and children will be resumed Sept. 27, at No. 14 East 32d st., near 5th av. Particular attention given to a thorough English course. French, German, and Italian taught and practiced as in Europe.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN WILL OPEN A primary and preparatory school, (English, French, and German,) for girls Sept. 28 at No. 68 West 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Mrs. Green will be at home after Sept. 14.

BOY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL,
DOWNINGTOWN, CHESTER COUNTY, PENN.
First-class New-York references. Send for a catalogue.
F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13: primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S

Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

$1, $2 $3 PER WEEK.—FRENCH LESSONS given every day by an experienced French lady teacher; highest references; classes for children. No. 107 West 23d st.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD place. For boys and girls. School reopens on the 7th inst. Principal in attendance, and circulars furnished at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MME. LESPINASSE,—FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 20. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, Union square.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

PROF. COLIN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, reopens Sept. 20. Liberal course in English classics, languages, sciences, &c.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 1,193 Broadway. The Principal can be seen at the rooms after Sept. 13.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS

GRAMMAR

112TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the school.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 112 5TH AV., (between 16th and 17th sts.)

After the most successful close of the last term, the Director begs to inform his patrons and the public in general that the full season of the GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
WILL COMMENCE SEPT. 1, 1875.

Pupils should make application at once to secure proper classification.

The course of instruction will comprise all branches of vocal and instrumental music, musical compositions, and foreign languages.

The Rehearsals of the Amateur Orchestra, which were so favorably received last Winter, will be continued and also the lectures on musical science.

Soirées by the pupils of the Conservatory or lectures alternately every week.

The extensive library of the institute, containing over 15,000 works, is available to all pupils.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children,
REMOVED
to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.

Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next. Candidates for admission will be received at the college, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Students of the regular classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

MISS JAUDON'S

English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Scholars in Kindergarten Department limited to eighteen.
Miss JAUDON will be home after Sept. 13.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th av., New-York,

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, spelling, $15; writing, $3, monthly. Persons desirous of repairing early educational losses attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery, day and evening.

NO. 131 WEST 43D ST., NEW-YORK.
Pr. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Reopens Sept. 20, 1875.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

L. COURCHET,
PROFESSOR OF FRENCH LANGUAGE,
No. 54 Wayne st., Jersey City, N. J.

MR. CORNWALL'S

English, French, and Classical School for Boys, No. 1,267 Broadway will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th st. Year begins Sept. 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

CHERBULIEZ INSTITUTE, NO. 127 EAST 24th st., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

CITY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL—The annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. The course is completed in two years. Students are admitted to advanced standing. A written as well as oral examination is invariably required of every candidate for a degree. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE."—A reliable educational agency of twenty years' successful experience is constantly introducing suitable teachers to families and schools of every grade. Explanatory circulars. J. H. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

A LADY, EXCELLENT IN INSTRUCTING, desires to teach a young lady the English branches and French at pupil's residence; private instruction, with special pains to young persons and ladies in reading, letter-writing, &c.; grammar a specialty; best references. Call on or address TEACHER, No. 106 West 34th st.

A LADY CAPABLE OF INSTRUCTING children, (under twelve preferred,) in English, French, drawing, and painting, daily, or would take the entire responsibility of the children at their home; references. Address BRITAIN, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY DESIRES AN engagement as visiting teacher in a family; ten years' experience; all English branches, German, and French, (acquired in Germany and Paris;) good music, drawing, and painting; best references. Address Miss ADA, No. 1,238 Broadway.

A LADY GRADUATE, TEACHING PIANO, German, and the English branches, desires board in a respectable family where tuition would be received in payment; would also like a few more pupils. Address B. H. W., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A CULTIVATED LADY GRADUATE, DESIRING to educate her own daughter at home, solicits correspondence with a view to obtaining ten pupils of like age. A large villa, pure air, river view, carriage and pony, and assiduous care of every child.
Mrs. E. W. KINGSLAND, Boonton, N. J.

TRAVELING COMPANION, &c.—BY A YOUNG lady who has studied several years in Europe; would go abroad as traveling companion or governess, or would teach German, French, and music in a school or family; highest references. Address J. P., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

A RECENT GRADUATE HAVING TWO years' experience in teaching wishes an engagement for whole or part the time in a school or family; best of references given. Address G. F. B., No. 32 West 23d st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE OF NORMAL College wishes a situation as teacher in an academy or private family; best references. Address J. E. M., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO TEACH ENGLISH or mathematics in exchange for home and instruction in music, art, or the languages; also a resident French teacher. Apply at the Educational Bureau, No. 17 Union square.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF GERmany gives lessons to ladies for 30 cents. Address BERLIN, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS EVENING LESSONS in vocal music, at residence of teacher. Address J. R. G., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

The New York Times

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK. SUNDAY. SEPT. 19, 1875.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Mr. TILDEN obviously expects to attract Republican votes with the piebald ticket which he forced upon his party at Syracuse. He is as nearly certain to be deceived in this expectation as he is to be convinced that a large section of the Democracy will prefer to vote for open and avowed Republicans rather than for Republican renegades. Unless all indications fail, the Democratic State ticket will be very freely scratched in this City, and the thin line of Republicans who will follow "TILDEN'S gonfalon" in company with his allies of the *Evening Post*, will be far outnumbered by the Democrats to whom the dictatorship of Syracuse is as offensive as the one-man power in New-York. There will be a great deal of very mixed fighting in the political arena this Fall, and it hardly needed the eclectic nominations of our somewhat over-subtle Governor to make party lines count for still less than they have lately done.

The *City Record* of yesterday contains the names of five or six hundred Inspectors of Election who are "under consideration" by the Police Board for selection and appointment on behalf of the Democratic Party. Pending the final action of the board, objections are invited as to the character and qualifications of these nominees. The list ought to be carefully scanned by those most likely to be familiar with the antecedents of this motley crowd. We suspect that one radical objection to the list is not likely to be entertained. The entire batch of proposed inspectors on behalf of the Democratic Party are said to be nominees of Tammany Hall. Should this prove to be the case, gross injustice will be done to thirty or forty thousand Independent Democrats who have an undeniable claim to be represented among the election officers. It is difficult to believe that Tammany Hall has been allowed to dictate who shall be the Democratic Inspectors of Election, unless, indeed, Mr. VOORHIS has joined Gen. SMITH, and become a henchman of JOHN KELLY.

A cable dispatch gives a summary, which is only partly intelligible, of a letter on the wheat crop from the well-known authority, Mr. JAMES CAIRD. The point of Mr. CAIRD'S letter is that Great Britain must import during the harvest year, Sept. 1, 1875, to Aug. 31, 1876, eighty-eight millions of bushels of wheat. This agrees almost exactly with the estimate made in these columns a few weeks ago, and is but slightly in excess of the estimate—eighty-three and a half millions—given in THE TIMES of Aug. 7. The year's consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom may be set down at one hundred and eighty-four millions of bushels. The available yield of the British harvest of 1874 was about one hundred and nine and a half millions of bushels. The yield of this year's harvest which will enter into consumption may apparently be set down at ninety-six millions of bushels, so that the country will have to draw nearly one-half of its annual supply from abroad. As the diminished yield of the English harvest is probably a fair index to the reduced proportions of the crop in other parts of Europe, it may be safely inferred that the United States will be called upon to supply rather more than its last year's share of the English imports. As already estimated in THE TIMES, our wheat exports to the United Kingdom for the harvest year will probably aggregate sixty millions of bushels.

The turning point of the Herzegovinian revolt must be sought for in the discussions in the Servian Legislature rather than on the scene of the insurrection. Servia has the power of converting the guerrilla warfare of half-armed and undisciplined mountaineers into a formidable campaign against Turkish authority, and the question which now agitates the representatives of her people is whether or not she shall use it. With the threatening warnings of Austria commanding inaction, and the pressure of popular sentiment demanding war, Prince MILAN and his Foreign Minister, M. RISTICS, have no easy part to play. The ruler of Servia, though already seven years on the throne, is but twenty-one years old. Called from school to take the place of his assassinated cousin Prince MICHAEL, he knows what the indignation of an aroused Slavonic populace means. On one side he is confronted by the danger of a foreign occupation of his territory, and on the other of being driven from his throne. It is a curious illustration of the artificial character of the European state system that the equilibrium of power throughout an entire continent probably hangs upon the caprice of the Legislature of a petty Eastern principality.

The trial of WESTERVELT for his alleged share in the abduction of CHARLEY ROSS promises to have a sensational conclusion. The jury are still out, with the prospect of their agreeing to convict WESTERVELT on at least some of the counts of the very skillfully drawn indictment against him. Our correspondent states on what he considers good authority that in the event of WESTERVELT'S conviction, the long-missing boy will be restored. It is said that the prosecuting officers are in possession of evidence, which they have withheld for prudential reasons during the trial, tending to place beyond a doubt the fact that CHARLEY ROSS is still alive. There is hardly a home on this broad Continent which would not share in the joy of Mr. Ross and his greatly tried family, should this news turn out to be true. The name of CHARLEY ROSS has become a household word throughout the country, and many a mother's heart has bled at the thought of all the agony and torturing suspense which the name has conjured up to her mind. The return to his parents of the poor little wanderer would cause more genuine gladness throughout this Union than almost any event which can be conceived as likely to happen in the immediate future.

NEW-YORK HARD-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

The strength of the hard-money portion of the New-York Democrats lies almost entirely in the adherence of such business men, mostly in this and other cities, as may belong to the party. The party managers, by aid of the weight and influence of this class, have succeeded in keeping the financial professions of the party in the State substantially sound, but it is admitted by Mr. TILDEN'S own friends that while there was little enthusiasm for the financial resolutions adopted at Syracuse, there was a great deal of sullen opposition to them, and that it is very doubtful if an actual majority of the voters of the party would sustain them were they submitted by themselves. Under these circumstances it is fair to ask those Democrats who believe in the necessity of the resumption of specie payments, and in the great danger of inflation, whether the success of the Democratic Party in this State can be relied on to promote the first or to avert the second.

The resumption of specie payments is a national matter. It is to be brought about by the action of Congress representing the majority of the whole body of voters in the country, sustained by a President elected by the same constituency. Whether one party or the other can advance the measure depends upon the feeling with reference to it of the great majority of that party. A bare majority of either one would not be able to effect resumption, even so far as Congress is concerned, and the views of the President who would pass upon the subject when it had been acted on by Congress would not be favorable to resumption, unless the great majority of his party were also in favor of it. Does the Democratic Party, as a national organization, offer the best means of securing a hard-money majority in Congress and a President with inflexible devotion to that policy? That is a question which every candid Democrat is called upon to examine carefully, and to answer without reference to merely partisan considerations.

We hardly think that it can be fairly answered in the affirmative. We do not believe that those Democrats who think, as a great many undoubtedly do, that the interests of the country for many years depend on an early and correct solution of the financial question, can see in the success of their own party the advancement of such a solution. Without imputing any insincerity to the Democratic managers in this State, it is obvious that, so far as finance goes, their position is an equivocal one. They do not represent their constituency with sufficient completeness to warrant the belief that they can even carry the delegation of the State unitedly for hard money in the National Convention. And in that convention they will be obliged to meet a powerful combination in favor of inflation, embracing beyond a doubt the representatives of a majority of the party at large. In the great central States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana inflation is a thoroughly Democratic doctrine. It is not advanced by demagogues to win the co-operation of neutral voters; it is forced into the foreground by the overwhelming demand of the great masses of the party. It is not advocated by the leaders to incite their followers, but is accepted by them, in part reluctantly, in obedience to the followers. The hard-money men are not silenced by motives of policy, or by the consideration that other issues are more important; they have been hopelessly beaten after putting out their whole strength, and they are now helpless.

With this body of inflationists from the central States there will come to the National Convention of the Democratic Party the great majority of delegates from the Southern States, holding also inflation views. And these will find, even in the States which like New-York are nominally arrayed against inflation, a number of allies sufficient to give them not only a majority—that they will have in any case—but so large a majority that no amount of such tactics as have given the appearance of victory to the hard-money men in this State can avail anything against it. What hope is there, then, that from such a convention a hard-money candidate for President can be nominated?

As for Congress, every one admits that the present House of Representatives, which will begin its first session in December next, is in favor of inflation, and will do its best to repudiate the promise of resumption made last Winter. Should the Democrats have a majority in the next Congress it will be of like character. Every one can judge for himself what would then be the chances of honest money. The success of the Democratic Party in this State this Fall might seem to tend to prevent the party, as a national organization, from committing itself to inflation. It would tend that way, but the tendency would be surely overcome by the opposite one from the success of the inflationists in the West and South. A Democratic victory here could not save the party from accepting inflation next year, while it would greatly aid its success in the national election, and the consequent adoption of inflation as a national policy. This is a view of the situation which we submit to the sincere believers in hard money in the Democratic Party. It is one which deserves their consideration.

AN UNKNOWN LAND.

It is not a very long time since a great tract of our country west of the Missouri River was, to all intents, an untraveled land. Probably most of our older readers remember their school maps, on which a considerable space, lying between the forty-second and thirty-second parallels of west longitude and the fortieth and thirtieth parallels of north latitude, was marked in big letters "Unexplored Regions." The regions are pretty well explored now, and what with the expeditions yet on foot, and the late surveys, they will be mapped as accurately as a township in Westchester County. These expeditions, notably HAYDEN'S and WHEELER'S, are doing a valuable work in an unostentatious and almost unobserved way. The correspondence of THE TIMES, prepared by competent men accompanying these exploring parties, has been highly interesting to general readers, as well as to those who more particularly watch for data of special value. The letter from the Wheeler expedition which we print to-day gives a very graphic description of the physical features of that region in the immediate vicinity of the Zuni range of mountains. There are not only possible traces of volcanic action, but extinct craters, in whose dry, cold lips the cottonwoods and acacias are growing. Scoria, lava, and obsidian are common enough in all the sterile basin that lies between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains. But here and there are silent volcanoes, whose fires have ceased glowing so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

Through this vast tract, marked with ashes and strewn with the débris of ancient upheavals, shoot streams that irrigate nothing but rock and sand, and nourish nowhere any vegetable growth. A few stunted pines or repulsive cactus plants, the latter sometimes developing into enormous fibrous pillars, are all that might relieve a desolation whose horrors they enhance. The elevated plains are furrowed by rocky chasms of prodigious depth, through which flow rivers whose waves are seldom lighted by the sun. Here and there are occasional spots of verdure and a few arable patches of earth; but, for the most part, rocks, plains, hills, and mountains tumble in tumultuous masses—an empty wilderness, unbroken by so much as a blade of grass. Such a land as this would be sufficiently uninviting in appearance to drive an explorer into madness, if it were not for the amends which Nature has made by a lavish use of color in the rocky formations, the fantastic shapes of crags and peaks, and the wonders of atmospheric effect. These enchant the eye, even when the feet are weary with much hard travel, and when no living thing but the hideous horned toad or the spotted snake is anywhere to be met with. Mr. THOMAS MORAN, accompanying one of the exploring expeditions, brought back a series of sketches in color, which might very justly be thought exaggerations if the testimony of other observers had not certified their correctness. Masses of red, yellow, and umber in all shades and combinations are piled over each other; and these again are wrought by wind and sand storms into capricious shapes, until the bewildered traveler is not certain whether he is looking upon some *fata morgana* of a marine atmosphere, or the panorama of a dream.

This is all very sober reality, however, to the hard-working explorers, fanciful and alluring though it may seem to the untraveled reader. Lava plains and rocky passes soon become excessively wearisome, and the journeyer in those remote, unfriendly regions heartily appreciates the force of the remark of the "prospector" that that country was the vacant lot into which all the rubbish was shot when the rest of the world was built. Most of it has no possible use. When our inheritance becomes so crowded that we cannot afford to have any acre left idle, science and experiment will discover means to utilize this region. But it must long remain a howling wilderness, given over to the cactus and the horned toad. Nevertheless, there was a time, ages since, we know, when a people of whom we have no historical account dwelt here. The Zuni Mountains, to which our correspondent frequently refers, are studded with the ruins of ancient cities, and the miserable creatures who haunt these remains of a former greatness have dim traditions of a race that once inhabited the valleys, held mountain passes, and built fortified places high up among the precipices. Oriental, Toltec, or Aztec, this unknown people has long since vanished, and the curious traveler to-day wonders on what they existed, and why they lived here at all, if the country was as barren and poor as it is now. New-Mexico and Arizona belonged to the country of the Montezumas; but, for all we know, the walls, castles, palaces, and aqueducts, of which we now see ponderous ruins, are older than the race which inhabited Mexico when the Spaniard landed at Darien.

Some of these days, when this unknown land is triangulated and marked off into sections, we may have a thoroughly scientific exploration of its ethnological records. It is possible that the shards of pottery, battered architecture, and other remains of human occupation of this interesting region may be studied and brought together, so that something like a framework of the vanished race may be reconstructed. Points of resemblance, more or less fanciful, between these extinct peoples and the Asiatics are already discovered. Possibly, in time, we shall have a new light thrown on the old problem of the peopling of this continent from Asia.

HORSE-CAR REMEDIES.

The universal public exasperation at horse cars is just now manifesting itself in novel directions in Chicago and St. Louis. In the former city the one-horse cars, which carry a transparent box instead of an opaque conductor as a depository of fares, are the especial objects of execration. Curiously enough, the Chicago people clamor for car conductors. It is not easy to understand why they make this strange demand. We have had conductors in this City since the very beginning of the horse-car infamy, but we have never really enjoyed them. On the contrary, most persons would be very well contented if the conductors could be entirely dispensed with. Passengers who wished to pay their fare would certainly find no difficulty in putting it in the box, and those who preferred to ride free could indulge in that amusement without restraint. The Chicago person, however, evidently misses the familiar poke of the conductor's finger, and pines to hear his musical voice requesting passengers to "move up in front." Probably the patron of the one-horse cars also foresees that, when the time comes next Winter for him to step out of the car and push it through the heavy snow, he will seriously feel the lack of the presence of a controlling mind to spur him to his work with forcible oaths and sarcastic language. However this may be, Chicago horse-car passengers have resolved to pay no more fares until the coveted conductor is restored to them, and it is believed that the car companies will at once see the necessity of gratifying a yearning so strongly entertained and so astutely expressed.

In St. Louis public dissatisfaction disdains to make a contest over such trifles as conductors and cash-boxes, but aims to defeat and abolish the car companies effectually, if somewhat slowly. Certain St. Louisians of a pettifogging turn of mind have discovered that the charters of the car companies contain a provision by which all vehicles are permited to pass over or across the railway tracks. Now, a horse car, of whatever size or shape, is clearly a vehicle, and hence is entitled to pass over any street railway track. Why, then, should not private horse-cars be built by private citizens, and made to run over the tracks that have hitherto been monopolized by the cars of the companies to which they respectively belong? Such is the question propounded by the cunning St. Louisians before mentioned, and they propose to answer it by promptly building and using their private cars.

No one doubts that to ride in one's own coupé or brougham car would be vastly preferable to riding in a crowded and dirty public car. There are, however, difficulties in the way of carrying out this scheme of private horse cars which its promoters seem to have entirely overlooked. To be compelled to stop one's car at every corner would be extremely annoying; but if a vicious conductor feigns to see a succession of mythical passengers waiting to ride with him, and stops his car once every minute, ostensibly in order to take them up, a private car immediately behind him would likewise be compelled to stop. This sort of thing, kept up for an hour or two, would madden the occupant of the latter car, and lead him to bump himself into acute dyspepsia by recklessly running his car off the track and trying to drive it over the pavement. Then, too, visitors to St. Louis from remote Missourian counties would naturally mistake the private car for a public conveyance, and would either force their way into it in spite of the proprietor's protests, or would practice at the driver with their revolvers in revenge for his refusal to stop when shouted at. The respectable citizen who should drive out for the first time in his luxurious private car, would find his privacy invaded by intoxicated boatmen forcing five-cent pieces upon him under the impression that he was some new kind of clean conductor, or be subjected to the annoyance of having his driver perforated by Pike County bullets, would be entirely satisfied of the folly of his experiment before he had ridden ten blocks, and would be glad to seek refuge in the very street cars which he had fondly hoped never to enter again.

It is just possible that the law may be so twisted as to permit of the use of the railway tracks by private cars. Practically, however, the scheme could never be carried out; and until the people of St. Louis can devise a better way in which to strike for freedom and rapid transit, they must remain under the tyranny of the horse car companies, or else boldly defy the oppressors and the elements with overshoes and umbrellas.

DR. DE KOVEN'S LETTER.

However much men may differ from the theological views held or reputed to be held by Dr. DE KOVEN, no one can avoid admiring his recent letter to the Illinois Diocesan Convention. Dr. DE KOVEN is confessedly one of the ablest clergymen of the Church, and if eminent ability and piety deserve to be honored by a bishopric, he is certainly abundantly qualified in those respects for the honor which the action of the standing committees lately withheld from him. He has for several years past been the inevitable candidate of the ritualist party, whenever a new Bishop was to be elected. It was only after being defeated in three different conventions that he finally obtained an election, and the refusal of the standing committees to ratify that election left him still in the position of a candidate when the Illinois convention met last week.

It has been said of Dr. DE KOVEN that he was born to be a Bishop, and that his final attainment of that honor is inevitable. There is little doubt that, in spite of the fact that he is regarded with so much theological hostility by the Low Church party, his election to a bishopric—if he continues to be a candidate—is merely a question of time. But he himself is entirely aware that in the present state of feeling in the Church his election would have disastrous results. Whether justly or not, he has become identified in the public mind with the most advanced ritualistic views; and were he to be made a Bishop the Low Churchmen would be embittered, and the Reformed Episcopalians would have a new argument with which to convince timid souls that the Episcopal Church is marching steadily toward Rome.

In these circumstances Dr. DE KOVEN'S letter in which he declined any longer to be a candidate for the Episcopal office did him great credit. It was the voluntary relinquishment of an honor which all men concede that he personally deserves, in order to allay partisan strife in the Church and to avoid strengthening the hands of her opponents. It is undoubtedly true that it is a clergyman's duty to hold his own interests subordinate to those of his Church; but it is not often that a man puts aside an honorable ambition in order to avoid a possible injury to the cause which he upholds. There are many excellent men who, in Dr. DE KOVEN'S place, would have persuaded themselves that the interests of religion could be better served by their acceptance of an office of such influence and importance as that of its bishopric, than by their withdrawal in deference to a clamor which they felt to be unjust. Dr. DE KOVEN judged otherwise, and by so doing proved in the clearest way his loyalty to the Church and gained for himself the respect of his most earnest opponents.

DONCASTER RACES.

"He is half a Yankee and half a Scotchman, and has had a Yorkshire education; so you won't get much change out of him," was the comment on a noted turfman. Last, but assuredly not least, in estimating his shrewdness, more especially where horse-flesh is concerned, came the Yorkshire education, for that great county is, and has from time immemorial been, of the horse, horsey; and if there be one period more than another when a Yorkshireman's heart leaps with joy, it is the third week in September. For what is all the partridge-shooting in the world compared with Doncaster races? The one may be enjoyed for months—the other is the delight of but a few short days.

Doncaster—the castle on the Don—stands in the West Riding of the county, just over 200 miles from London by the old post-road, beautifully situated on the banks of the river. It is in a district known as the Soke of Doncaster, a title which would be eminently suitable were that word spelled a little differently during the race week. It is a very old town, having been incorporated by King EDWARD IV. The races, to which it chiefly owes its fame, date, so far as can be ascertained, from 1703, and were on a very small scale at first. In the year mentioned the corporation voted four guineas a year, for seven years, for a plate, to be run for on Doncaster Moor; provided that the neighboring gentlemen would subscribe for another more valuable. The celebrated St. Leger Stakes, which derive their name, we believe, from a family of the name still represented in the county, were founded in 1776, and the first race was won by a horse belonging to BURKE'S patron and friend, the well-known Prime Minister, the Marquis of ROCKINGHAM, from whom Lord FITZWILLIAM, to whom the cable alludes as being present at the meeting this week, inherited his princely seat of Wentworth in the same county. In 1803 the King's Plate, valued at 100 guineas, was transferred from Burford to Doncaster, and another day was added to the races, which, in 1825, were prolonged to five days.

The meeting has a character all its own, something quite different from the great metropolitan and semi-metropolitan gatherings. There is no better place than Doncaster Race-course to take in at a glance a multitude of the peculiarities of Northern England. The railroad now brings contingents from a hundred miles around. The great manufacturing centres contribute a handsome quota, while the men of the Cleveland district, and others addicted to horse-racing, would, of course, mark with a very black cross that September which did not see them at Doncaster. Not less well represented are the classes above them. In Yorkshire, much more than in the South, property has remained in the hands of those families who held it a century or two ago. The great proprietors of to-day—the FITZWILLIAMS, WORTLEYS, LUMLEYS—are the descendants of those who have been treading that same moor every September since 1703. Doncaster Race-course is the rendezvous for the whole of the largest county, and if Dr. WORDSWORTH could not be shocked to-day by the appearance there of the Archbishop of York in his coach and four, the great laymen of the county are still largely to the fore, and carriages whose panels bear shields with a dozen quarterings may be seen on the course. The race week is, in fact, a time of wondrous jollity in this little town, which wakes up for its September Saturnalia, and then goes quietly to its work again for another year with that will for which Yorkshiremen are famous.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE KIDNAPPED KLAMATH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Tuesday, Sept. 14, under the head of "The Kidnapped Klamath," may be found a few sentences that are unjust to "the kidnapped Klamath," to the Indian race, and to myself. Believing that you would not knowingly create a wrong impression on the minds of your readers, I respectfully ask space for a few words of explanation on one or two points. For instance, the particular Klamath who was the subject of this kidnapping stupidity was one of a band of Modocs and Klamaths brought East for the purposes of exhibition by ex-Peace Commissioner Meacham. The latter was one of the few companions of Gen. Canby, who escaped the rifles of Capt. Jack and his treacherous followers, and he seems to have supposed that an exhibition of real Modocs and of a real Peace Commissioner, with real scalp wounds, would furnish a rational and moral amusement, to which all the curiosity-hunters would promptly rally. The object of bringing the Indians East was not, as the above implies, to exhibit them as a show. It was done at the instance of eminent humanitarians, who believed that great good would result by making an opportunity for the Indians to speak in their own behalf, and the knowledge that they would obtain by coming in contact with the white race. Knowing as I did that but one side of the story had ever been told, and knowing that there was another side, and believing that I was saved from death on the fatal 11th of April, 1872, for some wise purpose, and knowing as I did that the cause of nearly every difficulty that has occurred between the races was the result of wrong impressions of the white race as to the character of the other, I hoped to do something in the way of securing a better understanding between them. The Indians who were with me were selected by the three several tribes represented, with especial regard to their fitness for the mission. Not one of them was a dissipated man in any sense of the word. David Hill (Wal-aiks-ski-dat) is a man of unquestioned integrity, a member of a Christian church in Oregon. His speeches made in the several cities where he had a hearing were remarkable for shrewdness, breadth of thought, and eloquent delivery. Hence the objection to the following from the article above cited, to wit: "He had to be watched with the utmost care lest he should scalp his kidnappers, and the expense of supplying him with whisky and war paint, in order to keep him in a marketable condition, must have been very great." Again, the subject is treated, in the article referred to, in a tone of jesting that is not in harmony with the enormity of the offense committed against David Hill and the people he represented. Had the tables been turned, and the humblest white man in America have been kidnapped by an Indian tribe, the whole force of this great Government, if need be, would have been employed to restore the captive and punish the "kidnappers." So long as a triumphant, powerful people shall treat with contempt and ridicule a proud people of an inferior civilization, so long will the hardy, venturesome frontier man suffer for the failure of the strong to deal justly with the weak.

SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 1875. A. B. MEACHAM.

MODERN WORK AND WORKMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the above article in your valuable paper much that is needful has been said, but not enough; for the people at large need instruction on this subject. As an employer, I claim that work can be done and often is done as well and in as good taste, or better, than it has been executed formerly. But the spirit of wanting everything cheap, and sharp competition, often lowers the work to mere botch-work. And why? Let a good and honest mechanic (and there are many left) make an estimate intending to do good work and use good material, and he is very likely to be out of eleven jobs in twelve, which are given often to incompetent men, who give poor work and worse material. So the honest, fair man has to stand aside. In manufacturing it is the same; for a gentleman connected with a large chemical factory, when speaking to him about the adulterations practiced, told me they manufacture pure chemicals and inferior ones, and if they depended on the sale of the pure they would have to give up business. In mercantile business the merchant who can sell cheapest, by smuggling his goods and never paying for them, receives all the business. The fact is, honesty's path is slow and does not pay well.

If we could only get up a society throughout the country like the Temperance Society, enlisting men in it who will sign the pledge never to lie or cheat in business or in politics, and do their duties conscientiously, whether as working man or as rich man, we would somewhat check the evil-disposed by force of numbers and example.

Should Messrs. Moody and Sankey's revivals, instead of producing a sentiment of religion only, produce also a high sense of honor and honesty in business, they would become the saviours of our people from the large class of scheming scoundrels who are so destroying our prosperity and our good name as a nation. C. C. P.

TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Our Boys," which was represented for the first time in this country at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, is a delightful play. Its framework, though light, is strong; its characters are clearly and firmly drawn, its incidents are happily distributed, and its dialogue is excellent. So much praise does not, indeed, imply that "Our Boys" is a masterpiece, but it certainly shows it to have all the elements of an acting drama whereof a good performance must afford great pleasure, and pleasure of a rational kind. We should not be quite satisfied, indeed, if called upon to deal with it from a much higher standpoint. An atmosphere of improbability overhangs the story, and from a very early stage of events the conclusion can be easily foreseen. The characters have little of novelty about them, and brilliant as the language is, its brilliancy loses much in the feeling that it is sometimes misplaced. Happily, the spectator will not be allowed to reflect upon these topics, and will be carried on by a succession of laughable occurrences and an endless chain of merry sayings and repartees to the dénouement. Mr. Byron has probably had no more ambitious aim than to attain this result, and yesterday, as two hundred nights ago in London, he reached it. The plot of "Our Boys" is of the simplest kind. *Sir Geoffrey Champneys* and *Mr. Perkyn Middlewick*, the former a baronet and conscious of the fact, and the latter a tradesman, have each a son, whose return from travel is expected when the play commences. *Talbot Champneys* appears, transformed from a school-boy into an indolent and ignorant, but neither stupid nor vicious, young Englishman, while *Charles Middlewick*, his bosom friend, proves to be a well-educated and manly fellow. "Our Boys" meet *Mary* and *Violet Melrose*, and while *Talbot* falls in love with the former, *Charles* becomes enamored of the latter. In the opinion of the parents, the lads have both gone wrong. *Sir Geoffrey* has made up his mind that *Violet*, who is rich, shall be his daughter-in-law, and *Perkyn* is resolved that *Mary*, who had not joined *Violet* in ridiculing his lack of culture, shall be *Charles'* wife. "Our Boys" refuse to obey their fathers' commands, and, meeting with threats instead of indulgence, they go forth to battle with the world. The consequence is obvious. The old men relent when they visit their children's abode in a London garret, and they forgive. It is in truth a plain case of much ado about nothing; but the bustle, if purposeless, is uncommonly entertaining. "Our Boys" is capitally acted at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and, of course, is set with the utmost daintiness of taste. Mr. Lewis' *Perkyn* is freer from mannerisms than most of his efforts, and exceedingly funny. Mr. Fisher has the dignity required of *Sir Geoffrey*, and quite as much earnestness as needed, and Mr. D. H. Harkins, as *Charles*, offered a fresh and vigorous picture of the personage. Mr. Barrymore, as *Talbot*, rather mistook the nature of the character in the first act, but drew closer to its outline as the evening progressed. *Talbot* is not a simpleton, but a languid product of the period sketched in Robertson's répertoire. In the third act Mr. Barrymore showed himself quite aware of this fact, add his labors gained in effectiveness accordingly. We have only to add in respect of the female rôles in "Our Boys" that Miss Fanny Davenport's hoydenism is exactly suited to *Mary Melrose*; that Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, though her manner is decidedly affected, is an interesting *Violet*; that Mrs. Gilbert as a good-natured aunt, does full justice to the part, and that Miss Sidney Cowell portrayed a lodging-house servant with exceptional cleverness. The play was witnessed by an overflowing audience, and its reception was most cordial.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The preliminary season at the Union Square Theatre ends on Saturday, 25th inst., with the performance of "The Gilded Age." The play has been successful beyond its deserts, but the character of *Colonel Sellers* will always give it interest. On the evening of Monday, Oct. 4, the regular season is to be opened, with "Led Astray," a piece with which everybody is familiar. Its revival will reintroduce some very popular actors and actresses. Mr. McKee Rankin is not included in the company, but the addition of Mr. Frederick Robinson and Mr. Stoddard to the troupe quite outweigh the loss, and the forces of the house will be strengthened, besides, by the accession of Mr. Arnott.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"The Flying Scud" is to be acted to-morrow at Booth's, and Mr. George Belmore will appear, for the first time in this country, in a part in which he has won a great reputation. In "The Flying Scud," the incidents of which appertain altogether to the turf, there is much opportunity for "sensational" effects, and these will in all likelihood be given unusual force by a becoming *mise en scène*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Miss Julia Mathews concluded her engagement at this house last evening. The regular Fall and Winter season will commence in the early part of October, and during the recess the work of redecoration will occupy the attention of the management.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The very clever and attractive performance with which the season at the Lyceum was opened has still its hold on the popular appreciation. "Madame L'Archiduc" is one of the brightest specimens of opera bouffe, and at the Lyceum it is presented with an *ensemble* and a stage dress which render it particularly acceptable. "La Fille de Madame Angot" and "Giroflé-Girofla" are, however, in preparation, so that the days of "Madame L'Archiduc" are evidently numbered.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Since the reduction of the play of "Around the World," now given nightly at the Academy of Music, to proper symmetry, the performance is one of the most attractive in the City. Having been thus strengthened, it will remain upon the boards until the opera season commences.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The San Francisco Minstrels have the sketch of "The Rival Tragedians" among their prominent attractions, and supply besides an ample performance.

The "Mighty Dollar" is still acted at the Park Theatre, and Mr. and Mrs. Florence sustain their well established popularity in the new piece with considerable success.

Darling's Opera House has its customary minstrel entertainment, and makes frequent changes of programme. The promises for the coming week are particularly satisfactory.

At the Theatre Comique the regular Fall and Winter season is to be opened with a variety entertainment of unusual merit. The match of the Skidmore and Mulligan Guards is still part of the nightly representation.

The Parisian Varieties, formerly Robinson Hall, has opened with good promise, and seems likely to offer throughout the Winter a lively and attractive entertainment. The scope of the performance is wide, and certainly takes in as much variety as need be.

There have been two additional contributions to the Bryant Benefit Fund—one of $250, the proceeds of a performance given by the Moore & Burgess Minstrels, and the other of $20, the result of an entertainment at the Grand Duke's Theatre in Baxter street.

The Carlo family of gymnasts still hold a prominent position at the Olympic. They are reputed to be the best performers of the sort now before the public. During the week the usual variety entertainment will be supplied by the Worrell Sisters and other performers of equal popularity.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A St. Louis widow has dyed her Spitz dog black.

Col. Mosby is about opening a law office in Washington.

Five widows of Revolutionary soldiers still draw their pensions at the Hartford agency.

Gen. Colston, of North Carolina, has been very ill in Egypt, but at last accounts was improving slowly.

The Troy *Press* reports Mlle. Morlacchi so ill in that city that she will be unable to leave it for several weeks.

Charles N. Beekham, a young lawyer in Louisville, Ky., is said to have been offered a commission in the Army of the Khédive of Egypt.

Hon. M. B. Lowry has given a valuable lot of land with house upon it, in Erie, Penn., for a home for destitute old ladies and orphan children.

Massachusetts sent to Michigan for Dr. William H. Lathrop to act as Physician of the State Alms-house. He is, however, a native of the State.

A young lady in York County, Penn., took an overdose of laudanum, slept five days and five nights, awoke much refreshed, and is now doing well.

President Hulbert and several professors and students of Middlebury College helped work one of the hand engines at the recent fire in Middlebury, Vt.

George B. Hibbard, of Erie County, and John W. Draper, of Westchester County, have declined Gov. Tilden's appointment as members of the State Centennial Board.

Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge will deliver the address at the dedication of a monument to the Confederate dead in Fairview Cemetery, Bowling Green, Ky., in October.

Gen. Natt Head, of New-Hampshire, legally bears that name now, the Probate Court for Merrimac County, having last week heard his petition and granted his prayer to that effect.

Lotta's fountain was presented to the City of San Francisco on the 9th inst. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Henry Edwards, and the gift was gratefully received by Mayor Otis.

Ex-Senator Joseph S. Fowler will deliver the eulogy on Andrew Johnson at the commemorative meeting to be held in Nashville, Tenn., on Saturday, Oct. 2. Gov. Porter has promised to be present.

A woman's rights leader in Chicago, seriously in earnest, has written to the *Tribune* of that city in advocacy of a systematic slaughter by the Health Department of all children born out of wedlock.

Ex-Gov. E. M. Patton, of Alabama, appeals to every man and woman in his State to give the Centennial Exhibition their approval, and to let the bonds of friendship between the sections be cemented forever.

Lieut. Gov. A. A. Glenn, of Illinois, is a guest at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gov. Glenn, who is one of the leading Democrats of that State, is of opinion that the people of Illinois are evenly divided on the inflation question.

Col. David M. Clough, a New-Hampshire granger, who went down to the State Fair last week, had all his money, $5, stolen from him, but found three empty pocket-books, that he had never seen before, in his left coat-pocket.

Gen. Sherman has declined an invitation to be present at the Johnson memorial meeting in Nashville, Tenn., but says that he is glad his fellow-citizens appreciate the ex-President's merits as a man, and his exalted patriotism.

The Norfolk *Virginian* does not believe that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is going to Egypt, and says that however pleasant it might be to be Bey or Pacha, or even Imaum or Mufti, Lees need hardly seek for fame, and can scarce find their field of duty at Cairo or Alexandria.

A seafaring man, temporarily staying at a hotel in the New-Hampshire mountains, asked to have his room changed, because the next was occupied by Mr. John G. Whittier, and the good Quaker-poet disturbed his morning slumbers by rising early and composing poetry aloud.

Zion's Herald expresses the opinion that no conscientious pastor, for personal profit, will so arrange his literary lectures as to require his absence from his weekly meetings, or prevent his hearty concurrence with his Church in earnest and protracted efforts for a revival of religion.

A Vermont personal: "The happy-looking gentleman from the country who paraded the fair grounds yesterday, was probably not aware of the fact that the lengthy stick of barber-pole candy protruding from his rear pocket attracted a numerous procession of anxious-looking small boys."

An unhappy nine-year old boy, named Henry O. Deaner, near Reading, Penn., complains that he sees reptiles all around him, and his friends are laboring under the delusion that he has been bewitched by an old woman, whom he saw sitting on a basket at a neighbor's house, and laughed at because of her eccentric movements.

Prof. Henry W. Longfellow has lately been presented with two canes, one cut from an apple-tree that stood a few rods from the shop of the old blacksmith of "Basil," and the other cut from the summit of Cape Blomidon. They came from a native of the charmed land mentioned by Mr. Longfellow in his poem of "Evangeline."

Said Jeff. Davis at one of the fairs in Missouri, the other day: "It gladdened my heart as I drove to these grounds to see the number of side-saddles on the horses hitched along the way. I had almost began to fear that my American countrywomen had lost the art of riding, at least the art of riding on horseback. Thank you, ladies, for coming on side-saddles."

Mrs. Abby Griffith, mother of the late Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, died in Nassau, Rensselear County, on Thursday last, at the age of eighty-four years. She was the widow of the late Chester Griswold, of Nassau, and afterward married Smith Griffith, of the same village, who is still living. Her sister was the wife of the late Gen. John E. Wool.

An Atlanta correspondent says that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is greatly attached to the country, and lives in hopes of seeing it again firmly united in interest and sentiment. Also, that he is naturally averse to becoming a soldier of fortune and reluctant to set an example to the military men of the country by going to Egypt to take command of the Khédive's Army.

CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

THE HORTICULTURAL HALL.

THE BEAUTIES OF FAIRMOUNT PARK—THE ARCHITECTURE OF HORTICULTURAL HALL—ITS FORM AND PURPOSE—ITS ADJUNCTS—THE FORCING-HOUSES—THEIR PLAN AND STYLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1875.

In consequence of the advanced condition of the Centennial buildings, Fairmount Park is greatly thronged, both with Philadelphians and with country cousins, who bring baskets and lunch upon the greensward of Lansdowne Terrace. It must be admitted that they could hardly find a lovelier spot in all the environs of Philadelphia than this, and therefore I heartily admire the wisdom of the Commissioners who chose it as the site for Horticultural Hall. This, it must be remembered, is a permanent thing, and will indubitably be the germ for the creation of a botanical garden, a thing of which America is greatly in need. And I cannot but applaud the wisdom of the Philadelphians who, in preparing for the Centennial celebration, take the opportunity to improve their park. The walks and drives are being embellished and increased in numbers, trees are being planted, the ground is being drained, lakes are being created, and expensive bridges built. So that when the Centennial is over, and the happy Philadelphians are counting their gains, they will also have the supreme pleasure of knowing that much of their outlay has a permanent value. A special illustration of this will be found in the bridge that is to be built across the great ravine which separates the plateau of the Art Hall from that portion of Lansdowne Terrace on which the Horticultural Hall has been located. The ravine is most picturesque to the eye, and its advantages have been aided by planting shrubberies in suitable places, and by trimming the wild luxuriance of the creeping plants, and by making comfortable footpaths across it. But, although *béton* pavement is a luxury, and although the young like the scamper down and the climb up the side of the ravine, yet the middle-aged and the plump think it disagreeable, and the ascent is so steep as to prevent the old from attempting it. There is another way to reach the Horticultural House from the Art Hall, by making a long circuit of a mile, which is inconvenient. For these reasons the authorities have determined to make a bridge across the gap, and the foundations are being laid now.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Before one gets to the Horticultural Hall, one is not much fascinated by the park, which seems a commonplace sort of resort, with few fine trees, and no views of much account. But from the moment one strikes the path leading to the part of the terrace overlooking the Schuylkill, one begins to comprehend the enthusiasm of the Philadelphians for Fairmount Park. On one side of the path is the ravine, beautifully wooded, and striking in its outlines; on the other is the green terrace, studded with most noble trees, from the midst of which the Horticultural Hall rises. Beyond lies the opposite bank of the river, but one is too high up at this point to see the stream, whose silver current is fairly hidden by its high and in some places precipitous banks. The building itself is as well calculated to please as its surroundings. It is in the Moorish style and a miracle of bright coloring. Of course those who know anything about Saracenic architecture are well aware that the chief aim of that style was to present an appearance of airy lightness, which the peculiar character of the columns was well calculated to create. Nothing could be more suitable to a structure of glass and iron than an architectural order with such an aim, and if the architect, Mr. Schwarzman, has not succeeded, he is at least on the right road. His failure to present an ideal of lightness is due entirely to the fact that the iron beams are so strong, so massive that they look as if they would endure forever, whereas in the ideal Moorish the architect sought to fix the evanescent splendor of clouds and soap-bubbles. The dome of the mosque, the molding of a kiosk, were of this character, but it must be owned that the creators of this style did not often succeed themselves. With the exception of a few buildings, the Roumi Dhurwaza at Lucknow, the famous Taj Mahal, and some of the structures of the Alhambra, the traveler will in vain seek in Eastern architecture for that wondrous appearance of lightness for which it is famed. The brightness of the decoration, however, has always pleased, because it sprang out of a just conception of the color necessities of climes where the sky is forever bright and the sun forever shines. Therefore, if one or two critics shall point out next year that the Horticultural Hall is by no means possessed of airy lightness, but is uncommonly solid, in spite of them the general verdict will be of unmixed satisfaction and approval.

The main idea of the building is a central palm-house 230 feet long and 80 feet wide, flanked along its length by four forcing houses, each 100 feet long and 30 feet wide, and fronted by Centennial offices at the west end, and by a restaurant and dining-rooms at the eastern end. There are public entrances in the centre of these façades, and also in the centre of the forcing-houses, whose dull monotony of curved glass outline is agreeably broken by the showy splendor of the pavilion-like vestibules. Probably the eastern end will be the favorite entrance of the public, not only because after passing the kiosk one is admitted into the restaurant, but also because a stairway leads from the corridor up stairs, where the roofs of the refreshment façade become a terrace of the most charming kind, from which one can overlook the river, the wooded heights opposite, the distant cemetery and its glittering white monuments, and views of Philadelphia, showing the favorite red brick buildings very prominently. In front stretches Lansdowne Terrace, with its magnificent clumps of tall pines, its greensward, and its drive, thronged with dashing carriages. Behind rise up the stately iron and glass walls of the palm house. One can go all round the building from this terrace, because there is a walk ten feet-wide along the side of the palm-house, which debouches at each entrance into a broad terrace, made by the flat roofs. At the eastern and western ends these terraces are 160 feet long, whereas north and south they are only 30. For in one they have the full sweep of the building, its whole front, and in the other only the depth of the northern and southern entrances. The walk along the sides is made by the roof of the corridor that surrounds the palm-house, into which all the entrances on the ground floor debouch. From this corridor numerous stairways lead either down to the forcing-houses, which are four feet below the level of the palm-house, or up to the second floor, where there is not only the walk outside, but an inner and rather narrow gallery along the interior of the palm-house. The terrace on the roofs of the eastern and western façades and of the northern and southern vestibules are to be gayly adorned with Oriental streamers and with flower stands filled with creepers and epiphytes. I am satisfied that the female part of the community will fall in love with these terraces by anticipation, and will dream of eating ices with particular favorites at the sunset hour amid all the glory of earth and sky and winding stream. The most bashful lover will surely find words at such a time and in such a place, and the very dumb will become eloquent with their eyes and fingers.

The forcing-houses will be filled with young plants and exotics requiring special degrees of heat, and will probably be more satisfactory to botanists than to the general public, whose affections will be surely concentrated on the palm-house and the terraces. In the centre of the main hall, which will have a height of over seventy feet, will be a fountain, about which I beg to venture a mild criticism. I hope it will not have any central figure. We do not excel in that kind of fountain, but we have our Union square which is really unsurpassable in its line. It is neither architectural, like the stone one in City Hall Park, nor mythological, like the iron one erected by the genius and sweet taste of Judge Hilton. It is simply a picturesque flow of water, a fountain pure and simple, where advantage has been taken of an abundant flow of water to use the element itself as the ornament. With such a one in the palm-house the felicity of the Philadelphians will be complete. Whereas, if they have a figure, they must either take something very hackneyed in which practice has brought perfection, or they will produce something as open to ridicule as the figures which are to decorate the Memorial Hall, of which I may say a word in another letter. The beds will be filled with every variety of palms and ferns which can be found. San Domingo, Cuba, the Sandwich Islands, and Australia are to furnish rare varieties. Besides these there will be plantains and bananas with their broad, green, juicy leaves; great cacti, agaves, and yuccas, South American llianas, and every variety of tropical plant that recommends itself to notice by its beauty or its oddity.

THE FORCING-HOUSES.

The forcing-houses as viewed from the exterior will be simple enough. They are of glass, between broad ribs of iron ten feet apart, and the shape is a quarter segment of an ellipse. The flooring, both here and in the palm-house, will be of iron, laid down in geometric patterns of a bold and pleasing character. The flooring of the corridor will be similar to that of the entrances, some kind of composition, of which the patent is held in Philadelphia. The walls of the palm-house rest upon piers built of white and black bricks, with square bases of blue marble, and large solid capitals of sandstone lightly carved. From the latter spring the arches of red, black, and white bricks in the well-known horse-shoe curve. Above these rise the walls of glass and iron in segments supported by iron beams, which will be brightly painted. The crests of the windows at the top have what is termed a stilted arch form, and are decorated with cast-iron tracery of geometric design, a sort of double pentagram making a ten pointed star. Above the windows is a heavy cornice cresting, and above this comes the ventilating lantern, of glass and iron, representing the form of the forcing-houses. This is surmounted by a gaily painted metal crest 2½ feet high. The support of the roof is a series of truss beams of iron, which are very heavy and detract somewhat from the pleasing appearance of the palm-house, but this can be greatly modified by carefully painting them. The panels above the arches will be very gorgeously decorated in arabesques. It was intended at first to fill in these spaces with encaustic tiling, but the expense was so terrible that the idea was dropped.

The height of the kiosk façades at the eastern and western ends will only be about 23 feet. The entrance is through columns of considerable height, meant to be exceedingly fairy-like, and yet supporting enormous capitals of sandstone. But they are of iron, and though slender in proportion to the mass of the stone, our eyes refuse to be cheated, because our reason tells us immediately that for iron the column is remarkably stout, whereas if it had been stone it would have been wonderfully slim. The restaurant is in the centre of the eastern end, and on the right there is a dining-room for gentlemen who object to the presence of ladies, or, in other words, who desire to smoke, and on the left hand there is a dining-room for the ladies who object to the presence of smoking gentlemen. It is thought that the restaurant will be in the Babylonish style, the gentlemen's dining-room in the old Persian—not the Persian of Teheran and Ispahan, but of Pasargardh, miscalled Persepolis—and the ladies' dining-room in the Egyptian. This of course refers entirely to the interior, the exterior being Moorish throughout. The windows of the façades are not very high, and the external span between them and the cresting of the terrace roof above affords great opportunities to the decorator, which have been well and fairly utilized. This part will be a blaze of color and a perfect treasury of arabesque designs, which will be in complete harmony with the surroundings. For there will be an external terrace raised about eight feet from the level of the Lansdowne slope, and this will be of the greenest possible turf, enlivened by plats of the brightest kinds of coleus and amaranth, and the walks will be of the Philadelphia olive marble, and beyond upon the slope of bright red gravel. Therefore with a bright sunlight and an intensely deep blue sky, with deep green vegetation around and vivid colors in the immediate vicinity, the gay tints of Horticultural Hall will be strictly in keeping.

GAR.

IMPORTANT SEIZURES.

SPECIAL AGENT BRACKETT CAPTURES 200 CARATS OF DIAMONDS—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED SMUGGLER.

Special Treasury Agent Brackett, of Col. Frank E. Howe's office, assisted by Inspector Fideau, of the Custom-house, yesterday seized 200 carats of smuggled diamonds, found in the possession of J. Paley, at No. 46 Chatham street. About a week ago Mr. Brackett received information that these diamonds had been brought into the country, and with some difficulty traced them into the hands of Paley. Three days ago, having reason to believe that he was in the house indicated, Mr. Brackett and Inspector Fideau kept strict watch over the premises, day and night, until a late hour yesterday afternoon. Learning beyond a doubt that their man was there, they then applied for a search warrant, and entered the house where they found Paley and arrested him and took possession of the jewels. From the foreign invoices of the goods, which they also secured, it was learned that the stones were worth over $15,000. Paley was taken before United States District Attorney Bliss at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, who, after a preliminary hearing, decided that an examination should be held in the case at 11:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SMUGGLED GOODS FOUND IN PASSENGER'S BAGGAGE—VALUABLE LOT OF PIPES AND OTHER GOODS SEIZED.

Custom House Officers J. L. Chapman and Myers, when examining the baggage of the passengers who arrived in this port by the steam-ship Oder yesterday, from Bremen, seized a large quantity of smuggled goods, consisting of meerschaum pipes, kid gloves, and silk handkerchiefs. While inspecting the trunks of a German passenger, Officer Chapman discovered several coats lined with expensive meerschaums, which were strapped up so as to look like bedding. He also found in the possession of the same passenger three other coats lined with kid gloves, and upon examining the clothes he wore, it was discovered that a large number of expensive silk handkerchiefs were concealed in the lining. The same officer detected a false bottom in the trunk of another passenger, by means of which a quantity of silk dress goods was concealed. Officer Meyers discovered another trunk with a false bottom, which was owned by another of the passengers, and upon examining it found that it was packed with silks. The goods were taken to the seizure-room at the Custom-house.

STEAMER BURNED.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18.—The steamer Emery City was burned to the water's edge at 4 o'clock this morning, near Kingston. The mail was saved and her passengers were uninjured. The freight and boat are a total loss. The cabin caught fire from a stove in the engine-room.

NOTES FROM CHICAGO.

HER TRADE AND GENERAL GROWTH.

THE BENEFITS OF THE FAST MAIL TRAINS—THE STATE OF TRADE IN CHICAGO—HER MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—HER CITY BUILDINGS—HER WATER-WORKS, SCHOOLS, AND EXHIBITION.

From a Special Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1875.

In my dispatches describing the progress to the West of the Limited Fast Mail Train of the Pennsylvania Railroad which left New-York on the 13th inst., and which arrived here on time the following morning, brief mention was made of the main feature of the trip. The journey in point of speed was nothing remarkable, as the average running rate did not exceed thirty-seven miles an hour, but, then, the object of these fast trains is not to attain the maximum speed, but to travel at such a rate from New-York as will bring the Eastern mails to Chicago at such an hour in the morning as will enable merchants and others to reply to their correspondence without infringing upon their ordinary office hours. Under the new system the mail will be delivered here at 7 o'clock in the morning, instead of at 11 o'clock as heretofore, which will prove a great advantage to business men, especially to those who have to go on 'Change. If the mail arrived at an earlier hour than that mentioned it would, of course, lie at the Post Office undelivered until 7 o'clock, so that a faster rate of speed is not either desirable or necessary, at least so far as this city is concerned. To the newspapers here the receipt of the New-York papers the morning after publication is a decided advantage. Heretofore they did not receive the Eastern exchanges until 10 o'clock P. M. the day following their publication, affording but little time for their perusal, or for making clippings for publication. I have inquired into the probable effect of the new enterprise upon the circulation of the New-York papers in the Western cities, and, so far, the general feeling seems to be that it will be greatly increased.

CHICAGO SEEN BY A STRANGER.

A few words as to Chicago as it presented itself to the newspaper and railroad delegations. Many of us were strangers to the city, and others had not been here since the great fire of 1871. Through the courtesy of the Mayor and of his Private Secretary, Mr. Cleveland, we were afforded an opportunity of seeing the city and of learning much that was of interest. Mr. Cleveland accompanied us through the "burned district," and gave a vivid description of the memorable scenes which were enacted during the fire, and in which he himself was a participator and a sufferer. Although Chicago revived is making rapid strides in commerce and wealth, she is, it is stated, the most heavily mortgaged city in the Union, owing, of course, to the great disaster of 1871. Her trade in agricultural products is increasing, and her business in flour, wheat, and corn is rapidly growing, while its lumber trade shows no sign of abatement. The Board of Trade have, for a considerable time, advocated a proper reciprocal treaty between this country and Canada, as they claim that in the commercial relations of the two countries there should be as few restrictions as possible.

The value of the real estate and personal property in Chicago in 1874 amounted to $303,705,140, as compared with $275,986,550 the year before the fire, showing an increase of nearly $28,000,000. The taxes levied in 1874 were $5,466,092, against $4,139,798 in 1870, and the bonded debt of the city has advanced from $11,362,726 to $13,384,000.

The Mayor, Mr. Harvey D. Colvin, is a native of Herkimer County, N. Y. He has the reputation of being a very able and conscientious public officer, and he is skilled in municipal affairs. Since the great fire, most of the public offices and City Courts have been held in a building which is not at all suited to the requirements of the public service. The Mayor's private office, and all of the offices of the heads of departments are very poorly furnished. Their poverty in this respect at once strikes a New-Yorker when he contrasts it with the princely style in which the public money is lavished on the public offices in that City. I took the liberty of calling the Mayor's attention to this fact. He smiled, and said, "Oh, yes, our offices are poorly furnished now; we were left nothing after the fire; but wait until you see our new offices." The new City Hall, work upon which has just commenced, will be a fine building, the estimated cost of which is $2,500,000. The new Post Office, too, will be an ornament to the city. Some time ago work upon this building was suspended by the Government, owing to an allegation that the foundation was defective, and that the work was generally inferior to that contracted for. It is admitted, the Mayor says, that a small portion of the stone supplied was not equal to that defined in the contract, but he says that the foundation is perfectly good, and that, after severe tests, prominent architects have pronounced the walls perfectly safe. The Government, he has reason to believe, is of the same opinion, and he thinks work will be soon resumed and the building completed as soon as possible.

The Police force, considering the extent of territory to be governed, is very small, numbering only about six hundred men. The position is one of much danger, as shown by the fact that no fewer than five members of the force were shot and killed last year by thieves and burglars. Improvements have been made in the Fire Department by increased facilities for a greater supply of water, but the city authorities still continue to lay 4 and 6 inch pipes, which have always been considered too small, as none less than eight inches are of much use in case of fire. The water-works of this city have been heretofore fully described in THE TIMES, so that only brief mention is necessary. The water, it will be remembered, comes from the lake through a tunnel two miles in length, and is pumped by four powerful engines into the pipes, and thus supplied to the city. There is no reservoir. The daily consumption is 43,000,000 gallons. The engines vary from 300 to 1,100 horse power, the largest of them being capable of pumping 2,651 gallons in every revolution.

We paid a visit to the Jones' Public School, of which Mr. Alfred J. Kirk is the Principal. We found a feature, or rather two features in it which few of the public schools in this country can boast of. The first is that there is a deaf and dumb department for mutes whose parents are too poor to pay for their education in private institutions. It has been established only six months, and so far the experiment has been a success. The second feature is that colored children are freely admitted to the school, and sit side by side with the other pupils. They number about one in twenty to the white pupils, the total number in the school being forty. Mr. Kirk says that in the junior classes they get on very well, but in the senior or more advanced classes they are unable to keep up with their white companions.

The Exposition building is very well adapted to the purpose for which it is used, and is far superior to the Rink in New-York. In the display of goods, however, it falls behind the New-York exhibition, except in fruits and perhaps in the fine arts. The art gallery is very extensive, and three large rooms are set apart for the works of New-York artists, of which good specimens are on exhibition.

The Produce Exchange, through which we were conducted by the President, is in striking contrast with the badly constructed and badly ventilated building of the same name in New-York. One is in every respect suited to the requirements of a large city, while the other is not fit for a fourth-rate town.

The Citizens', of Chicago, received us with great hospitality and with great manifestation of kindness. To them and to Gen. Sipes, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who had charge of our party, we are indebted for many courtesies and attentions.

HIGHWAYMEN IN NEW-JERSEY.

Theodore Mossman, a wine merchant doing business on Eighth avenue, near Thirty-sixth street, New-York, went to West Hoboken on Friday evening to collect a number of bills due him. He had collected about $500, and was driving along the Weavertown road on his way to the place of another creditor, when three men jumped into his wagon. He was about to draw his pistol on them, but did not succeed before two of the men seized him. He grappled with him, and after a violent struggle succeeded in throwing two of them from his wagon. He then drew his pistol upon the third who jumped from the wagon. During the struggle he was stabbed twice in the face. He applied his whip at once to his horse, and drove away as fast as he could, the highwaymen following him. He fired at them twice, and kept them at a respectful distance until he arrived at a point beyond which they feared to go. When he reached Scilvell's Hotel he was very weak from loss of blood, and Dr. Blake was called and his wounds were dressed. Yesterday morning he returned to his home.

ROMANISM IN AMERICA.

From the London Times of Sept. 6.

Archbishop McCloskey, of New-York, was chosen for the honor (of the Cardinalate) because he stood at the head of a vast organization of the Roman Catholic Church, the resources of which, undervalued and hardly understood hitherto by the powers that rule at Rome, have come to be known and prized and made the foundation of towering hopes. Half the Old World has been lost to the Church, and of the remaining part that still holds formally to its allegiance many sections are mined by scepticism or shaken by discontent. But, if the Old World be lost, may not the New be gained? It is at least possible that this is the inner thought of Rome in these dark days. The destinies of the human race seem to move westward, and in a relative sense, if not absolutely, the star of America waxes as that of Europe wanes. But if a century hence the Western Continent will outweigh in wealth and power the divided societies of Europe, will not the dominion of the younger civilization compensate for the loss of authority over the original Empire of the Church? The beginnings of the conquest have been made, and the campaign is carried on with energy, subtlety, and perseverance. If Rome is to profit by these enterprises, she must encourage her champions with approving notice, and dignify them, alike in the sight of followers and foes, with appropriate rewards.

Thus it comes to pass that at length the spiritual adolescence of Catholic America is recognized by the papacy. The bestowal of a Cardinal's on the Archbishop of New-York is not simply a token of the Papal gratitude for individual services: it rewards a powerful reinforcement, now, for the first time, formally arrayed among the champions of the Holy See. In this sense it is understood in America, and, though Rome is reticent by habit, her actions make confession of her objects. The growth of the Roman Catholic faith on the American Continent, not only in the countries where it was planted by Spanish colonists and by others of the Latin races, but in the very heart of the society which boasts of its Anglo-Saxon individualism, is a remarkable fact, but it is not a novel one. The novelty is that Rome has recognized it with every sign of delight and hope. Twenty years ago, when the Roman Catholic Church was fighting its way vigorously against formidable enemies in the United States, when the continuous influx of Irish immigrants alarmed the States of the Atlantic seaboard as much as the Chinese immigration has surprised and embarrassed the Pacific States, when "Knownothingism," a mere outburst of splenetic and jealous bigotry, was raised to the rank of a political creed, the Court of Rome would have scouted the notion of looking for aid, save in that humble pecuniary form in which aid is always acceptable to it, from its spiritual subjects in America. The followers of the Church in that distant world were to hear and to obey when Rome spoke, but that they should influence Roman policy, should be represented in the Sacred College, should be directly governed by a Prince of the Church—these were pretensions utterly inadmissible. The Holy Father, if he no longer set his foot on the neck of secular sovereigns, still leant on emperors, and was courted by kings. The Great Powers of the European Continent competed for the honor of protecting him, and though the yoke of their protection sometimes pressed heavy in the form of influence, the pressure was not manifest. Implicated in these monarchical relations, enthroned on a vast and compact system of ecclesiastical establishments, the Holy See was disdainful of mere Republicans, who could promise no intervention of diplomatists or armies, and whose religious endowments consisted solely in voluntary gifts. But the whole scheme of policy constructed by the sacerdotal statesmen of the Vatican after the events of 1849 has in our days crumbled to atoms. The Pope has ceased to be a temporal ruler; the Empires on which he leaned have withdrawn their supporting hands—the one fatally weakened, the other no longer loyal. But the strength of the Church in the West has gone on increasing, and its possibilities of growth now fill the minds of devoted Romanists with splendid imaginations of victory. To bring the official chief of a hierarchy from whom so much is expected within the innermost circle of the Papal policy is, as the Roman Curia now perceives, not only advisable, but inevitable. So Archbishop McCloskey, an American of Irish descent, has been, to the delight of all the Roman Catholics of North America, raised to the Cardinalate. He is now on his way to Rome to be admitted to his new dignity by the Pope himself, and he brings with him an "offering of gratitude and sympathy" from the faithful in New-York, which, besides a solid contribution of some twenty-thousand pounds sterling, includes an address describing the enormous progress of Catholic doctrine among the people of the United States.

We do not doubt that a great part of these boasts is true, or that the hopes based upon them may be, to some extent, well founded. The Papacy is resolved, as it appears to establish closer relations than those of mere homage and condescension with its multitudinous and wealthy subjects beyond the Atlantic. This fact is demonstrated not only by the elevation of Archbishop M'Closkey to the highest rank in the Church below the Chair of St. Peter itself, but by the report current at Rome that Monsignore Roncetti, who was lately sent to New-York to present the Archbishop with the *berretta*, "will be appointed to a high ecclesiastical dignity in America." In truth, the course of events on the other side of the Atlantic is well worth observing, and if Rome had been accustomed to study popular movements as she has been used to watch the policies of courts, she would long ago have done what she is doing now. In all the countries of the American Continent, there is already a numerous and powerful Roman Catholic population, and nowhere, except, perhaps, in Brazil, has the supremacy of the Popedom been threatened as it has been in every part of Europe. The Spanish-American Republics will never be of much account in the world, but, such as they are, they are true to Rome. The descendants of the French settlers in Canada and in Louisiana are equally loyal and equally useless as allies. But the great English-speaking communities of the Continent, and especially the United States, inherit the destinies of America. Is it, then, certain that, as Rome now believes, the Catholic Church will extend its dominion and flourish under new conditions among the people of the United States? The problem is a difficult one, for there are opposing forces at work, and the triumph of Catholicism, were it as complete as the Papacy anticipates, would involve the defeat and destruction of that spirit of individualism which is characteristic of the English race in every land, and which has nowhere asserted itself more vigorously than in the Federal Union. On the other hand, the forces working for the Roman Church are both strong and ingeniously directed. Irish immigration has poured some four millions of Catholic Celts into the Union, and the descendants of the earlier exiles who have preserved their faith possibly number as many more. This vast mass, it is melancholy to confess, is for the most part at the lowest level of intelligence. The Irish, unlike the English, the Scotch, and the German immigrants, herd together in the large cities, and are there subject to sacerdotal discipline. They move at command and in a body, and their influence in politics is out of proportion even to their large numbers. In many of the towns they are dominant in local affairs, and wherever this happens, there are attempts, sometimes in part successful, to secure an indirect endowment for the Church of Rome. But it is not alone on the ponderous body of superstitious zeal which the Irish immigration has placed at the command of the Church that Cardinal McCloskey and his fellow-workers rely. At all the centres of American society they carry on an untiring and not fruitless propaganda. In a democratic community the baldness of life becomes very apparent to the rich and idle, and, as social distinctions are few and uncertain, the attractions of a creed which carefully cultivates the æsthetic side of religion, and which claims the inheritance of a grand historical tradition, are almost irresistible to a large class of minds. In every society there are those "faint hearts and feeble wings that every sophister can lime," and in America, where, in spite of the diffusion of elementary education, a high and thoughtful culture is rare, the same influences which here tempt many to the distractions of ritualistic vanities, or even across the border-land, are very potent with a certain superfine class who would gladly ape the externals of an aristocracy. Rome, then, may hope to command the masses in the United States by her power over Irish superstition, and to win the allegiance of a section of the wealthier class by the splendor of her ritual and the immensity of her pretensions. Will this be enough to make her in the course of years the dominant influence in America? We believe it will not, for, strong as the forces on her side may be, the strength of manly and intelligent individuality, nowhere wanting among men of English blood, is, we are convinced, greater, healthier, and more enduring.

THE CELLULOID EXPLOSION.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Hugh Carney, killed several days ago by the explosion at the celluloid factory in Newark, yesterday returned a very elaborate verdict. They attribute the explosion to the presence in the drying-room, in which the fire originated, of camphor, used in the manufacture of celluloid, and conclude by finding that "celluloid, as placed on sale in its varied forms of utility or ornament, is a product entirely distinct from its component parts, and with none of the peculiar qualities of either, except that of combustibility. Aside from its destructibility by fire, which is not more than that of sealing-wax, celluloid is a safe article in the common uses of daily life."

THE NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The seventeenth annual exhibition of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society will be opened to-morrow and will continue for five days. President Grant will be present on Tuesday; on Thursday, the American Rifle Team will visit the grounds, and a grand tournament will be held on the same day. On Friday, there will be a parade on the track of all the prize animals, and Hon. George M. Robeson will deliver an address.

AFTER THE CONVENTION.

THE TAMMANY NOMINATIONS UNSATISFACTORY.

A STRONG FEELING AGAINST TILDEN'S TICKET—ANTI-TAMMANY MEN ARMING FOR THE CAMPAIGN—THEIR PROBABLE PLAN OF ACTION—EXCITEMENT IN SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The rank and file of the Tammany and anti-Tammany Democracy returned to this City from Syracuse by the late train on Friday night, and all the resorts where this grade of statesmen is in the habit of congregating were filled by them yesterday, deep in the excitements of discussion and analysis of the convention and its work. It was not necessary to spend any very great length of time in their company to see that as a whole the Democracy of New-York is by no means elated with the results of Gov. Tilden's dictation and manipulation; and this sentiment of displeasure was evinced even in the ranks of the out-and-out Tammany people, though they said little concerning it. They are loyal with their lips, however, and pretend to be of the opinion that somehow the Democracy of the State of New-York has made a great forward movement, that it has accomplished a grand progressive *coup*, and thrown open its suffrage basket to the people of every political creed. Everywhere they are laughed at and questioned as to the prospects of their "checker-board ticket," and the only response or argument advanced is that it was necessary to throw the doors wide open so as to bring in the great mass of voters who for the past two or three years have been drifting away from the two parties by reason of the radicalism of their tendencies. It is supposable, of course, that this great reflux of suffragists is expected from the masses who in 1872 were led after strange gods, the Bourbons who went down to Louisville to nominate an old-fashioned, hard-shell Democratic ticket, and the Liberals who forsook the Republican Party and hung to the fortunes of the hybrid Cincinnati Convention and its nominees. The managers at Syracuse, they say, wanted to present a platform and a ticket that should meet the views of all classes of men and of all creeds of politics, and the hard-money platform and the ticket headed by a quasi Republican is the result of all the adroit diplomacy that the Democracy of the State could bring into play. As to the effect upon the national Democratic prospects which this open issue with the Pennsylvania and Ohio Democracy will have, the New-York City Democrat is silent, for with few exceptions they do not dare to think beyond the "deestrick," and the smattering they get of State politics is generally the echo of the leaders' voices and so New-York Democracy fights its battle for specie while the West flies its paper-kite, while the faithful beat their breasts and cry, "The Democracy is great and Tilden is its Prophet." The Metropolitan Democrat says, "Let us carry the City and County for Tammany, and let the State carry itself for the Democracy if it can;" and so, lifting their eyes to no more distant horizon, they anxiously await the ides of November, with "the doors open" to the faithless and prodigal of all parties. In short, the regular Tammany people swallow the entire Syracusan dose without any particularly wry face, and say that it is a nice potion, guaranteed to heal all sorts of political sores, contusions, and eruptions; but they studiously refrain from, and if necessary dodge, everything like an analysis, by saying, "It is broad, progressive, and enlightened, and is in the interest of reform."

The Anti-Tammany Democracy, however, which may be taken as including the Roosevelt, Ottendorfer, and Morrissey wings of the unfaithful, is in anything but a quiet mood, and vows open and active hostility, and invite general alliance from all sections of the political field in the movement against the one-man system which they now see dominating State as well as Municipal affairs. It is Tilden, they say, in Albany and John Kelly in New-York, and they are tired of and disgusted with it. Against Tilden in particular they are very bitter, as to the Governor's fiat they attribute the fact that they were not only excluded from the convention, but from having an opportunity of stating their case on the floor of the convention, where they might have had a small measure of success with the rural Democracy. Of course, they were allowed to go before the Committee on Credentials; but they knew that in doing so they came before a court whose judgment was made before they heard the argument. In regard to the scene described in THE TIMES dispatches, members of the Tammany Society who were present declare that it was only the fortunate intervention of a table and several chair that prevented John Kelly and "Tom" Creamer from coming to a physical test of their personal merits and of the claims and standing in the party of their respective organizations. This rivalry and hatred is shared also by the adherents of the factions and promises to grow only more rancorous as the canvass progresses. The Democratic County Executive Committee threaten to "carry the war into Africa" by every method open to them, and will hold a preliminary meeting for the purposes of organizing and considering the best terms of securing a mutually beneficial and co-operative opposition to Tammany Hall. This meeting has already been called, and is to be held at the Everett House on Monday evening next, when an invitation will in all probability be extended to the Morrissey, Hayes, and Ledwith factions, and the German Democracy, who have been ignored all through the convention, as they will doubtless be all through the canvass. Members of this Anti-Tammany Executive Committee stated yesterday to a TIMES reporter that they would warmly advocate alliance with the Republicans and a combination in the Republican nominations in order to teach John Kelly and Tammany Hall, and through them Gov. Tilden, that there are Democrats in New-York besides those who receive the gracious favor of his recognition. "Anything to beat Tammany Hall and Tilden" is their watchword, and in order to make good their word they threaten to split the State ticket, saying, "if a Republican is to be voted for we will take a Republican that we know to be straight." From the feeling thus far developed, even among those quiet Democrats who do not owe nor profess any allegiance to either of the rival organizations, but who are Democrats as a matter of consistent principle, there is an intense feeling of disgust at the way in which the State ticket has been patched out, and it is already quite evident that Bigelow and Robinson will be very likely to fall below their ticket on election day. With Bigelow's nomination, especially, they are highly displeased, as they look upon his selection as a piece of pure personal favoritism on the part of Gov. Tilden and without one single reason to be advanced in its justification. They say it is all very well to hold a bait for the Liberal vote, but it would be best to select a Liberal as the bait and not a man who, up to two or three weeks ago, was regarded as a straight Republican, and who may, if elected in November, be a Republican again before the new year. Democrats from principle, like any other men of principle, cannot see any special merit in this easy changing of faith when the lurement of personal interest only is its excuse. Again, they argue, it is a strange proceeding to give the leading place on the ticket to a political proselyte from the opposition side. If the Liberals are to be won over they are scarcely entitled to such a recognition as this gives them, and this pretense, it is claimed, is only the cloak to cover up Tilden's initial movement in personal government. Many Democrats remarked yesterday that they will vote the Democratic State ticket where its candidates are Democrats, but that where they find Republicans on it they will "cut" them and vote for their opponents, the straight-out Republicans who are candidates for the same offices on the Republican ticket. Among the local effects of the Syracuse *omnium gatherum*, the one that is most canvassed perhaps is the status of the opposing leaders in the Fourth Senatorial District, the old-time stronghold of Tweed, and later of John Fox. It is known that the feature of the campaign in this City will be the struggle for the Senatorship for that district, and that John Fox is intent on being the regular candidate, and has all along supposed or claimed to believe that he had the "inside track" for the nomination. The placing of Assemblyman Muller on the State Committee for this district, however, has caused an immense amount of discussion, and is generally regarded as an open declaration against Fox by both Kelly and Tilden. The Fox men do not pretend to see it in this light, and say it is merely "a sop" to the Muller interest, but experienced politicians do not regard a place on the State Committee as a mere matter of "sop," but rather as one of considerable strength and influence, in which a man is in fact lifted up before the eyes of the party in the whole State. Muller is now regarded as the strong man in the organization for the Senatorship, and it is said that if he should obtain it there will be no opposition made. If, however, it should be given to Fox, John Morrissey will come down into the "deestreck," and there will be a canvass and a struggle generally for the Senatorship that will be interesting to all spectators.

ITALIAN ORGAN-GRINDERS ARRESTED.

Dominico Barli, an Italian organ-player, was arrested yesterday by an officer of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, for a violation of the mendicant and vagrant act. Barli had with him two children aged eight and two years respectively, whose services he had hired from their parents for thirty cents a day each. The children were begging while he was playing the organ.

Jean Baptist Ligure, of No. 37 Baxter street, was also arrested on a similar charge. This man also had two children with him, having hired them for twenty-five cents a day each.

Teresa Buongiorne was arrested for begging in the streets with two children, whom she had hired for thirty cents per day. The prisoners were detained at the request of the Italian Consul, and will be taken to court to-day.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE RED CLOUD COMMISSION—THE LOST STEAMER SARANAC—DEPARTMENT TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Red Cloud Commission spent most of to-day in reviewing the evidence adduced and in discussing the responsibility of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior for the frauds at the Red Cloud Agency, the approval of claims subjected by the Board of Indian Commissioners, &c. There seems to be no doubt there will be two reports, one exonerating the officers named, and one holding them responsible for irregularities. Mr. Faulkner, of the commission, entertains views very unfavorable to Commissioner Smith and Secretary Delano, and will not hesitate to express them. It is also believed that Prof. Atherton, who has given the subject very careful consideration, and for some time past has been overhauling the files of the Interior Department, will also sign the minority report. The members of the commission could not say to-day when they would reach a conclusion in regard to the character of the reports or when they would be made.

THE LOSS OF THE SARANAC.

The Board of Naval Officers, consisting of Rear Admiral John Rodgers, Commodore James M. Spotts, and Capt. Paul Shirley, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the United States steamer Saranac, in Seymour Narrows, on the Pacific coast, some months ago, having completed the investigation, report to the Secretary that no further proceedings are necessary, the loss of the vessel being entirely accidental. No blame attaches to Capt. Queen, who was in command of the ship.

For a quarter of a century the famous clothing warehouse of A. Raymond & Co. has maintained its reputation for unsurpassed styles and superior quality of goods in every branch of its business. This year it inaugurates the Fall season with a stock of men's and boys' clothing which has never been excelled, and presents a tariff of rates for first-class garments which family men and the public would do well to compare with those of other houses before making their purchases. They still remain at their old stand on the corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.—*Express.*

Although we do not claim that the Elmwood Collar will wash, we do claim that it will keep clean longer than any other.—*Exchange.*

A VERY LIMITED USE is now made of metal trusses anywhere. The Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, easily cures rupture, selling nearly all trusses now used. Holds severest ruptures in perfect comfort.—*Advertisement.*

CLEANING AND DYEING.—Fall season, 1875. "Paris black," "seal brown," and the fashionable colors, all elegantly dyed at LORD'S principal store, No. 860 Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street. Branches, No. 630 Broadway and No. 111 Eighth avenue.—*Advertisement.*

Gordon's Food for Horses and Cattle.

Economy, vigor, speed, endurance, glossy coat, and perfect digestion secured by using this food.—*Advertisement.*

Sweeter Than A Kiss

To hear Dr. COLTON say "All Right," just as you are waking from a laughing-gas sleep to find you have lost twenty teeth or stumps.—*Advertisement.*

The RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS, No. 25 East 4th st., between Broadway and Bowery, are unequaled as a remedy in colds and rheumatism.—*Advertisement.*

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Alkethrepta is a Pure and Delicious Preparation of chocolate. Sold by all grocers. Samples free.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.
Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

If you wish to Escape those Pains and Sufferings incident to Autumnal changes, try the exhilerating power ELECTRICITY. No. 7 West 14th st.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
A standard toilet preparation.

Iron in the Blood is supplied by the Peruvian SYRUP, which builds up an iron constitution.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

CAFFRY—BIEGEL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, WARREN CAFFRY to MALVINA A., daughter of P. C. Biegel, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

CROWELL.—At Rahway, N. J., Sept. 17, JOSEPH H. CROWELL.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his father's residence, on Monday, 20th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

KLUPFEL.—At Hoboken, N. J., Friday, Sept. 17, in confinement, of scarlet fever, ANNA ELIZABETH, wife of Carl Klupfel, and daughter of Dr. Bernhard Pauli, of Bremen, in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 310 Garden st., Hoboken, on Monday, 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

LINK.—On Friday, Sept. 17, of pneumonia, GOTTLIEB LINK, native of Würtenberg, Germania, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, George Henken, Jr., No. 223 East 13th st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

LEDERER.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 18, 1875, of inflammation of the brain, MADELINE, only child of Samuel M. and Alice Lederer, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 3 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 108 East 58th st., on Monday, Sept. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RICHARDS.—On Saturday, Sept. 18, ELZAY P. RICHARDS, in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Excelsior Lodge No. 195, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Sept. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his mother's residence, No. 33 Perry st.

☞ The members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M., are requested to assemble at their rooms on Monday, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Elzay P. Richards. O. W. BUCKINGHAM, M.

SMITH.—On the 15th inst., ELIZABETH LUDLOW SMITH.

Funeral services at Grove Church, (U. H.,) New-Jersey, on Sunday, at 3 P. M.

WILLETT.—On Thursday, Sept. 16, at New-Hamburg, on the Hudson, ELBERT M., eldest son of Edward M. Willett, of this City, in the 39th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 18th inst., at Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 7 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers and children from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves WIND COLIC, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA, IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

CURE FOR INEBRIATES.

Dr. JONES' SPECIFIC cures most hopeless cases. London and Paris hospitals use it with great success. $1 50 per bottle, sent to any address. Address Dr. JONES, Post Office Box No. 1,144.

J. H. CORT, NO. 94 BEEKMAN ST., CALLS special attention to his HOT CLOSET "NEW COMET" RANGES; also large assortment of improved HEATING and COOKING STOVES at popular prices. A call solicited.

A.—RUPTURE CURED BY DR. MARSH (Principal of late Marsh & Co.) at his old office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. No up-town branch.

A.—SILK ELASTIC ABDOMINAL BELTS, Stockings, Anklets, and Knee Caps at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. No up-town branch.

A.—BOW LEGS, KNOCK KNEES, CLUB Feet, Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvatures successfully treated by Dr. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. No up-town branch.

A.—TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Pile Supports, all of most approved patterns, at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. No up-town branch.

THE ADVANTAGES POSSESSED BY MILK OF MAGNESIA as a dentifrice are its deodorizing power of removing bad breath and its entire simplicity.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.—HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Hours, 8 to 3.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

1826. FURNITURE. 1826.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED.
GOOD, RELIABLE
PARLOR,
LIBRARY,
CHAMBER, and
DINING FURNITURE,
ALL OF THE NEWEST STYLES AND PATTERNS,
SELLING AT COST TO REDUCE STOCK.
WM. H. LEE,
No. 199 FULTON ST., near Church st., and
No. 277 CANAL ST., one door East of Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the convenience of our up-town customers, we have opened a branch store at No. 709 Broadway, (late Chamberlain & Dodge,) for the sale of the same quality of wines, liquors, cigars, fancy groceries, &c., as have been sold by us for twenty-three years at the old stand, No. 69 Fulton st. H. B. KIRK & CO.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS, THE ONLY REMEDY for nervous and sick headache, heartburn, and sour stomach.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY IN A DAY OR TWO,
CENTENNIAL SKY-ROCKETS.
By Rev. TITUS JOSLIN.
H. S. GOODSPEED & CO.,
No. 14 Barclay st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE HALL OF SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE Spiritualists, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway.—Mrs. F. O. Hyser, Inspirational speaker; lectures 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M. Col. O. S. Olcot lectures next Sunday evening, on "Spirit Materialization."

ASSOCIATION OF SPIRITUALISTS, HARVARD Rooms, Reservoir square.—A lady speaks Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Subject, "The Situation." Conference at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. The public cordially invited.

ALFRED M. LOUTREL, PLIMPTON HALL, 9th st. and 3d av.—Subject—"Life After Death." "If a man die, shall he live again?" Sunday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M. Fifth Universalist Society. Seats free. All cordially invited. Sunday-school, 2:30.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All seats free in the evening. The public invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will preach.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT, FURnished, a beautiful hall, No. 1,266 Broadway and 6th av. Also, Lyric Hall, 723 6th av. Apply as above.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
James M. Pullman, Pastor,
will preach Sunday morning at 11;
evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of service, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Rev. MORRIS A. TYNG
will preach.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., in the Chapel.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR.
(Protestant Episcopal.)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:45 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning—"The Need of a Great Revival in New-York." Evening—"Christ Draws All Men to Himself." Sunday-school at 3. Bible class at 4. Prayer-meeting Friday evening.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school reassembles at 9 A. M., Sunday, the 19th inst. Divine service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. W. R. Alger will preach at 11 o'clock. Subject—"The Uses of Church-going, or Place of the Pulpit in Modern Society." Sunday-school opens first Sunday in October.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5th av., above 45th st.,) Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—MORNING prayer, 10:30; evening prayer, 7:30. Rev. Dr. Thompson will preach at both services. Strangers seated.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—West 45th st., near Broadway. Sundays, 10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10:45, Litany and High Celebration; 4 P. M., Vespers.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th st., near Broadway.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening,
By the Pastor,
Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK.
Baptism at the close of the evening service.
You are cordially invited.

ENGLISE EVANGELIQUE FRANCAISE de New-York, No. 9 University place.—The alterations of the chapel having been completed, services will be resumed on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. H. L. Grandlienard.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector; Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.; Divine Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Bishop Cummins will preach in the morning, the Rector will preach in the evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., and Bible reading at 3:30 P. M. by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor. Prayer-meeting at 7:45 evening. Cordial invitation to all the services.

FIRST MISSION BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. H. W. Knapp, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Baptism after the evening services.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH st.—Right Rev. John W. Beckwith, D. D., Bishop of Georgia, will preach in Grace Church this (Sunday) morning. Services at 11 A. M.

GREEK CATHOLIC CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 11 o'clock. Rev. N. Bjerring will preach in the English language. Strangers cordially invited.

HARLAN PAGE LLOYD, ESQ., OF CINcinnati, will speak to young men Sunday evening, 16th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. ASSOCIATION HALL.

NEW CHURCH SERVICES.—SERVICES ON Sundays at 11 A. M. have been resumed in the schoolroom of the Church of the New-Jerusalem, East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PREACHER TO the Independent Liberal Church, will resume services in Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Purpose of Our Reassembling."

PEW FOR SALE IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

REV. C. P. McCARTHY, OF ALBANY, WILL preach in the Bleecker Street Universalist Church, corner of Downing st., this (Sunday) morning and evening, at 10:15 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"Christ, the Lord of the Dead." Evening subject—"Sheltered Behind the Blood." Mr. Moody's Gospel, Is it true? All invited.

REV. E. H. KRANS PREACHES THIS evening at 7:45 o'clock, in St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av. Other services at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., and for deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M. Free seats.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. All welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. Geo. P. Draper, D. D. Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:45. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH st., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 21ST ST.—Services will be resumed in this church Sunday, Sept. 19, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Rogers.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, officiating.—Services 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SECOND Mission Baptist Church, Rev. S. Alman, Pastor, will be held this day at the hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts. Services in the afternoon at 2:30; Rev. J. J. Elder, D. D.; Rev. R. S. MacArthur, and Rev. J. B. Hawthorne will be present; in the evening at 7:30, B. F. Judson, Esq., and the Pastor. Singing by the children of the Sunday-school.

THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS IS to be reopened on Sunday, the 26th of September.

UNION SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF the Morning Star, 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. George Howell in the morning at 10:30, and Rev. Bishop Cummins, of the Reformed Episcopal Church in the evening at 7:45. You are welcome.

WOE TO THE WORLD.—THE MESSENGER OF God will preach the word of prophecy in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Events Resulting From the Opening of the Sealed Book"—Rev., chap. 6.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, inst., at 8 o'clock, at Republican Hall, in 33d st., near Broadway. By order JOEL W. MASON, President.

GEORGE W. LYON, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM HERRING, }

The Executive Committee will meet at the same place on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock.
GEORGE BLISS, Chairman.
GEORGE W. LYON, Secretary.

A GREAT MASS-MEETING TO SUSTAIN OUR brethren of Ohio and Pennsylvania in their demand for a sound currency,

At COOPER UNION, THURSDAY, Sept. 22, at 7 P. M.

Eminent speakers will convince the citizens present that it is for their INTEREST to secure a permanent, sound and sufficient NATIONAL CURRENCY adjustable to the wants of trade.

By order LEGAL TENDER CLUB.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 20, an ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST PARIS AND LYONS NOVELTIES IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS, READY-MADE SUITS, CLOAKS, INDIA AND FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, MILLINERY, EMBROIDERY, LACES, &c., &c., TO WHICH THE ATTENTION of their CUSTOMERS and STRANGERS VISITING the CITY is RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 20,

100 PIECES ALL-WOOL DIAGONAL SUITING at 45c. per yard, well worth 75c. Purchased at the recent large auction sales.

25 CASES of PLAIN and PLAID SUITINGS, from 25c. to 50c. per yard.

200 PIECES MERINOS AND CASHMERES, in NEW AND CHOICE SHADES OF COLORS, PRICES VERY LOW.

500 PIECES DARK BLUE, GREEN, AND BRIGHT COLORED PLAIDS, from 25c. per yard, upward.

A LARGE LINE OF PRINTED CALICOS AND CAMBRICS at 6¼c. per yard, upward. VERY CHEAP.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS. LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, BLEACHED DAMASKS, AND NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, &c., AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BROWN AND BLEACHED DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS At REDUCED PRICES.

CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, &c., AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

THOSE SEEKING BARGAINS WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 20,

PARIS TRIMMED HATS, from VIROT and other celebrated modistes.

1 CASE PARIS-MADE SILK AND CAMEL'S-HAIR DRESSES.

10 CASES PARIS AND BERLIN MADE SACKS, CLOAKS, BASQUES, EMBROIDERED VELVET SACKS, with TABLIERS, very rich.

5 CASES CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS, purchased under extremely favorable circumstances, which will be offered at nearly one-half the prices of two years past.

STRIPED DACCA SHAWLS, long and square, $15 each up.

REAL INDIA OPEN CENTRE SHAWLS, $35 each up.

REAL INDIA FILLED CENTRE SHAWLS, $85 each up.

SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN WOOL SHAWLS, VERY HANDSOME.

REVERSIBLE VELVET SHAWLS, CHOICE COLORS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF IMITATION INDIA SQUARE SHAWLS AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BOYS', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE SUITS in all the SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE STYLES.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

JAMES T. BATES & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH,
No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.,

BANKERS,

PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, LANSING, Mich., Sept. 8, 1875.

The undersigned, Clerk of the City of Lansing, Ingham County, Mich., by order of the Common Council of said city, will receive proposals for $14,000 bonds, recently voted by the people of said city, said bonds to be issued and payable as follows, to wit:

$2,000 payable one year from date of issue.
$2,000 payable two years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable three years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable four years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable five years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable six years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable seven years from date of issue.

All of said bonds to draw interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, interest payable annually at the Lansing National Bank, Lansing, Mich.

Proposals for the purchase of said bonds will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D., 1875, said bonds to be known as Bridge Bonds. FRANK M. HOWE, City Clerk.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 20 Sear's Building, Boston, will be received until MONDAY, Sept. 27, 1875, at noon, for the sale of 50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1875.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

DRY GOODS.

Cloth Department.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in Stock their FULL and COMPLETE assortment of ENGLISH and SCOTCH CASSIMERES, PLAID CHEVIOTS and SCOTCH TWEED SUITINGS, DIAGONAL and BASKET COATINGS, CARRS, MELTONS, and KERSEYS. SEDAN, CASTOR, and FUR BACK BEAVERS, ELYSIAN, CHINCRILLA, and SARDINIA OVERCOATINGS.

NOVELTIES

In FRENCH CLOAKINGS, for LADIES and CHILDREN, NEW SHADES in WATERPROOFS and LADIES' CLOTHS, for RIDING HABITS. IMITATION SEAL SKINS, ASTRACHANS, &c., &c.

The above splendid and choice selections, manufactured expressly for their RETAIL SALES, will be found well worthy an inspection.

N. B.—Goods cut in any length to suit purchasers.

Broadway, corner 19th St.

Fall and Winter SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now exhibiting their extensive assortment of NOVELTIES in FRENCH CASHMERE STRIPED AND FIGURED SHAWLS, BEAVER SHAWLS, VELVET AND PLUSH SHAWLS, and an endless variety of every description of

Square and Long Wool Shawls.

ALSO, SEAL PLUSH AND CLOTH LAP ROBES, &c.

Broadway, corner 19th St.

HOSIERY.

Fall and Winter Undergarments OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NOW OPEN.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner 19th St.

DEPARTMENT OF

UPHOLSTERY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in stock Fall and Winter Novelties in UPHOLSTERY GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c., &c.

Broadway, corner 19th St.

NEW CARPETINGS

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner 19th St.,

Have now open their importations for the Fall of NEW AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

REAL FRENCH MOQUETTES, far superior in beauty of finish and durability of colors to those of any other manufacture.

"TEMPLETON'S" AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, CROSSLEY'S VELVETS and TAPESTRIES, ENGLISH and AMERICAN BODY BRUSSELS.

Great variety of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

IMPERIAL THREE-PLY and EXTRA INGRAINS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS.

Also, in

WHOLE CARPETS

A large assortment of AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, SMYRNA, ROYAL HOLLAND, and

Real Persian Carpets and Rugs.

MILLINERY.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN, No. 19 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av. WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, Her new and elegant imported Bonnets, Flowers, Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Feathers, &c., &c.
N. B.—Dress-making and trousseaux, a specialty.

MME. CABIROL, FRENCH MILLINER, recently established at No. 39 Union square, Broadway, will have her opening next THURSDAY, 23d of September.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, near 19th st., will have their FALL OPENING of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Walking Hats on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 22 and 23.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, } BROOKLYN, Sept. 17, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. tax certificates:

$100,000, payable in one year.
$100,000, payable in two years.
$100,000, payable in three years from date of purchase.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Tax Certificates."

The right is reserved to reject all bids that may not be considered for the interest of the city.
S. S. POWELL, Controller.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1875.

TO ERIE RAILWAY BONDHOLDERS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES.—It is respectfully requested that bondholders of the several mortgages of the Erie Railway meet at my office, Nos. 8 and 10 Wall st., Room No. 23, on MONDAY, Sept. 20 inst., at 2:30 P. M., to decide upon what action is necessary to be taken to foreclose the said mortgages, and make arrangements for working in concert to accomplish that end.
J. WORDEN GEDNEY, Attorney for Bondholders, No. 10 Wall st., Room No. 23.

SENT EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR how $10 TO $500 invested in Stock Privileges has paid and will Pay Large Profits. Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on Margins. Interest Six Per Cent. allowed on deposits subject to sight drafts. $10 TO $500. FREE

Buckwalter & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 10 Wall st., New-York. P. O. Box 4,317.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

by the old established Stock and Bond House of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

THE GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY, } WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of other business.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d inst. and will be opened on the 29th.
HENRY H. WARD, Secretary and Treasurer.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.

To holders of bonds of the City of Racine, issued under authority of an act of the Wisconsin Legislature, approved Feb. 7, 1871. From and after date, all coupons of Racine City Bond will be paid when due on presentation to George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau st., New-York. M. W. CARY, City Treasurer.
RACINE, Aug. 10, 1875.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, } No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
E. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

RAPID TRANSIT

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY AND DRY-GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

Much has been written, said, and sung by the leading New-York journals during the last three months on the all-absorbing topic of when, where, and how we are to get

RAPID TRANSIT.

Seventeen years ago the 11th day of next month, at 3:19 o'clock, P. M., R. H. MACY & CO. opened their doors and commenced business on the principle of

RAPID TRANSIT.

The rapid transition of merchandise into money (we wish it was hard money) has gone on during all this time with increasing volume each year to the entire satisfaction of our numerous patrons, who (probably for good reasons) seem to prefer our line to any other.

RAPID TRANSIT

time-tables are now arranged for the Fall season. On MONDAY, Sept. 20, at precisely 3 minutes after 8 o'clock in the morning, we shall start our first train in the way of a special Fall opening. Department No. 1—Blankets, Quilts, Comforters, Flannels, and a general assortment of Domestic and White Goods. The *Farmers' Almanac* says: "You begin to want to pull up the blankets toward morning about this time." Department No. 2—Large assortment of Laces and Embroideries. We have a job lot which is attracting a good deal of attention, consisting of 1,904 pairs of Ladies' Embroidered Corsets, selling for $1 73 a pair, usual price $2 75. We find a very

RAPID TRANSIT

from Corsets to money with this lot of goods. Department No. 2⅓ (we add the ⅓ that you will the easier carry it in your mind) consists of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Underwear and Outfits. Also a complete assortment of French Embroidered Underwear at very low prices. Fine Embroidered Merino Cloaks, which paid a large loss to the importer. Cash brought them to us very cheap, hardly enough to pay the duties, but the duties were paid. We have to make

RAPID TRANSIT

from Department No. 2⅓ to Department No. 3. Now we come to a stock of goods that we must cut short, because the fastest running tongue in New-York could hardly call the articles contained in this stock in a month's time; $4 99 a minute we consider our time worth, (no discount,) therefore we cannot afford to undertake it. In this stock we have a large assortment of Gold and Silver Thimbles made from the coin. Our trade in this article is immense, and we often wonder (to ourselves) if that is not the true reason why gold and silver are at such a high premium. We have also a full assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's Gold, Silver, Steel, and Nickled Spectacles and Eye-glasses. Also Shell and Horn Eye-glasses, which will restore the impaired eyesight by

RAPID TRANSIT

to its original vigor; therefore enabling you to notice more particularly our No. 4 Department, where you will find (if you look) Millinery Velvets in Black, and all the new shades. Also a large assortment of 6, 7, and 8-inch Colored Sash Ribbons, Cardinal, Brown, Navy Blue, &c. All colors and all widths Grograin Silks. Serge Ribbons in all the new shades. Black and Fancy Sashes, &c. Department No. 5 is Silver-plated Ware. Everything here we warrant best quality. Inquire the prices of any manufacturer, you will find our prices twenty-one per cent. less than they will sell you, which will cause a

RAPID TRANSIT

on your part from their premises to ours. Manufacturers will growl at this, see if they don't.

Department No. 6 contains a complete assortment of gentlemen's, ladies' and children's Underwear for Fall. Also, Fancy Hosiery, in all the desirable colors and styles; all the newest styles of Neckties for gentlemen. A good assortment of Silk Umbrellas. Department No. 7 is ladies' Neckties. We have a job lot here, 6,999 ties, (they were counted,) they are being sold for 37 cents, ridiculous; they are selling all around for twice the money. Opening five cases Ties, of our own importation, very low. Department No. 8 will be Furs, when we get the department open, and that will be when mosquitoes have left us, and they are making

RAPID TRANSIT

away from here. In Department No. 9 you will find (if you are looking) everything in the way of Fancy Goods that you can imagine. We cannot stop to name over all the articles in this stock, but you will find a vast assortment; it will stagger you unless you come prepared and well nerved up. Among them you will find a large and handsome stock of Fans, Garnet and Gilt Sets and Drops. Just received, new styles of Silver and Gilt Belts and Necklaces. Department No. 10 comes next, and, from things external to things internal, there is almost always

RAPID TRANSIT.

We call this our Picnic Department. It is romantic in name, and yet it is the most matter-of-fact department we have. Picnic season is over, but most people wish to eat nice things the year round. We are now opening Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Potted Meats, Canned Goods, and every kind of nice preserves, it being our ardent wish to preserve you all until the next picnic season.

Department No. 11.—Our House-Furnishing Department. We will furnish a complete kitchen outfit for $20 82. Take care of the kitchen and the parlor will take care of itself. Brass and Iron Bedsteads, (English,) we got them out to try this market and hope they will take. Mattresses made to order. A fresh arrival of Persian and Turkish Rugs. A new and extensive assortment of rustic and polished Black Walnut Picture Frames, Brackets, Book Shelves, Music Racks, &c. New and elegant Shopping Baskets.

In Department 12 we make

RAPID TRANSIT

from what interests grown up people *only* to what interests the children as well. Department No. 12 is our Toy and Doll Department. We are now opening 499 cases of fine French and German Dolls and Toys. Santa Claus is on the way.

Department No. 13—our Book and Stationery Department—is crammed with food for the mind. Opening a beautiful assortment of Porcelain Paintings, from ear-drop size to the largest. We are taking orders for stamping Note Paper, also for executing all kinds of Card Engraving of every description at short notice. Styles as good and prices lower than any other house in the City. Opening 19 cases Photograph Albums, well assorted, at remarkably low prices.

RAPID TRANSIT

now brings us to Department No. 14, and to Berlin Zephyr Worsteds in 2, 4, and 8 fold, Germantown Wools, Saxony Yarns, Worsted Embroideries, from cushion size so small you can hardly see them at all to pieces so large and extensive that you can hardly see across them at all; Working Canvas best quality, so good it will almost work itself; Mottoes on perforated card paper, of which we have so many new designs that it would require a calculating machine to count them. For the benefit of many of our patrons who have an educated taste for works of art, and at the same time like to have value for their money, we will now make

RAPID TRANSIT

to Department No. 15, our China, Glassware, and Majolica. Here is the largest and most complete assortment in America, and the prices range from sixteen to twenty-six per cent. lower than any other house. French China Decorated Dinner Sets, $48 66. Glass engraved and china decorated on the premises. Department No. 16 is Confectionery. All our candies are made from pure sugar, and are fresh every day. We know that our candies are good and are appreciated, for they make

RAPID TRANSIT.

Department No. 17, La Farge Kid Gloves, Ladies' 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Buttons, Misses' 2 and 3 Buttons, Gentlemen's 1 and 2 Buttons. Every pair warranted.

Department No. 18.—Ladies' and Children's Felt Hats in all colors, Straw do., Boys' Hats. Hats trimmed to order. Department No. 19, black and colored feather trimmings, Fancy Feathers, Birds' Wings, Breasts, &c., black and colored Ostrich Feathers. Department No. 20, our Shoe Department. Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Infants' Shoes. Our lines of sizes are very complete. Our shoes are made on a last of peculiar shape, giving an easy and perfect fit, with a shoe smaller than the one usually worn. Every pair is warranted. Any proving otherwise than represented will be exchanged. Our shoes are perfect fitting, and in wearing them you will not find it necessary to make

RAPID TRANSIT

to the nearest Corn Doctor to get relief. The Wilson sewing-machine is pronounced the best. Customers will find them on exhibition at our Thirteenth street entrance, and a competent person to show them.

MAKE

RAPID TRANSIT

TO

R. H. MACY & CO.'S,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND FALL OPENING.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.,

WILL EXHIBIT

On WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, their NEW FALL STYLES in PARIS COSTUMES, CLOAKS, FRENCH PATTERN HATS, MILLINERY, FURS, &c., &c.

Sole Agents in the United States for the Widow Jouvin Kid Gloves.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

SILKS AND VELVETS.

1875. FALL. 1875.

NOW OPEN,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS.

OUR SELECTION IN THIS STOCK COMPRISES FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST PRODUCTION IN COLORED SILKS, WITH ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT SHADES OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST CAREFULLY SELECTED COLORS, THEREBY GIVING VARIETY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COLORS RARELY EQUALED.

BLACK SILKS.

THE UNRIVALLED SUCCESS OF THE HIGHLY REPUTED "CACHEMIRE SUBLIME DE NOVI" AND

CACHEMIRE CENTENNIAL,

ENABLES US TO DOUBLY WARRANT SATISFACTION. MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY SELECTED AND WITH PROMPTNESS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 20, THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

EVER OFFERED, INCLUDING THE LATEST AND

Most Select Novelties

FROM THE EUROPEAN MARKETS, COMPRISING THE BEST BRANDS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, LINENS, LACES, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, WOOLENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c., &c.,

ALSO A VERY FINE STOCK OF REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES. SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE

"Widow Jouvin Kid Gloves."

A LARGE STOCK OF ALL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261

GRAND ST., COR. CHRYSTIE,

Invite the attention of purchasers to their new stock of

DRY GOODS,

Including all the latest

NOVELTIES IN

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

Selected with the greatest care, expressly for their Fall trade, and which they will offer, on

MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1875,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

OPENING

OF IMPORTED STYLES FOR FALL AND WINTER, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Sept. 22 and 23, 1875. The latest Parisian novelties, Princess Demidoff, Marie Stuart, and Tunique Juive, Prince Cardinal Mantle, Marquise and Incroyable; unexceptionables for wedding, reception, and promenade toilets; specialties imported by Mme. A. DUVAL, No. 878 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE HAVE MANY APPLICATIONS FROM first-class parties for renting and purchasing well-located City houses. From owners of such we should be pleased to receive full particulars, and can promise our personal attention to all business placed in our hands. Highest possible references given if required.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.

HOUSES WELL LOCATED

On 5th av. and its vicinity, for sale and to let, with and without their furniture. Apply at No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st., Union square, where full lists can be had.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

A SUPERB CORNER HOUSE of extra width and depth, for sale on 5th av., near 42d st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A TWELVE-ROOM COTTAGE IN Twenty-third Ward, or will be leased to a good responsible party for a term of five years, partly furnished, if desired, at a moderate rental; it has modern improvements and in perfect order; there is a large garden attached, with choice shrubbery; situate on high ground; convenient to horse or steam cars; schools and churches of all denominations. The reason the owner has for selling is going to Europe. For particulars apply to or address JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 33.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY, 20-FOOT brown-stone house for sale, in 36th st., near 5th av.; well built and arranged, and in perfect order.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED, FOUR STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone house, situated on Park av., near 38th st.; price reasonable. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—WITHOUT REGARD TO COST—AT prices to suit the times: Nos. 733 and 737 Madison av.; also, Nos. 29 and 33 East 64th st., and No. 29 East 65th st.; elegant cabinet finish; pier and mantel glasses. Open all day.

TEXAS LANDS, AND, IF NECESSARY, some money added, will be exchanged for New-York City or Brooklyn real estate. Address HOUSTON, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL FIRST-class houses, for lots, tenements, stores, or country property. Apply at or address No. 350 East 62d st.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS WITH renewals, vacant lot, No. 109 Reade st., 25x75 feet. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 38 John st.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house; all improvements; central. Address CASH, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, NO. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall st., have houses for sale and to rent in all parts of the City. Lists furnished on application.

DRESS-MAKING.

SUPERIOR FRENCH DRESS-MAKING.—Braided reception and promenade toilets, cloaks and mantles, made in the most approved Parisian styles; ladies' own materials cut and fitted; material and trimming furnished if desired; new elegant panier and French corsets. Mme. A. DUVAL, 878 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEized Mantels; finest selection of Marble Mantels, all qualities, modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues. No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

VELVETS.

MANTILLA

AND

Trimming Velvets,

BLACK AND COLORED, AT CORRECT PRICES.

All goods in this department are the importation of this season, and cannot be equaled for variety and cheapness.

HAUTES NOUVEAUTES

IN

SILKS AND VELVETS,

BROCADES, DAMASSE, MATELASSE SILKS AND SATINS, STRIPED AND CADRILLE

VELVETS.

RICH WHITE SILKS AND SATINS FOR BRIDAL AND EVENING DRESSES.

"SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES" FOR THE "WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVES."

A LARGE STOCK OF ALL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

WILL OPEN,

On MONDAY, Sept. 20,

A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY WOOL and COTTON HOSIERY.

Also, full lines of CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S CELEBRATED MERINO UNDERWEAR.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVES."

A LARGE STOCK OF ALL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

GREAT BARGAINS

THIS WEEK

in

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, STRAW GOODS, FLOWERS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FANS.

CLOSING OUT SALE,

Prior to taking stock.

J. A. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
(Under the St. James.)

200 pair of CORSETS, ONE DOLLAR, worth TWO DOLLARS.

MRS. F. MEIN, NO. 870 BROADWAY, will open an elegant assortment of PARIS MILLINERY and ENGLISH ROUND HATS for FALL AND WINTER on TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A MOST ELEGANT AND COSTLY DOUBLE mansion, of stone, in an unexceptionable part of the City of Brooklyn, convenient to its ferries and public institutions; surrounded by an acre of beautifully and expensively ornamented grounds, filled with fruit and flowers, and having extensive conservatories, stables, and carriage-house, to let, furnished, to an acceptable family, or for sale on reasonable and easy terms. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—ELEGANT AND CONveniently-arranged private residences, location unsurpassed, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, to lease for a term of years. Apply at the office of the company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the new block, 60th st., near Madison av., to KINGMON F. PAGE.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY dwelling-house No. 416 West 19th st.; has two vaults and contains all the modern improvements, including gas-fixtures; is in perfect order, and will be rented for $1,000 per year and Croton water rent; it is within two blocks of Elevated Railroad station; possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 191 9th av.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone corner dwelling, cabinet finish and beautifully furnished on Lexington av.; first-class location; only $2,600 per year; a bargain. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON Jr.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—AN ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone house in 39th st., near 5th av.; full width, with two-story extension; has all the modern improvements, including gas-fixtures and mirrors; rent. $4,000 to a private family. Principals only need apply to H. S., Box No. 3,937 New-York Post Office.

A.—5TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—FOUR-STORY high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, 32x70 and extension, lot 100 feet, handsomely and completely furnished, to let for the Winter; location particularly desirable. Offices No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY AND COMPLETELY FURnished, a four-story brown-stone house, 25x56 feet, situated on the west side of Madison av., overlooking the 59th st. entrance to Central Park; rent, $450 per month. Apply to the owner, No. 59 Liberty st., Room No. 8.

A COTTAGE FURNISHED, AND FOUR acres ornamented grounds on Central av., near 165th st.; healthy location; fine views; convenient to railroad and steam-boats at High Bridge, to Harlem Railroad, and to 8th av. Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

NOS. 24 AND 28 WEST 56TH ST.—MAGnificent new four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwellings, about 26x65, and dining room extensions; superbly built and arranged; rent very low. Permits at No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A VERY FINE CORNER FLAT TO RENT—Nine rooms, 25x85, convenient to 8th av. entrance to Central Park; all improvements; a steam pump supplies water to the entire buildings; others at $70 to $55 a month; janitor always there. Apply at No. 897 8th av. JOHN BRANIGAN.

A MODERN BUILT, FINELY LOCATED, superbly finished and furnished full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 37th st., just out of 5th av., to let low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A SUPERB FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE partially-furnished house, Park av. and 34th st.; private family only; no agents. Address F. H. B., Box, No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

UP-TOWN FLATS TO LET IN SUITES OF eight, nine, and ten rooms; newly frescoed, and in pleasant situation; also, a pretty house in Brooklyn. Inquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av., or of the owner, C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

A VERY FINE HOUSE TO LET UNFURNISHED, 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs., three-story high stoop, 26 feet wide; complete repair. Also, other desirable houses, both furnished and unfurnished.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT FLUSHING—Unfurnished house, every convenience; fine, dry, healthy location; near three railway depots; stable, acre of ground, trees, hedges, &c.; on Sanford av. Apply to F. N. LAWRENCE, No. 30 Broad st.

A SECOND FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, WITH all conveniences, $30 per month, with owner, No. 374 West 35th st.; small American family preferred. For particulars apply at No. 356 West 32d st.

MORRISTOWN.—HOUSE TO LET CHEAP FOR the Winter, furnished or unfurnished; twelve rooms; near depot; large lot.
J. D. CONDICT, No. 145 Broadway, Room No. 34.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ONE OF the most desirable locations on Madison av., with stable attached. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT ON 24TH st., near 4th av.; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

AT MONTCLAIR.—TO LEASE, THE WILLOWdale Brook Farm; one of the most delightful places in the State; cows, horses, fowls, and house furnished if desired. Address Post Office Box 43, Bloomfield, N. J.

THE FINEST FLATS IN NEW-YORK.—Broadway and 59th st.; overlooking Central Park; elevators, and all modern improvements; rent low; store on Broadway $30 per month.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Will be rented low to a first-class party; possession immediately. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

FINEST FRENCH FLATS IN NEW-YORK.—Grand Circle Hotel, 59th st. and Broadway, overlooking Central Park; elevators, and all modern improvements; store only $30 per month.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FINE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in East 38th st., near Park av., neatly furnished.
HINE & GRAY, No. 557 6th av.

TO LET—EAST 57TH ST., NO. 330, ROOMY dwelling, in first-rate order and cheap. See F. ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d av., near 60th st.

TO LET—NO. 224 WEST 37TH ST.; UPPER PART of seven rooms in a private house; all improvements; moderate rent to a nice family.

APARTMENT HOUSE.—5TH AV., CORNER OF 15th st., one bachelor suite, parlor and two bedrooms, and one family suite for housekeeping.

TO LET—SIX ROOMS IN THE PRIVATE DWELLing No. 94 Barrow st.

LAUNDRIES.

ROYAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, NOS. 243 AND 245 WEST 47TH ST.—Beautiful work at moderate charges. Price lists on application. Order by mail and driver will call.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

On MONDAY, Sept. 20, we will open FULL LINES of NOVELTIES in

SILKS, VELVETS AND DRESS GOODS

generally. Also a COMPLETE STOCK of

FURS,

To which we Invite the Attention of Purchasers.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET, NEW-YORK.

KINZEY'S

OPENING FALL GOODS.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS.

Felt Hats, all shapes.
New shades in Velvets and Silks.
Feathers and Flowers.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

RIBBONS.
25,000 yards Gros Grain and Silk Ribbons, 5c. to 25c. yard.
12,000 yards 7-inch Sash Ribbons, Gros Grains, Brocades, watered and plain, 25c. to 50c.

TRIMMINGS.

Special bargains in Fringes, Gimps, Passementeries, Braids, &c.; prices low.

LACES.

Bargains in Guipure, Yak, Thread, Point, and other Laces.
Silk Grenadine Veils, 25c.
Sewing-silk Veils, 25c.
Real Pusher Lace Barbes, 56c.
Real Lace Collars, 25c.
Handkerchiefs. Great bargains in ladies', gents', and misses'; also Lace Handkerchiefs.
Bargains in Fall and Winter Hosiery.

GLOVES.

Two-button Kid, soiled, 25c. pair.
One-button, real Kid, 25c. pair.
Two-button Kids, Fall Shades, 50c.
Two-button Castor Beaver, 50c.
Two-button Kids, warranted, 75c.
Auction lots of Gloves closing out very low.
Genuine Reynier, two buttons, 75c.

UNDERWEAR.

Large lot Chemises and Drawers, trimmed, at 39c.
Better lot Chemises, Drawers, and Skirts, closing at 56c.
Whalebone Corsets at 39c.
Merino Underwear, low.

SILK TIES.

Closing out 1,200 dozens imported Silk Ties, at about half cost.
Silk and Grenadine Ties, 10c.
Silk Brocade Ties, 15c.
Silk Windsor Ties, 15c.
All Silk Roman Ties, 19c.
Rich imported Ties, 31c. to 56c.

Hamburg Embroideries.

20,000 yards Hamburgs, 3c. and 6c.
10,000 yards Hamburgs, 8c. to 12c.
10,000 yards Hamburgs, 15c. to 25c.
2,500 pieces, full twelve yards.
Cashe's snowdrop Trimmings, 25c.
Bargains in Towels, Napkins, Damasks, and Muslins.
Opening a splendid lot of Fine carved Back Combs, 29c.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

767 AND 769 BROADWAY,

Corner Ninth st.

Richard Meares.

Now Opening,

IN ALL OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS,

NEW GOODS,

ADAPTED TO EARLY FALL TRADE.

SPECIALTIES IN
LADIES' READY-MADE UNDERWEAR,
SILK, CASHMERE, AND VELVET COSTUMES,
ELEGANT IMPORTED MILLINERY,
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, FELT HATS, VELVETS, &c.,
SILKS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES,
DRESS GOODS IN LATEST STYLES.

A visit of inspection is respectfully solicited.

RICHARD MEARES,

Corner 6th av. and 19th st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, at a moderate rent, a four-story unfurnished house, about twenty-five feet wide, with all modern improvements; situated between 4th and 6th avs. and 16th and 30th sts. Address Box No. 628 Post Office, New-York.

A LADY, WHOSE HUSBAND IS UNDER A heavy expense, would like to lessen the same by taking a furnished house, where parties would take board in lieu of rent. The best of reference for care and respectability. Address CARE, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH FLAT OF EIGHT ROOMS, all light, fully furnished, southern exposure, between 4th and 6th avenues, and 14th and 30th sts.; terms moderate. Address Post Office Box No. 175, Nyack, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD LOCATION in the City, a modern three-story high-stoop or basement house; must be in good order, and at a rental not to exceed $1,200 per year. Address G., Box No. 4,381 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A furnished house; price, willing to pay $3,000 per annum. Address, with full particulars, H. S., Post Post Office Box No. 1,115.

FIRST-CLASS FLAT WANTED IN A QUIET neighborhood; furnished or unfurnished; will pay as high as $2,000. Address S. A. V., Box No. 827 Post Office.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

CANAL ST.—TO LET, NEW FIVE-STORY building, Nos. 211 and 213; 45x60; suitable for carpets, furniture, &c. Apply on premises, Monday, 10 to 2 P. M., or WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 6 Pine st.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED ROOMS, WELL lighted and ventilated, with or without power. Apply to VALENTINE COMPANY, Varnish Manufacturers, No. 323 Pearl st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 373 CANAL ST., NEXT THE corner South 5th av.; plate glass where defective will be made good. Inquire on the premises, up stairs.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ON THE NEW-York and New-Haven Railroad, a pleasant house, between Portchester and Stamford, but the latter place or vicinity preferred; must be near the depot; shade trees, carriage-house, and one or two acres of land desired; will pay $3,000 to $4,000 if suited, or hire a pleasant place. Address R. S. W., Room No. 4, No. 182 Broadway.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart. Discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

NOS. 289, 291 FULTON ST.,
NOS. 14, 16 TILLARY ST.,
NOS. 264 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN.

TRADE L MARK.

FALL, 1875.

WE TAKE PLEASURE TO INFORM THE LADIES THAT OUR FALL MILINERY

OPENING

Will take place on WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, 22d and 23d inst.

On this occasion we will be prepared to exhibit a beautiful line of FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FELT HATS, And other novelties of our own importation as well as a complete assortment of new TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS Of our own well-known manufacture. We respectfully invite the ladies to honor us with a call on above days.

F. LOESER & CO.

N. B.—The throng of customers during the busy hours of the day has demonstrated the necessity, and we have accordingly greatly enlarged the FULTON ST. ENTRANCE to our establishment.

THE PARISIAN FLOWER CO.

INVITE YOUR INSPECTION AT THEIR

OPENING

ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 21,

when they will exhibit

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN RICH FRENCH FLOWERS, BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS, OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS, FLORAL GARNITURES FOR WEDDING AND EVENING COSTUMES, "TO ORDER."

Vases and Baskets filled with Tropical Leaf Plants and perfumed Bouquets

"A SPECIALTY."

To the trade and institutions a liberal discount.

THE PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY,

No. 9 Rue de Clery, Paris.
No. 28 East 14th st., 4 doors west of University place

I. LOEWENSTEIN, Proprietor.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,

NO. 914 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.

IMPORTED FASHIONS ON VIEW.
GRANDEST DISPLAY OF STYLES EVER SEEN IN THIS CITY.
PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS NOW READY.
NEW PUBLICATION JUST STARTED.
WORLD OF FASHION, FINE ARTS, &c.
PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

This week we shall give Two Dollars' worth of our Patterns free to every person who subscribes this week. We shall issue our "certificates" for this amount, ($2,) so that those who do not wish to select their patterns at the time they subscribe can select them at any time within a year.

Ladies will find this the best opportunity to get more than double their money's worth.

The WORLD OF FASHION is the most beautiful and interesting magazine published in this City.

All the foreign and home styles fully illustrated with art designs and the best literature of the day. Call and see the fashions and the magazine, and be convinced.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

ECONOMIZE

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HINTS FOR THE FAMILY.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

Plants kept in the windows should be turned every morning, or the light, striking one side only, will draw the plant to that side so that all its branches and leaves will turn toward the window.

When color on a fabric has been accidentally or otherwise destroyed by acid, ammonia is applied to neutralize the acid, after which an application of chloroform will, in almost all cases, restore the original color. The application of ammonia is common, but that of chloroform is but little known.

If the heat of a room occupied by an invalid is oppressive, it may be greatly lessened by hanging in the open windows some towels or canvas well wetted. Water, in passing from a liquid to a gaseous state, absorbs caloric. The chemical process will lower in a few minutes the temperature of a room by five or six degrees, and the humidity distributed in the air makes the heat more supportable.

Moths will work in carpets in rooms that are kept warm in the Winter as well as in the Summer. A sure method of removing the pests is to pour strong alum water on the floor to the distance of half a yard around the edges before laying the carpets. Then once or twice during the season sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent their alighting upon it.

Those who are in the habit of scalding their tomatoes before paring them can hardly think how much nicer they are without the scalding. It is not so difficult to pare a fully ripe tomato without the scalding when one gets in the habit of doing it. If one is paring those not fully ripe they should have a sharp thin knife, and pare from the blossom to the stem, instead of around like an apple. If they are not smooth one can cut them apart in the creases, and thus get at the skin.

It is always important to know how to choose meat in buying. Ox beef should be of fine grain or fibre, the flesh or lean of a bright red color and firm; the fat white, and distributed throughout the lean; it should not be yellow or semi-fluid. If the meat is entirely lean it will be tough and its nutritive power low. Veal is dry if fresh. It should be close grained. If the meat is moist and flabby it is stale. Mutton should be of a clear deep pink tint; firm and with a liberal supply of fat. Fine wether mutton may be recognized by the presence of a small mass of fat on the upper part of the leg. It is more nutritious than ordinary mutton, and the darker its tint the finer its flavor. Pork should be of a pale pink tint, and the fat very firm. If it is soft or if the fat is yellow the meat is bad. If it is semifluid the animal has probably been fed on flesh.

Mrs. Crawshay's plan for surmounting the servant difficulty by the adoption of lady helpers in their place has apparently been unsuccessful. According to her own admission, after a trial of the system for fifteen months she was compelled to part with four of her educated assistants. The following story may assist at an explanation: "A female servant in the family of a gentleman in the Department of the Interior, Washington, is allowed to make a yearly visit to her old home in Richmond, Va. Last Summer, when she left, a substitute was employed, a mulatto girl, who had been quite well educated. She performed the duties in a rather indifferent manner. When the regular servant returned, she began her tour of investigation to ascertain how her work had been done, and was disgusted at the evident want of neatness manifested everywhere. Her indignation finally found vent in the following to her mistress: 'I'll tell you what it is, Miss ——, you can't get grammar and clean corners out of the same nigger!' Which, if true, offers a knotty problem in reference to the education of the race."

Washing day will insist upon making its unwelcome appearance once a week. The linen for Monday's wash should be collected on Saturday, sorted and put to soak in cold water, according to the various kinds. The body linen should be put into one tub, the bed and table linen into another, and the fine things separately. Plain collars, cuffs, wrist-bands, should be strung through the buttonholes on a piece of bobbin long enough for the articles to be easily divided for rubbing, starching, &c. Colored muslins, prints, and flannels must be laid aside to be washed in a different manner from white calico or linen. Properly boiled suds are far better than soap for washing, particularly if a washing-machine be employed. The suds should be prepared in the following manner: Shred into an earthenware jar the best yellow soap cut into very fine shavings, and pour boiling water to the quantity required. One pound of soap is plenty for one gallon of water. Add to this quantity half a pound of the best Scotch soda, and set the jar (covered) on a stove or at the back of the kitchen range till the soap is quite dissolved. If this be done on Saturday evening, the soap will be a smooth jelly fit to use on Monday morning.

Old mutton is always a great infliction. Some of its horrors can be avoided by using the following recipe: Mince very finely some cold mutton with a few oysters or a few mushrooms; take some strong stock well flavored with vegetables and highly seasoned, put it in a stewpan, and thicken it with roux. (*i. e.*, butter melted over a slow fire, well skimmed, thickened to a stiff paste with baked sifted flour, and left to cool before use.) Let the stock simmer, and stir in the roux, taking care to stir always in the same direction; when a nice and tolerably thick sauce has been made, add the minced mutton, &c., to it, and let the mince warm through, stirring it gently round as it does so; then put it on a dish, and leave it to cool for some hours. When it is quite cold it should form a jelly-like paste, just consistent enough to make soft balls. These balls should be of the shape and size of a large egg. Dip them twice over, first in the yolk of an egg, and then in grated breadcrumbs, then fry them in boiling fat. The boiling fat should cover them entirely; they must be put into it one at a time very carefully and gently, and taken out with equal care, to prevent the risk of breaking them. It is for this reason that it is necessary to egg and breadcrumb them twice over. Arrange them round a dish with boiled peas, French beans, or spinach, piled up in the centre.

Until within a few years ago the ceremony of carving was always performed by the mistress of the house. In the last century this task must have required no small share of bodily strength, for the lady was not only to invite—that is, urge and teaze her guests to eat more than human throats conveniently could swallow—but to carve every dish, when chosen, with her own hands. The greater the lady, the more indispensable was the duty; each joint was carried up to be operated on in its turn by her, and her alone. The peers and knights on either hand were so far from being bound to offer their assistance that the very master of the house himself, posted opposite to her, might not offer his assistance. His department was to push the bottle after dinner. As for the crowd of guests, the most inconsiderable among them—the curate or subaltern, or squire's younger brother—if suffered, through her neglect, to help himself to a slice of mutton placed before him, would have chewed it in bitterness and gone home an affronted man, half inclined to give a wrong vote at the next election. There were then professional carving masters, who taught young ladies scientifically. In the letters of Lady Mary Montague, she mentions having taken lessons three times a week, that she might be perfect when called upon to preside at her father's table. In order to perform her functions without interruption she was forced to eat her own dinner alone an hour or two beforehand.

What would servants in the present day say to such a code of rules and regulations as was adopted 300 years ago in the household of J. Sir Harrington, the translator of Ariosto? A servant absent from prayers to be fined five cents; for uttering an oath, three cents, and the same sum for leaving a door open; a fine of five cents from Ladyday to Michaelmas for all who are in bed after 7, or out after 9; a fine of three cents for any beds unmade, fire built, or candle-box uncleaned after 8; a fine of ten cents for any man detected teaching the children obscene words; a fine of three cents for any man waiting without a trencher, or who is absent at a meal; for any one breaking any of the butler's glass, twenty-five cents; a fine of five cents for any one who has not laid the table for dinner by 10:30 or the supper by 6; a fine of ten cents for any one absent a day without leave; for any man striking another, a fine of three cents; for any follower visiting the cook, three cents; a fine of three cents for any man appearing in a foul skirt, broken hose, untied shoes, or torn doublet; a fine of three cents for any stranger's room left for four hours after he be dressed; a fine of three cents if the hall be not cleansed by 8 in Winter and 7 in Summer; the porter to be fined three cents if the court gate be not shut during meals; a fine of ten cents if the stairs be not cleansed every Friday after dinner. All these fines were deducted by the steward at the quarterly payment of the men's wages.

The following portrait of an English housewife 200 years ago will lead our lady readers to be thankful they were born in the nineteenth century: It was held that a woman had no right to enter the estate of matrimony unless possessed of a good knowledge of cookery. To be perfect in the art she must know in which quarter of the moon to plant and gather all kinds of salads and herbs throughout the year. She must be "skilled in physick, surgery, cookery, extraction of oyles, banqueting stuffes, ordering of great feasts, preserving of wines, distillations, perfumes; have a knowledge of the dairy, and understand baking, brewing, and all other things belonging to the household." For an ordinary feast with which any good man might entertain his guests about sixteen dishes were considered a suitable supply for the first course, and the mistress of the house was expected to attend to their preparation. This included such substantial articles as a shield of brawn, with mustard, a boiled capon, a piece of boiled beef, a neat's tongue roasted, a roasted goose, a turkey, a haunch of venison, a venison pasty, a couple of capons and custards. Besides these, the house wife added as many light dishes, salads and fricassees, has made thirty-two dishes which were considered as many as it was polite to put upon the table for a first course. She was also expected to superintend the dairy personally and the bake-house, and see to the making up of the various kinds of bread, both for the family and the servants. By way of relaxation to these serious duties, which with the necessary supervision of the dressing and spinning of wool, hemp and flax, must have kept the good dame pretty busy, she prescribed for any of her household that were indisposed, compounded her own remedies and made stores of scented bags to lay away among her linen, manufactured rosemary and violet water, herb water for weak eyes, and plasters and lotions and ointments of all kinds.

The author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, in her recently-published volume says: "If we want really good servants, we must make them such. We must bring them up, even as we bring up our children, with the same care and patience, making allowance for the nice distinctions of character in every human being, and, above all, having the same sense of responsibility, though in a lesser degree, that we have concerning our own family. To this end, it is advisable to take young servants, which most people object to. They prefer domestics ready made—that is, made by other people, who have had all the trouble of training them. But these can never suit us so well, or have the same personal attachment for us, as those we have trained ourselves. For I hold—strange doctrine nowadays—that personal attachment is the real pivot upon which all domestic service turns. It may sound very ridiculous that a lady should try to win the hearts of her cooks and house-maids, and a gentleman trouble himself as to whether his coachman or gardener had a respectful regard for 'master.' Yet otherwise little real good is effected on either side.

COURT NOTES.

District Attorney Phelps has offered the position of Deputy Assistant District Attorney, rendered vacant by the resignation of Col. Michael Nolan, to William Herring, Commissioner of Education.

Judge Benedict opened the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday in the new room in the post office building, and adjourned it to the 27th inst., when a Grand Jury for the October term is to be impaneled.

Richard Donavan, a waiter in the New-England Hotel, yesterday seized Samuel Finkelstein by the throat, and tore his watch and chain from his vest. Donovan was arrested and arraigned in the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Wandell, who held him to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

John Sheridan was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for cruelty to animals. He pleaded guilty to driving a horse unfit for work, and told such a piteous story of distress that the spectators were moved and the Judge suspended sentence. Mr. Bergh presented him with $5.

On Friday night, Officer Slevin, of the Mercer Street Police Station, made a descent on a gambling-house at No. 167 Thompson street, and arrested the proprietors, James and Frank Farrell, brothers. They were arraigned before Justice Bixby at the Washington Place Court yesterday, and held for trial.

On Aug. 21, George Hoffmann, a peddler residing at No. 136 Stanhope street, Brooklyn, stole a horse, wagon, and harness, valued at $225, from George Gersh, of No. 246 Ellery street, Brooklyn, and tried to sell the same to Ferdinand Baumann, of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Third avenue, for $90. He was held by Justice Wandell, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, for trial in the Court of General Sessions, in default of $1,000 bail.

Robert Bruckoff, a boy nineteen years old, in the employ of John W. Amerman, a printer, doing business at No. 47 Cedar street, has been in the habit for a year past of stealing type from his employer, and selling it for four cents a pound to a junkman. He was detected yesterday in stealing three packages of type, and was arraigned before Justice Wandell in the Tombs Police Court. He pleaded guilty, and was held, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial.

THE UNLICENSED FERRY COMPANY.

Some time since, as already published in THE TIMES, a suit was commenced in the name of the Attorney General of the State to restrain the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company from running boats from New-York to Staten Island without a license from the proper authorities. The boats were being run under a lease from the ferry company already existing, and it is claimed that this does not confer legal authority; that a pier within 100 feet of another pier is not authorized by law, and the defendants have violated that provision. Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Special Term, on a demurrer to the complaint, has rendered a decision sustaining the complaint and overruling the demurrer of defendants. He holds that the act of 1857 provides that there must be at least 100 feet between piers, and that defendants having violated this provision, made for the benefit of commerce, are not entitled to the privileges they assert.

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD COMPANY.

In 1863 the Milwaukee and St Paul Railroad Company went into insolvency. Francis Vose brought suit to recover a balance due for 10,000 tons of railroad iron delivered to the company, and after the company had become bankrupt he, with others, bought the road and ran it as the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. He now claims that the new company assumed the debts of the old company and should pay his individual claim. In Supreme Court, Special Term, Judge Westbrook, before whom the case came on demurrer to the complaint, has rendered a decision sustaining the demurrer. He holds that the contract under which the road was sold made no provision for the unsecured debts of the old company.

ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

Francis F. Marshall, the proprietor of the human hair store corner of Fourth street and the Bowery, and a similar establishment on Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, was arrested on Friday night by detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, charged with arson. A fire broke out in the Bowery store on the 11th of July, the stock of which was insured in the Columbia Fire Insurance Company for $18,000. In the subsequent examination, Marshall is said to have claimed a loss on stock of some $4,000 or $5,000, and this statement being found to be false, he was indicted for arson, with intent to defraud the insurance company. The prisoner was taken to the District Attorney's office yesterday, by the detectives, and held in $10,000 bail, in default of which he was committed to the Tombs.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Packard vs. Lemon.—Application for Receiver denied. See memorandum.

Loomis vs. Ellsworth.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied; bail reduced to $500.

Kinkel vs. Haas et al.—Motion denied, without costs.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

A telegram from New-Hamburg, Canada, to the Toronto papers gives the following account of the smash-up on the Grand Trunk Railway on Monday, 13th inst.: "While a freight train from the east was being let into a siding here to-day, it was run into by another freight train from the west. The engine driver on the latter, named Alexander Miller, of Stratford, was killed. The fireman was scalded, and is not expected to recover. A brakeman had a leg broken. The engine and tender are a complete wreck. Several cars were burned. The main track is damaged, and will take some time to get clear. Coroner Bowlby held an inquest on the body of Mr. Miller, and the jury returned a verdict 'that the deceased came to his death from a railroad collision caused by his own negligence in running past the semaphore which was raised against him.' The injured fireman is reported to be very low, and not expected to recover. The night telegraph operator, named G. Jackson, who does the switching, also had a narrow escape. He was at the switch, letting the train into the siding, when the other train came along on the side opposite him, at the rate of about twenty-five or thirty miles an hour. When he heard the first crash he just had time to spring up a small steep bank. He was slightly injured by scalding water. The cars, which contained cattle, hogs, and merchandise caught fire from the engine. Out of a car-load of cattle only one head escaped. The others were all roasted alive. Several hogs were killed and burned. The Grand Trunk Railway Fire Brigade were summoned from Stratford, and were promptly on the spot, and rendered valuable aid in quenching the flames. As no doctors were available in the village, the injured men were taken to Stratford for medical attendance. Large gangs of men have been employed all day clearing the main line. No interruption was caused to passenger trains, as one of the sidings was clear, through which the trains were allowed to pass."

WINE-DRINKING AT YALE.

A lecturer in a Connecticut town lately asserted that President Porter, of Yale, constantly kept wines upon his sideboard; that he was in the habit of offering them to his guests and that whenever he gave a reception to the students every student had a glass of wine at his elbow. A line of inquiry from a hearer to Prof. Thacher, of Yale, brought this satisfactory reply:

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 8, 1875.

Mr. Riggs:

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of the 7th inst., I would say that either Mr. Mowatt or his informant wilfully violates the truth. President Porter gives several receptions to the students every year, and I habitually attend them. I never saw wine at any one of them; and I am sure that if he had offered wine to students I should have known it, for we have been familiar friends for nearly forty years. I may add that I do not remember that, in sickness or in health, I ever saw a drop of wine in President Porter's house. I am, respectfully, yours,

THOMAS A. THACHER.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES—RIFLE PRACTICE.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, will receive instruction in rifle practice at Creedmoor, on Thursday, Oct. 14.

First Lieut. W. Dudley Brennan, of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment, has been elected Captain of Company I, in the same command.

First Lieut. Frederick Wills, of Company H, Twenty-eighth Regiment, has resigned by reason of the expiration of his term of service.

The resignation of Capt. George W. Ely, of Company G, Seventh Regiment, has been received a second time at First Division Head-quarters.

The leave of absence granted to Col. Charles S. Spencer, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has expired, and he has resumed command of his regiment.

The Tenth Regiment, Albany, Col. Oliver commanding, will parade for review on Thursday, the 30 inst. Company drills were resumed last Monday night.

The members of the third class in the several regiments of the First Brigade will practice at Creedmoor next Friday, at 100 and 150, and 300 and 400 yards distance.

Special orders from General Head-quarters declare S. R. Bennieke and John C. Annsferger unqualified for the respective offices of Captain and Second Lieutenant in the Thirty-second Regiment, and orders have been issued for a new election.

The fifth annual reception of Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, familiarly known as the "C. B. Mitchell Guard," will take place at the regimental armory on Monday, Oct. 11. Members of the National Guard, in uniform, are invited to be present.

The Veterans of the War of 1812, 1813, and 1814 will hold a picnic at Sulzer's East River Park, foot of East Eighty-fourth street, during the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, Sept 28. The proceeds of the entertainment will be placed at the disposal of the old heroes.

The success attending the last concert of the Eighth Regiment has induced the officers to give a second entertainment of a similar character, at Terrace Garden, on Thursday evening next. A promenade concert will be given between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, after which a hop will take place.

The staff officers and the left wing of the Second Brigade, Gen. Frederick Vilmar commanding, will practice in the first and second classes at Creedmoor to-morrow. The annual review, inspection, and muster of the several regiments in this command will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at Tompkin's square.

In spite of the chilly atmosphere which prevailed last Friday evening, the picnic given at Lion Park by Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Capt. W. C. Clark commanding, was an agreeable entertainment, and passed off successfully. The programme was confined to dancing, in which many members of the regiment participated.

Ira L. Beebe, late Chief of Staff of the Second Division, under Major Gen. John B. Woodward, has been elected Captain of the Howitzer Battery, Brooklyn, vice Capt. Simonds, resigned. The latter has been elected First Lieutenant in the same command of which he was lately the head, and, it is understood, has accepted the office.

Should the weather be pleasant to-morrow the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, will have a successful picnic at East River Park, at the foot of East Eighty-fourth street. The regiment will form in line on the Bowery, with its right resting on East Fourth street, at 8 A. M., from which it will march through Third avenue to Eighty-fourth street, thence to the park.

Returns of the election of the following officers have been forwarded to Albany from the head-quarters of the Second Division: John F. Dillont, First Lieutenant, Company C, Thirteenth Regiment; Francis Doyle, Captain, Company A, and Louis Hallen, Captain, Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, and Charles Dross, Second Lieutenant, Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment.

A series of promenade concerts will be given monthly by the Twelfth Regiment during the coming season. An election was held in Company I, on Friday evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William H. Schwalbe. Capt. Edward Fackner, of Company K, has presented a badge to be awarded to the marksman making the best individual score in the company team at the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association.

The several organizations forming the Seventh Division, Rochester, Maj. Gen. Henry Brinker, commanding, will parade for annual inspection, muster, and review, as follows: Twenty-fifth Brigade, Tuesday, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.; One Hundred and Sixth Battalion Infantry, at Corning, on Monday, Oct. 4, at the same hour; One Hundred and Tenth Battalion and Battery of Artillery of the Twentieth Brigade, at Elmira, Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M., and Separate Company of Infantry at Penn Yan, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 2 P. M.

Maj. Gen. Dakin has offered a gold medal, valued at $100, to the second best team in the Second Division match at the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association. The members of his staff also offer a prize, valued at $75, to the best team in the Second Division, in the Cavalry match, and a medal valued at $50 to the possessor of the best individual score in the mid-range match. The medals won by the teams will be open for individual competition by the teams, and will be finally awarded to the members of either team winning them three times.

Col. R. C. Ward, commanding the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued an order, directing the several companies of his command, who have not qualified in the third and second classes, to proceed to Creedmoor for that purpose, as follows: Companies A, B, C, and D, next Thursday; Companies E, F, G, and K, on Thursday, Oct. 7. Roll will be called at 7:45 A. M. Recruiting has already commenced under the influence of the mass-meeting held last week, and Company A will hold a special meeting for the election of new members to-morrow night.

In reply to questions emanating from a prominent officer in the First Division, Adjt. Gen. Townsend has promulgated the following information, which will apply to all cases of a similar character: First, "Enlisted men must be discharged upon the expiration of their terms of service." Second, "The names of enlisted men residing in, and being citizens of, another State, may be dropped from the roll, as they cannot be held amenable to duty." Third, "Officers who shall remove into another State, and not continue to exercise the rights of citizenship in this State, by such action vacate their offices."

A new company has been organized in Harlem for the Eighth Regiment. Already twenty-five have signed the roll, and next Tuesday evening a sufficient number will have been enrolled to complete a company organization, the minimum of which is forty-six. This movement was made under the auspices of Brigadier Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney, Col. Edward Murray, late of the Fifth New-York Artillery, and Col. George D. Scott, commanding the Eighth Regiment. The company head-quarters will be located at No. 206 East One Hundred and Twentieth street. Heretofore no military organization has represented Harlem.

Drills by companies in the Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, will commence on Friday, Oct. 1, and will be continued weekly until April 1. Col. Clark, in orders, says that "the prosperity of the regiment at the present time is due mainly to the discipline exhibited by the various companies, to the thorough instruction in the school of the soldier, and of the company, and to the activity, vigilance and faithful attendance to company and regimental duty of officers and men." The action of Company A in expelling F. M. McMillan has been confirmed. Sergt. J. J. Belvinger and Privates W. S. Neilson and E. D. Hale, of Company G, have received their discharge, having fulfilled their terms of service.

The right wings of the several regiments in the Eleventh Brigade will continue rifle practice at Creedmoor next Thursday. The left wings will follow on Thursday, Oct. 7. The following officers have been detailed to accompany the several detachments next Thursday: Lieut. Col. Stephen H. Farnham, of the Twenty-third Regiment, Officer of the Day; Dr. B. M. Richardson, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Surgeon, and First Lieut. F. J. Karcher, Thirty-second Regiment, Adjutant. On Thursday, Oct. 7, Major William H. Brownell, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, will act as Officer of the Day; Dr. George K. Smith, of the Twenty-third Regiment, Surgeon, and First Lieut. John B. Frothingham, of the same regiment, Adjutant.

The Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, will practice marksmanship at Creedmoor as follows: The right wings of the several regiments on Friday, Oct. 1; left wings Friday, Oct. 8. The following officers will accompany the detachments: Friday, Oct. 1, Lieut. Col. P. H. Briggs, of the Thirteenth Regiment, officer of the day; Major E. A. Groux, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, surgeon, and First Lieut. W. R. Syme, Adjutant. Friday, Oct. 8, Col. James McLeer, of the Fourteenth Regiment, officer of the day; Major James L. Farley, of the same command, Surgeon, and Lieut. J. A. Smith, Adjutant. Immediately upon the arrival of the troops at Creedmoor the officer of the day has been directed to mount a guard in due form, as provided in Upton's Tactics. If this order is faithfully carried out, its execution will be worth witnessing. The annual inspection, muster, and review of the several regiments in this command will take place at their respective armories at 8 P. M. as follows: Thirteenth Regiment, Tuesday, Oct. 19; Fourteenth, Wednesday, Oct. 20; Fifteenth Battalion, Thursday, Oct. 21; and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Friday, Oct. 22. The Separate Troop Cavalry attached to this brigade will parade, mounted, for inspection on Saturday, Oct. 23, at 2 P. M., on Cumberland street, opposite Washington Park, Brooklyn. The books, records, and papers of the several organizations previously mentioned will be subjected to inspection at 8 P. M., as follows: Thirteenth, Tuesday, Oct. 26; Fourteenth, Wednesday, Oct. 27; Fifteenth Battalion, Thursday, Oct. 28; Twenty-eighth Regiment, Friday, Oct. 29; and Separate Troop Cavalry, Saturday, Oct. 30. Capt. E. J. Maxwell will act as Inspector of the brigade.

The order of exercises to be followed by the Seventy-seventh Regiment, New-York Volunteers, at the ceremony of unveiling a monument to its deceased members, at Saratoga, next Tuesday, will be very imposing. A procession will be formed comprising various civic and military societies, which will parade through the principal streets. Among the regiments participating will be the Thirtieth, under command of Major Hyde; and the One Hundred and Fifteenth, Major Cowen commanding. On reaching Congress Park, where the statue has been located, a programme, comprising musical selections, prayer, and an oration by Rev. Norman Fox, formerly Chaplain of the regiment, will be performed, after which the party will conclude the reunion at the Town Hall.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

COLLISION—MISTAKE OF PILOT—A PILOT SHOULD BE A GOOD LAWYER.

James W. Thompson, appellant, vs. W. B. Donaldson, &c., claimants of the steamer Great Republic.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court.

This is a case of collision occurring on the Mississippi River a few miles above New-Orleans, and is surrounded with the usual difficulty growing out of the conflicting character of the evidence. There is some excuse, even for the party in fault, when two boats collide in tempestuous or foggy weather, or on a dark night, but there are no exculpatory circumstances attending this disaster. It happened before dark in the middle of the Mississippi, when the light was good enough to distinguish small objects on both banks of the river. The weather was clear and calm, and the river unobstructed, affording ample room for passage on either side of the point where the vessels collided.

Notwithstanding there were so many things to favor good navigation, the collision resulted in the drowning of two seamen and the wreck of the smaller steamer. It is very plain that it ought to have been avoided, and the inquiry is, who is to blame for it? It almost uniformly happens in cases of this description that different accounts are given of the occurrence by those in the employ of the respective vessels, and that the court has difficulty in this conflict of evidence of deciding to which side a preferable credence should be given. There are generally, however, in every case some real facts which enable the court to determine where the blame lies, and this case is one of that character. There is no dispute that the Cleona, a small stern-wheel boat of the burden of 118 tons, left New-Orleans on the evening of the 28th of August, 1869, at about 5 P. M., bound on a voyage to Donaldsonville, La., with an assorted cargo of merchandise for the various plantations on the coast; and that the steamboat Great Republic, of the burden of 2,200 tons, a large and very fast vessel with side wheels, left New-Orleans the same evening, some time after the Cleona, and bound on a voyage to St. Louis; that both boats crossed the river, from the right to the left bank, just above Nine-mile Point, and straightened up on the left bank and ran parallel to the shore for some time, the Cleona being some distance ahead, and the Republic following almost in her wake.

Just previous to reaching Twelve-mile Point the Cleona started to cross the river in an oblique direction, intending to land at Wagaman's plantation to put out freight. The Republic kept bearing to the left, following the Cleona, instead of keeping her course, and finally overtook her about the middle of the river and the collision occurred. There is a great deal of discrepancy in the testimony relative to the distance between the two boats at the time the Cleona started to cross to the Wagaman plantation, the libellant's witnesses placing the distance at from 600 to 750 yards, while the witnesses for the respondent locate it all the way from forty to 300 yards. Under the most favorable circumstances it is impossible to measure distances on the water with accuracy, but in times of excitement there is very little reliance to be placed on the opinion of any one on this subject, and especially is this so when the condemnation of a boat may depend upon it. If the Cleona was only some two, or even three, hundred yards ahead of the Republic, it was certainly imprudent in her officers to undertake to cross the river, but if she was more than double this distance in advance there is no reason why she should not cross if she had business on the opposite side. Without discussing the testimony to show on which side the probabilities are, there are certain things in connection with this part of the case which are inconsistent with the theory advanced by the respondents. According to the testimony of nearly all the witnesses, the Republic was going twice as fast as the Cleona, or, in other words, making 200 yards to the Cleona's 100. It is quite clear that the Cleona was not more than forty or fifty yards from the left shore when she turned to cross over, and must have sailed, to reach the middle of the river, (a half mile wide at that point, and confessedly the place of collision,) nearly, if not quite, 400 yards, and occupied, at her rate of speed, at least two minutes of time in doing it. As the Republic was swinging to the larboard, which would increase the distance outside of the Cleona, she must have gone considerably over eight hundred yards to reach the point of collision. Besides, as the distance between the two boats when the Cleona undertook to cross was as short as the respondents say, the collision would have occurred much sooner. As the speed of the Republic, by the report of the testimony, was twelve miles an hour, enabling her to make 350 yards in one minute, it would, therefore, seem quite clear that she was far enough ahead to cross with safety, on the supposition that the following boat would pursue the prescribed rules of navigation. Apart from this view of the subject, the Republic cannot escape condemnation if the case is tested by the account which the pilot at the wheel gives of the affair. He says he thought when the Cleona turned to the larboard she was steering—running off from the shore. At this time the Republic was below her in the current about two hundred and fifty or three hundred yards, and to the larboard of her about the same distance; that as soon as the Cleona sheered to the larboard he pulled to the larboard and rang the stopping and backing bells, and that the Cleona gave no signal until she had been running out about half a minute, when she blew two blasts of her whistle; and that the collision occurred in about half a minute from the time the backing bells were rung. This pilot acted on the belief that the Cleona had sheered when she made the sudden turn, and, therefore, followed her until he overtook her in the middle of the river, instead of keeping his course, which the whole evidence shows would have prevented the collision. That the Cleona's movement was not a clear sheer is manifest enough. But what right had the pilot to proceed on that supposition? Impressions of this sort are not admissible, and ought never to be entertained by a pilot, and if disaster occurs the consequences must rest on the boat he is guiding. The cause of this collision is clearly traceable to this mistake; and, to use no harsher term, the pilot showed great incapacity on the occasion. It was his duty to have kept on his course, and if he had done this instead of swinging to the larboard the accident would not have happened. Even had he ported his helm but a few seconds after the danger was imminent it would at least have checked the swinging of his boat to larboard, and this would have prevented the disaster, as the evidence shows ten feet would have cleared the Cleona, and five feet saved everything except a few of her wheel-arms.

As boats are not apt to sheer in deep water there was no excuse for the mistake made by the pilot. If, however, sheering were possible, as it is out of the common course of things, ordinary prudence would have told this pilot to have exchanged signals, so as to have understood what the movement was. Instead of this, he did not answer the signals of the Cleona, which the law says he must do in order to avoid mistakes. Two whistles were blown on the Cleona, which the pilot and others on board the Republic interpreted as meaning but one signal. Whether these whistles constituted one signal or two, answer should have been made, and, it may be, if this had been done the result would have been different. The signals were given by the Cleona for each boat to keep to the right, and, if seasonably given, were the right ones. To the version of the pilot of the Republic that the Cleona gave no signal until half a minute after she turned to cross, the court reply that if the Cleona did so omit a plain matter of duty then he should have supplied the omission by signaling as soon as he discovered the danger; and, besides, it is said, as his boat was astern, and going rapidly on the other, he ought to have given the first signal. Reversed.

A DETECTIVE'S SUSPICIONS CONFIRMED.

Yesterday afternoon, while Detective Ferris, of the Central Office, was standing at the corner of Houston and Wooster streets, he noticed three men whose movements were so suspicious that he determined to watch them. He followed them through a number of streets in the Eighth Ward. They finally got on a Broadway car and rode to Canal street, the detective still following them. In Canal street the detective secured the aid of Patrolman Mullally and arrested two of the men, the third making his escape. The prisoners were taken to Police Head-quarters, where they gave their names as Charles Morgan and Henry Morton. On being searched a revolver, dark lantern, large "jimmy," brace and bits, a quantity of oiled twine, and two large bags were found in their possession. They were locked up at Police Head-quarters and will be taken to court to-day.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

Application was made yesterday by an officer of the New-York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children to Judge Morgan, Essex Market Police Court, for a warrant for the arrest of Michael Brady for cruelty to his little niece, Nellie Boyle, eight years old. The complaint alleges that he kicked her and inhumanly beat her with a barrel-hoop containing nails, the marks of the beating and the cuts from nails being still plainly visible on her body. The child states she was compelled to sleep on the floor with no bed or covering. Some ladies residing in the house had given her some clothes. There are several witnesses to sundry acts of cruelty.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union.c. 79	1000 Lake Shore..... 52¾
300 do.........c. 78⅞	800 do..... 52⅝
700 do.........o.c. 78¾	600 do......s3. 52½
500 do.........s3. 78½	800 do..... 52⅝
200 do.........c. 78⅜	3100 do..... 52¼
100 do.........c. 78½	100 do.......c. 52¼
100 do.........c. 78½	300 do..... 52⅝
200 do.........c. 78⅝	1700 do..... 52½
300 do......... 78½	300 Pacific Mail..... 36⅛
600 do.........s4. 78⅜	700 do..... 36
1000 do.........c. 78¼	2300 do..... 35⅞
700 do......... 78⅛	500 do..... 35⅞
1300 do......... 78	1100 do.......s3. 35¾
500 do.........c. 78	1100 do..... 35⅝
1400 do.........c. 78⅛	200 do..... 35⅞
800 do.........c. 78⅛	200 do.......c. 35⅞
500 do.........c. 78¼	100 do.......b3. 36
600 do......... 78	300 do..... 35⅞
500 do.........c. 78⅛	600 North-western..... 38¾
100 do.........c. 78	100 do......s3. 38⅝
900 do......... 78	400 do..... 38½
25 do......... 78½	200 do..... 38⅝
1900 do......... 77⅞	100 do..... 38⅜
800 do......... 77¾	200 do......s3. 38½
300 do.........c. 77⅞	500 do..... 38¼
100 do.........c. 78	100 do..... 38
500 do......... 78	300 do..... 38¼
300 do.........s3. 77¾	100 do......b3. 38⅜
100 do.........c. 78⅛	100 do..... 38¼
100 do......... 78	100 North-western Pf. 52¾
200 do.........c. 78	200 St. Paul......s3. 34⅞
200 Erie Railway..... 19¼	100 do..... 34¾
3300 do......... 19⅛	200 do..... 34½
700 do.........c. 19⅛	200 do..... 34⅜
1500 do......... 19¼	200 Ohio & Miss...s3. 16⅞
1100 do.........s3. 19¼	100 do......s3. 16¾
100 St. Paul Pref..... 62	100 Pac. R. of Mo..s3. 45¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5s,'81,C.118	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.....118¼
10,000 do.......12.118¼	10,000 do......12.118¼
125,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67......12.120¾	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, 1875...101	200 P. M. S.S. Co..b.c. 35¾
2,000 Texas 10s,'76.100½	1000 do..... 36
1,000 O. & N.W..o.c.. 87¾	1500 do..... 36⅛
1,000 N.J.C. 1st, n...111	100 do.......c. 36⅛
8,000 Erie 2d M..... 99	300 do..... 36¼
15,000 Erie 3d..... 96	400 do..... 36⅜
1,000 Erie 2d in yes-	100 do.......c. 36⅜
terday's list	1900 do..... 36½
should have	500 do..... 36⅝
been..... 98½	200 do.......c. 36⅝
1,000 N.Y.C. 6s,'87.104	300 do..... 36¾
2,000 Har. 1st, 7s,C.114	200 do..... 36⅝
4,000 C. P. 1st, San	2000 do..... 36⅝
Joaquin B..... 92¾	2900 do..... 36½
1,000 U. P. S. F..... 92	1100 do..... 36⅝
16,000 do..... 91¾	100 do.......c. 36⅝
1,000 C. C.& I. C. 1st.. 40½	1000 do..... 36½
10,000 M. & E. 7s,'71.109	1300 do......c. 36⅝
5,000 C.& P.con.S.F.108	1100 do..... 36½
8 B'k of Com.....120	200 do......s3. 36⅝
	1800 do..... 36½
100 U. S.Ex...b.c. s30. 45½	100 Ill. C. R.....b. c. 97½
100 do..... 45¾	100 L. Sh. & M. S.b.c. 52½
300 U. P. R......b.c. 70¼	600 do......c. 52⅝
50 do..... 70½	500 do..... 52⅝
300 do..... 70¼	100 do..... 52¾
300 W. U. T......b.c. 77⅞	500 do......c. 52⅝
2100 do..... 78	100 do..... 52⅝
500 do......s3. 77¾	1000 do......s3. 52½
300 do..... 78	100 do..... 52⅝
400 do..... 77⅞	200 do......c. 52⅝
2700 do..... 78	200 do..... 52¾
400 do......c. 78⅛	100 do......c. 52⅞
100 do......c. 78¼	400 do......c. 52¾
900 do..... 78⅛	200 do..... 52⅝
2100 do..... 78	100 do......b3. 52⅞
300 do......s3. 77⅞	500 do......c. 52⅝
400 do..... 77⅞	500 do......c. 52¾
500 do..... 78	1900 do..... 52⅝
100 do......c. 78	400 do......s3. 52¾
	300 do..... 52⅞
600 do......s3. 77¾	200 Erie R......b. c. 19¼
100 do..... 78	300 do..... 19⅜
1300 do..... 78	200 do......b3. 19½
1700 do......s3. 77¾	600 do......s3. 19⅜
800 do..... 78	400 do..... 19⅜
700 Chic. & R. I...b. c.107½	50 C.& P. R. G...b.c. 90½
100 Chi.,M.&St.P.b.c. 34⅝	100 P. Ft.W.& C. G...100½
100 Chi.& N.W...b.c. 38⅛	100 do..... 100¼
500 do......s3. 38¼	150 do..... 100
200 do..... 38⅜	300 New-Jersey...b. c.131⅜
100 do......c. 38⅜	130 do..... 131½
300 do..... 38½	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 52⅝
1100 do..... 38⅝	100 do......b30. 53
500 do..... 38½	100 Ohio & M......b.c. 16⅞
200 do......b3. 38⅝	700 do..... 16⅞
600 do......b3. 38⅜	100 do..... 17
500 do..... 38⅜	100 do......b3. 17
100 do......b4. 38⅝	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.101¾	900 Erie Railway..b3. 19½
1,000 C. Pac. G. bds.104⅛	400 do..... 19⅝
500 Pittsburg 4th.....101½	1600 do..... 19¾
150 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅞	500 do..... 19¾
100 Union Pacific..... 70½	50 do..... 19¾
100 West. Union...s3. 77¾	600 do..... 19⅝
2500 do..... 78	1000 do......s3. 19½
2500 do..... 77⅞	200 do......b3. 19¾
100 do......c. 78	300 do..... 19¾
200 do......b3. 78	300 do..... 19⅞
900 do..... 77⅞	500 do..... 19¾
200 do..... 77⅞	100 do..... 19⅝
200 do......s3. 77¾	76 Erie Preferred... 40
200 do......s3. 77⅞	200 do..... 40
200 do......c. 77⅞	300 Lake Shore...b3. 53
1000 do......c. 78	1000 do..... 53
100 St. Paul..... 35	200 do..... 53⅛
100 do..... 34⅞	300 do......b3. 53¼
600 St. Paul Pref.... 62½	50 do..... 53⅜
100 do..... 62⅝	2500 do..... 53¼
200 do..... 62¾	100 do......b3. 53⅜
21 C., C., C. & Ind... 51	2600 do..... 53¼
800 Pacific Mail..... 36⅝	800 do..... 53⅛
1500 do..... 36¾	1000 do..... 53⅛
500 do......b3. 36¾	2000 do..... 53
2300 do..... 36⅝	400 do..... 52⅞
600 do......b3. 36⅝	600 do..... 53
600 do..... 36½	100 do......s3. 53
200 do......b3. 36½	2600 do..... 53⅛
200 do......b3. 36⅝	5900 do..... 53
1400 do..... 36⅝	300 do..... 52⅞
300 Ohio & Miss..... 17⅛	200 North-west.....s3. 38¾
200 do......s3. 17	200 do..... 38⅝
200 do......s3. 16⅞	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

50 Fourth N. B'k.b.c. 95¾	300 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 36½
400 Erie Railway.b.c. 19⅝	300 do..... 36⅜
600 do..... 19¾	1100 do..... 36¼
100 do......c. 19⅝	100 do..... 36⅜
300 do..... 19¾	1300 do..... 36½
200 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 77⅞	100 do..... 36⅜
300 do......s3. 77⅝	1100 do..... 36½
1100 do..... 77⅝	100 do......b3. 36½
1500 do..... 77½	700 do..... 36⅜
1200 do..... 77⅞	400 L. S. & Mo. So.b.c. 52⅞
400 do..... 77½	1900 do..... 52¾
100 do..... 77⅞	500 do..... 52⅞
100 do......s3. 77⅞	300 do..... 53
100 do......s3. 77¾	500 do......s3. 53
200 do..... 77⅞	1200 do..... 53⅛
100 do......c. 78	1000 do..... 53¼
400 do..... 77⅞	2000 do..... 53⅛
300 do......s3. 77¾	100 do..... 53⅛
2100 do..... 78	300 do..... 53⅛
1200 do..... 77⅞	100 C., M. & St. P.
100 U. Pacific..b. c. 69¾	Pref...b. c. b3. 62¾
100 do..... 69¾	300 do..... 62⅝
1000 C. & N. W...b.c 38¾	400 do..... 62½
50 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 53⅛	100 do..... 62½
100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 34¾	50 Ohio & M. Pf..b.c. 36
100 do..... 34⅝	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.121	500 Erie Railway..... 19¾
10,000 D.of Col. 3-65s. 67	3000 do..... 19⅞
2,000 Harlem 1st, C.114	500 do......b3. 20
1,000 North-west. C. 97¼	100 do..... 20
100 Consol. Coal..... 45	800 do..... 19⅞
11 Mich. Central.... 57¼	100 do......s3. 19¾
100 West. Union...s3. 77¾	300 do..... 19⅞
100 do..... 77¾	2900 do......b3. 20
400 do..... 77¾	815 do..... 20
1000 do......s3. 77½	900 do..... 20⅛
500 do..... 77⅝	1000 do......b3. 20¼
800 do..... 77¾	1050 do..... 20⅛
600 do..... 77⅞	700 do..... 20¼
2200 do..... 77½	900 do..... 20⅜
2900 do..... 77⅜	1300 do..... 20½
1600 do..... 77¼	500 do..... 20½
200 do......s3. 77⅛	500 do..... 20⅜
700 do..... 77¼	200 Pacific R. of Mo... 45½
900 Lake Shore..... 53⅛	400 do..... 45⅝
2000 do..... 53	100 Union Pacific..... 69¾
700 do..... 52⅞	100 do..... 69⅝
1700 do..... 52¾	200 do..... 69⅝
3100 do..... 52⅝	200 do..... 69¾
50 Ill. Central...b3. 97¾	100 do..... 70
500 Toledo & Wab.b3. 6	500 St. Paul Pref..... 63
200 Pacific Mail...s3. 36¼	100 do..... 62⅞
400 do..... 36⅜	1400 do..... 63
1400 do..... 36¼	100 do..... 62⅞
300 do..... 36¼	300 do......s3. 62⅞
2200 do..... 36⅛	100 North-west...s4. 38½
1800 do..... 36	200 do..... 38½
1000 do..... 35⅞	600 do......s3. 38⅜
300 do..... 36	400 do..... 38½
300 do......s3. 35⅞	400 do..... 38⅜
600 do......s3. 35¾	100 do..... 38½
700 do..... 36	200 do..... 38⅜
100 North-west. Pref. 53½	100 do..... 38½

SATURDAY, Sept. 18—P. M.

The bank statement showed a decrease in all the items, and the movement for the week eventuated in a net loss of reserve to the banks of $2,557,950, the excess now being $15,354,400.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week compared with the last:

	Sept. 11.	Sept. 18.	Differences.
Loans	$283,443,200	$282,071,800	Dec. $1,371,400
Specie	9,378,200	7,386,500	Dec. 1,991,700
Legal tenders	69,185,200	67,938,000	Dec. 1,247,200
Deposits	242,604,200	239,880,400	Dec. 2,723,800
Circulation	17,756,600	17,754,800	Dec. 1,800

The business at the Stock Exchange to-day was active for the closing day of the week, the transactions reaching 214,600 shares, of which 59,100 were in Western Union, 51,350 in Lake Shore, 47,100 in Pacific Mail, 33,000 in Erie, and 12,250 in Chicago and North-western. The most important change was in Western Union, which declined from 79 to 77⅛, the lowest quotations being made at the close. The difference between cash and regular and seller's options was ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. The general market exhibited weakness before the first board, Lake Shore declining from 52¾ to 52¼, Pacific Mail from 36⅛ to 35¾, and Chicago and North-western from 38¾ to 38; but after the call Lake Shore sold as high as 53¼; Pacific Mail, 36¾, and Chicago and North-western, 38¾. The closing dealings were at a reaction of ¼ to ⅝ ⅌ cent. from these prices. Chicago and North-western preferred declined to 52½. St. Paul common advanced to 35 and the preferred to 63. Union Pacific sold at 70¼@70½ until the afternoon, when a decline to 69⅝ took place. The closing quotation was 70@70¼. Erie advanced from 19⅛ to 20½. The remainder of the list was steady on slight changes.

Money was easy at 2@3 ⅌ cent. until late in the day, when there were liberal offerings at 1½@2 ⅌ cent. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day was $555,000.

The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of £100,000 sterling from the Bank of England, said to be for shipment to this country. The rate of discount in the open market at London for three-months' bills is 1¾ ⅌ cent., money at the Stock Exchange being accessible on Government securities as low as 1⅛ ⅌ cent. Consols were steady at 94½@94⅝, and United States bonds somewhat firmer, closing at 106⅜@106½ for old 1865s, 107⅝@107⅞ for 1867s, and 105 for 10-40s and new 5s. Erie sold at 17⅜@17⅝, closing at 17½ for the common, the preferred being quoted at 36½. The sterling exchange market was unfavorably affected by fears of a stringency in cash gold next week, and in the afternoon rates for actual business were marked down to $4 79½ for long and $4 83@$4 83½ for demand sterling. As usual on steamer day very little business was done, even at the reduction. Gold was quiet at 116¼@116½, and the market presented no important feature until after the bank statement was made known, when the bulls, on the strength of the decline in the specie average, quickly marked up the price to 117, the last sales having been at 116¾@116⅞. Cash gold loaned chiefly at 1-64@1-32 ⅌ cent. for use until Monday, but some loans were reported at 4 and 1½ ⅌ cent. per annum.

Government bonds were firm and prices had an advancing tendency at the close, in sympathy with gold, but very little business was transacted. 1867s and new 5s, coupon, rose to 121 and 118¼ respectively. One lot of $125,000 of the former sold at 120¾. Railroad bonds were firm, with an advance in Central Pacifics, Morris and Essex 7s of 1871, and Chicago and North-western consolidated gold bonds. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3-65s sold at 67. Texas 10s of 1876 were firm at 100½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1875.

Gold receipts	$304,880 84
Gold payments	89,010 26
Gold balance	34,825,855 45
Currency receipts	567,429 18
Currency payments	657,772 99
Currency balance	59,084 232 49
Customs	295,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 18.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	116¼	116⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118	118⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	118½	118½
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	121⅛	121⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 80½@$4 81	$4 80@$4 80½
New-York Central	103	102⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	107½	107½
Pacific Mail	36⅛	35⅞
St. Paul Common	34¾	34⅝
St. Paul Preferred	62⅛	63
Western Union	79⅛	77¼
Union Pacific	70½	70
Lake Shore	52⅝	52⅝
Toledo and Wabash	6	6
North-western Common	38⅝	38⅜
North-western Preferred	53	52½
Delaware, Lackawanna and West'n	120¼	120¼
New-Jersey Central	110½	110½
Panama	135	135
Erie	19⅛	20½
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅛	16⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	4	4
Harlem	132	132

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅞	102⅞	150
Erie	20½	19⅛	33,000
Erie Preferred	40	40	276
Lake Shore	53¼	52¼	51,350
Wabash	6	6	500
North-western	38¾	38	11,800
North-western Preferred	52⅞	52½	450
Rock Island	107½	107½	700
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35	34⅜	1,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	63	62	4,400
Illinois Central	97½	97½	150
Union Pacific	70½	69⅝	1,400
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅛	16⅞	2,100
Missouri Pacific	45⅝	45½	250
Western Union	79	77⅛	59,100
Pacific Mail	36¾	35¾	47,100
United States Express	45¾	45½	200
Total sales			214,656

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123⅜	124	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	118⅞	119
6s, 1881, r.	121¼	121½	5-20s, 1867, r.	120¾	121
6s, 1881, c.	121½	124	5-20s, 1867, c.	121	121⅛
5-20s, 1862, r.	118¼	....	5-20s, 1868, r.	121	121½
5-20s, 1862, c.	118¼	....	5-20s, 1868, c.	121	121½
5-20s, 1864, r.	118¼	....	10-40s, r.	116¾	117
5-20s, 1864, c.	119	119¼	10-40s, c.	117¼	118
5-20s, 1865, r.	118¾	119¼	5s, 1881, r.	117⅞	118⅛
5-20s, 1865, c.	119⅜	119½	5s, 1881, c.	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	118¾	119			

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed, in coin, $35,000 for interest and $26,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$43,525,000
Gold balances	1,276,605
Currency balances	1,595,819

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$68,542,467
Currency balances	2,747 997
Gold exchanges	3,359,765
Gold balances	687,508

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$411,149,485
Currency balances	19,451,124
Gold exchanges	23,874,113
Gold balances	3,934,355

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1886	30	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	114
Alabama 8s, 1886	30	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	114
Alabama 8s, 1888	30	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	115
Arkansas 6s, Fund.	32	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '91	119
Ark.7s, L.R.&F.S.iss.	15	N. C. 6s, old, Ja. & Ju.	20¼
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R.	15	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	20¼
A.7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	15	N.C.6s, N.C.R., Ja&J.	50
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	15	N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.&O.	50
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	15	N. C. 6s, c. o., Ja.&Ju.	35
California 7s	116	N. C. 6s, c. o., A. & O.	35
Connecticut 6s	105	N.C. 6s, F. A., '66	11½
Indiana 5s	102	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68	11
Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	102	N. C. 6s, N. B., J.&J.	11
Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	102	N. C. 6s, N. B., A.&O.	11
Illinois War Loan	102	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., Cl. 1.	3½
Kentucky 6s	102½	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., Cl. 2.	3
Louisiana 6s, Lv.bd.	36	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., Cl. 3.	3
La. 8s, Lev.bds., 1875.	36	Ohio 6s, '75	102
Michigan 6s, 1878-79	102	Ohio 6s, '86	107
Michigan 6s, 1883	104	Rhode Island 6s	105
Michigan 7s, 1890	107⅛	S. C. 6s	28
Missouri 6s, 1875	101	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	27
Missouri 6s, 1876	101	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	27
Missouri 6s, 1877	101	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66	27
Missouri 6s, 1878	101	S.C.6s, L.C., '89, J.&J.	27
Missouri 6s, 1879	101	S.C.6s, L.C., '89, A.&O.	27
Missouri 6s, 1880	101	S. C. 7s of '88	28
Mo. Fund. bs., 1894-5	103¾	S. C. N. F. Bds.	5
Mo. Long. bs., '81 to '91	101¾	Tenn. 6s, old	51½
Mo. Asy. or Univ., '92	101	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	50¾
Han. & St. J., due '75	101	Tenn. 6s, new series.	50¾
Han. & St. J., due '76	101	Texas 10s of '76	100½
Han. & St. J., due '86	101½	Va. 6s, Con. bds.	67½
Han. & St. J., due '87	101½	Va. 6s, ex ma. coup.	62¾
N. Y. R. B'y L'n	106	Va. 6s, Con., 2d series.	49
N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n	106	Dist. Col. 3-65s, 1924.	67
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	114		

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	110½	C. P. & A. new bs.	104
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	108¼	Detroit, M. & T. bs.	100¼
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	101½	Buff. & Erie new bs.	103
Bos., H. & E. 1st.	23	Buff. & S. L. 7s	101
Bos., H. & E. Gu'd.	22	L. S. Dividend bs.	101¾
B., C.R.&M. 1st 7s, g.	25	L. S. Cons. C. 1st	100
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	32	L. S. Cons. R. 1st	100
Ches. & Ohio ex. c.	28	Marietta & Cin. 1st	104½
Chic. & Alton 1st	110½	M. C. Cons. 7s, 1902	104
Chic. & Alton Inc.	105	M. C. 1st. 8s, '82 S. F.	116
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st	101½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	102
Chic., R.I.& P. 1st 7s	106½	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	102½
C.R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s'95	98½	N. Y. C. 6s, Real Es.	100
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st, n.	111	N. Y. C. 6s, Sub.	100
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st C.	108½	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	100¾
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.	109¾	H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85	110¾
M. & St. P. 1st 7s,$ G.	100	Harlem 1st, 7s, C.	113⅞
M.&St.P.2d 7 3-10 P.D	90	Harlem 1st, 7s, R.	113½
M.&St.P.1st7sG.R.D	87	North Missouri 1st	89⅞
M.&St.P.1st, LaC.D.	93¾	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	91¼
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	78	Cen. Pac. Gold bs.	104⅛
M. & St. P. 2d	90	C. P., S. Joaq.Bch.	92¾
Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	90	C. P., Cal. & O. 1st	90¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st	100¾	C. P. Land Grant bs.	93½
Chi.& N.W.Con.G.B.	87½	Western Pacific bs.	93
Gal. & Chi. Extend.	105	Union Pac. 1st bs.	102⅞
Peninsula 1st Conv.	95	U. P. Land G'ts, 7s	101¼
Winona & St. P. 1st.	67	Union Pac. S. F.	91¾
Winona & St. P. 2d	53	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	89½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S F.	109	Pac. R.7s, g'd by Mo.	101½
C., C., C. & I. C. B.	97½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	113
Del., L. & W. 2d	109	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	106¾
Morris & Essex 1st	116	Clev. & P. 4th, S. F.	101
Morris & Essex 2d	107¼	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	40½
Morris & Es. 7s of '71	109	St. L. & I. M. 1st	90
Mor.& Es. 1st.Con.G.	105½	St. L. & I. M. 2d	54
Erie 1st Extended	104½	Alton & T. H. 1st	106
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	98½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	70
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	96	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	65
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	97½	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.	82
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	92½	T.&W. 1st, St.L.Div.	58
Han. & St.Jo.8s, Con.	78	Tol. & W. 2d	51
Dub.&Sioux City 1st	102½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	80
Ind., B. & W. 1st	28	Gt. West. 2d, '93	53
M. So. 7 ⅌ cent. 2d	102½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	51
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	40
Cle. & Tol. new bs.	103	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st.	61½
C. P. & A. old bs.	102		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150	Irving	130
American Exchange	117	Mercantile	108½
Chemical	1600	Merchants'	121½
City	300	Merchants' Ex.	103
Commerce	120	Metropolitan	129½
Continental	91	New-York	132
Corn Exchange	130	N. Y. National Ex.	100
Fourth National	95¾	Ninth National	85
Gold Exchange	115½	Republic	94¼
Imp. and Traders	200		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	....	106
City 6s, new	109⅝	109¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	131¾	131⅞
Pennsylvania Railroad	50¼	50⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56⅜	56¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅞	63
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20½	20⅝
Northern Central Railroad	....	29
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	103⅛	103¼

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Nov. 15—Steam-ship Bothnia, Liverpool—Silver bars	$273,500
Nov. 16—Steam-ship Wieland, London—Silver bars	57,200
Mexican silver dollars	19,800
Total	$343,500

The imports of specie at this port for the past week amounted to $207,580.

The Board of Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of $4 *per share* in gold, payable Oct. 1 next. Dividend warrants No. 4 will be cashed at the offices of the company, in this city and San Francisco.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 18—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94½; for the account, 94 9-16. United States Bonds, 1865, old, 106⅜; new 5s, 105. Erie Railway Shares, 17⅜; do. Preferred, 36½. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1¾ per cent., which is ¼ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 1⅛ per cent.

1 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 7-16; for the account, 94½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 17⅝.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £100,000.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Exchange on London, 25f. 20½c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 2½c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 5-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 3,400 bales, of which 288 are American. Cotton to arrive weaker, free sellers at last night's prices. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and unchanged.

1 P. M.—Cotton to arrive a shade firmer.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, at 6 13-16d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 6⅞d. Produce—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, (old crop,) at 6 13-16d. Of the sales to-day, 4,400 bales were American.

LONDON, Sept. 18—Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. 6d.@22s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

THE SHIPPING ACT OF 1872.

ITS OPERATION IN PHILADELPHIA—SATISFACTORY RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE SHIPPING COMMISSIONER.

The working of the Shipping act of 1872, as conducted by Capt. John H. Young, at Philadelphia, seems to have been most satisfactory. Precisely as in New-York, the corrective influences of the act have been felt. Kidnapping and black-mailing are now unknown. The opposition the enforcement of the act met with came entirely from the shipping-masters. The paying off of crews before the Commissioner, as in New-York, was one of the objectionable features. Captains could not see why the accounts of their seamen should be verified by any one; they were entirely competent themselves to do their own business, but the Commissioner, finding that the errors in the accounts were mostly against the seamen, steadfastly followed the law, and is gratified in stating that for over two and a half years the seamen's accounts in Philadelphia are handed into his office so generally correct that the revision of them presents scarcely any difficulty. In regard to undermanning, Capt. Irving cites in his report several cases, notably one of a vessel of 775 tons, landing in the port of Philadelphia, her entire complement of men consisting of Captain, mate, second mate, cook, four men, and one ordinary seaman, nine persons in all. Capt. Young advocates strongly the necessity of appointing boards of nautical experts, for the purpose of examining persons desirous of commanding or going as officers of merchant vessels. He states that there are to be found men commanding vessels in the coasting trade worth $40,000 who can neither read nor write, and are totally unacquainted with navigation, and he calls on underwriters to take notice of this fact, in order that a check may be put on a growing evil. The advance system is believed by the Philadelphia Commissioner to be most pernicious, and he is earnest in his desire to have it stopped, believing that it would not be difficult to accomplish, and that, perhaps, no more opportune time than the present can be found.

A TRAPEZE PERFORMER'S ADOPTED CHILD.

The case of the woman calling herself Catharine Iago, of Ashford, Cattaraugus County, against Miss Emma Pearsall, better known as "Lulu," a trapeze performer, in which the complainant claims the custody of her infant son, Hubert Iago, who, she alleges, was apprenticed to Miss Pearsall without her (the mother's) consent, came up for examination before Justice Bixby yesterday at the Washington Place Police Court. An affidavit was submitted in evidence by Mrs. Iago, alleging that on March 3 last the child was secretly removed from his home, and that the next time she (the mother) saw him was in this City last week. She positively denied that she ever consented in any way to the surrender of the child, and stated that she had no knowledge whatever of the paper produced by the defendant purporting to apprentice the boy to Miss Pearsall. Justice Bixby rendered a decision in favor of the mother of the boy.

AN UNOCCUPIED HOUSE PLUNDERED.

Mr. James H. Foote, of No. 35 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, who has been absent from the City with his family, returned to his residence yesterday, and discovered that during his absence his house had been entered by thieves and robbed of wearing apparel, silverware, and furniture valued at $1,000. He made a report of the matter to Capt. Burden, of the Twelfth Precinct. On making inquiry in the neighborhood it was discovered that on the morning of the 17th inst. a man hired a truck from William P. Ryer, on Third avenue, and drove round to Mr. Foote's residence. He was there joined by another man, and they entered the house and loaded the truck with furniture, &c. One of the neighbors saw them at work, and asked them what they were about, and they replied that they were removing the property by order of Mr. Foote. No clue to the thieves or the property has been obtained by the Police.

HOW A TRADE WAS SPOILED.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* tells a story of a retired dry goods merchant of that city, distinguished for his "deportment," who is said by the boys to have been equally distinguished when in "the trade" for selling apparently unsalable goods, upon which the salesmen of the house had exhausted their efforts. It is related that at one time a large lot of alpacas hung fire badly, and could not be placed by anybody. At last "the old man" took them in hand, and, waiting the arrival of the buyer of a large retail house in one of the New-England cities, blandly proposed to sell Mr. Tradewell himself. Tradewell was complimented by this mark of distinction, and started off briskly on his bill of goods. Presently the head of the house laid his hand carelessly on a piece of alpaca, and said:

"Mr. Tradewell, we have got three or four cases of these fine alpacas, a small lot, Boston trade have not taken them yet; rather too fine perhaps for your city, but if you would like to monopolize the line of goods I think we might place the entire three to you at forty-two cents. There are three cases of these goods, Edward, are there not?" (to an attendant youth.)

Now, the boy had witnessed the old man's salesmanship with open-mouthed admiration, and, when it came to placing the hard old alpacas at forty-two cents which had failed to find a customer at thirty-five cents, he eagerly responded:

"Yes, Sir, there's three cases here'n ten more up stairs."

Tradewell "tumbled" to the boy at once, and grinned quietly while the old man, settling his stock and swallowing an imaginary mouthful, said blandly:

"Very well, Edward, very well; but another time you need not tell me things that I do not wish to know. Mr. Terms, will you take Mr. Tradewell now?"

AMUSEMENT FOR THE CLERKS.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald* says: A day or two ago we cut from the Charlotte *Observer* an account of the whipping of a colored boy in that town. We knew at the time it was only done as sport for the gentlemanly clerks to pass the dull season. Yesterday they sent us the following polite note on a postal card. The inevitable weapon is threatened, as a matter of course:

CHARLOTTE, Sept. 14.

To the Editor of the Union-Herald:

SIR: I notice in your dirty sheet where you have been trying to make a row about the clerks in B. & M.'s store thrashing a negro; and if you or any of your companions was to come up here we will not take a whip, but a weapon. There is nothing worth noticing about that. A negro gets his head broke up here every day. Truly,

CLERKS IN BREM & MARTIN'S.

P. S.—Come up here and we will try our hand on you, you scamp.

LADY TRAVELERS.

ECCENTRIC HISTORIC PERSONAGES.

LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU—LADY HESTER STANHOPE—LADY ELLENBOROUGH—LADY DUFF GORDON—WHERE THEY WENT AND WHAT THEY WROTE.

All these English ladies have made themselves notable as Oriental travelers, and three of them, at least, as sojourners of the East, whether in Syria, Palestine, or Egypt. The attractive *Letters from Egypt*, written by the latter, Lady Duff Gordon, and recently published, taken together with her fateful pilgrimage up and down the Nile for years, attended by her invisible *Todesengel*, have naturally suggested a companionship with those other distinguished wanderers of her sex.

The first mentioned was the charming and witty Lady Mary Pierrepont, daughter of the Duke of Kingston, who was born in 1690, and married in 1712 to Mr. Wortley Montagu. Having early lost her mother, Lady Mary grew up in a willful way, learned Greek and Latin, and at the age of sixteen wished to retire from the fashionable world to a quiet Protestant nunnery of which she herself should be the Lady Abbess. With her free, masculine ideas, she married Wortley secretly in 1712, against her father's wishes, and this union, like Lord Byron's, was formed without much love on either side. In 1716 she gladly traveled overland to Constantinople with her husband, who had been made Embassador to the Porte, and wrote home with such learned liveliness and freedom about the historic scenes she passed through, the inner life of the Turks, and the fashions of the Pashas and the harems, that her letters became famous in England before they were published. She came back by sea in 1718, through the Archipelago, by Sicily and the coast of Africa, bringing with her two remarkable discoveries, one of which at least now forms part of her celebrity. That was vaccination, the idea of which was terrible and disgusting even to the medical men of England. Lady Mary vaccinated her own two children, and then five men, under sentence of death in jail, submitted themselves to the same awful trial. And so the outlandish novelty made its way against the tide. Her other discovery is not yet recognized. When she saw an obelisk from Egypt in Constantinople she said the hieroglyphics upon it seemed to her to be "a sort of ancient puns"—a better guess than any of Champollion's, as will yet be shown. Keen and self-reliant, Lady Mary held her own ideas in literature, and talked very much on the square with the poets and others, greatly offending Pope, who had translated Homer, but who had *not* seen the "broad Hellespont" and the Ægean. He therefore lampooned her as a "mannish Mœvia" and a sort of slattern who wore dirty linen cuffs.

In 1739 Lady Mary, being tired of England, went away to live in Italy—her husband consenting with much pleasure—and settled in an old palace with a plot of ground attached, near Lake Iseo, in Lombardy, where she made herself at home among the Italians for the rest of her life. She read, wrote, managed her garden and milk-house, and made wine from her own grapes. The reason of all this was a cancer, which would have killed her off too quickly in England. She had her troubles in that hermitage, and of these her eldest son, born in Turkey, was the greatest. She had secured him against small-pox, but could not secure him against a worse evil. Being sent to Westminster School, he ran away from it and worked for a fishmonger. Again brought back, he ran off again, to sea, and being once more captured and sent back he escaped a third time, to Portugal. He was subsequently made a Member of Parliament, but he wandered off again, to Spain, where he became a Catholic; then to Turkey, where he turned Mohammedan, and died in 1776, at the age of sixty-three. Lady Mary herself came home to England in 1761, on the death of her husband, and died in a few months, in her seventy-second year.

The next famous orientalist of her sex was the eccentric spinster, Lady Hester Stanhope, daughter of Earl Stanhope, grandchild of the first Earl of Chatham, and niece of William Pitt. Born in 1776, she became her uncle's housekeeper for the last ten years of his high ministerial career. After his death, in 1806, she was put on the pension list for £1,500 a year, and in 1810 turned her back on England, to spend the rest of her life in Palestine and Syria. She traveled to Jerusalem, Damascus, Palmyra, and other renowned sites of that region, after which she settled down, in 1813, at the old convent of Mar Elias, near Sidon. Having, from all sources, an income of about $10,000 a year—a great revenue for that country—she was enabled to live "*en chatelaine*," and with a high hand. Subsequently she built her own fortalice on the cliff of Djoon, one of the spurs of the Lebanon range. It was a rambling and wonderful building, full of rooms and attendants, and she lived in it after the manner of the Turkish pashas in everything, including the *koorbash*, or bastinado, for domestic shortcomings. Dr. Millingen, her occasional physician, has given the world a curious idea of her mode of life and personal appearance. She was a strong-featured woman, nearly six feet high, with an overbearing look, dressed, for the most part, like a pasha, with trousers, shawls, a girdle, and a turban, and carrying in her hand, or at her belt, a whistle to summon people. She slept usually on a pallet, in half dress, and had a habit of smoking a *nargileh* or "water-pipe" in bed, and during interviews. Her talk was mostly aggressive, especially as regarded the great people of the world, many of whom she had known formerly. She held them all in contempt. The Empress Josephine had a sort of satanic look; Napoleon was a vulgar man, with talent, not genius; Lord Byron had a vicious look—his eyes being too close together; George IV. she could not bear, and Queen Caroline was a hateful slut. In her room at Djoon she had a number of weapons; one of them a mace with iron spikes at the end; and this she carried with her while superintending the domestic arrangements. One day she was talking to a respectable Turk, who, mistaking her gesture, suddenly drew back from her, throwing down his friend, who was behind him, and falling over him. Her uncle, Pitt, noticing her love for military things, used to say she would have made a capital soldier, and, in her days of power, she was rather partial to the handsomest and most heroic soldier of his time—Sir John Moore. When he lay dying on the field of Corunna in 1808, he beckoned to his aide de camp and said, "Stanhope, remember me to your sister." No doubt she had done him some service through the War Office. One day at Djoon Lady Hester saw a scuffle between one of her men and a stranger, who was helped by her maid Zeyneb. She knocked the girl down and then quelled the other. Zeyneb fled over the outer wall and was never heard of more. Other servants would gladly have gone too, if they were not watched. Her ladyship, who said once that nobody could give such a slap in the face as she could, overawed them by day, and, as she slept badly, her bell or whistle in the night kept many of them awake. She was an undaunted woman, "as proud as Lucifer," says Dr. Millingen; and she dealt with the Turkish pashas and Syrian sheiks as boldly as if she had an army at her back in Djoon. She had her political intrigues and quarrels, being a friend of Abdallah Pasha, and at feud with the Emir Beshyr, of Lebanon. She sometimes went about with a powerful following; and once at Palmyra she met a gathering of Arabs 20,000 strong, under their sheiks, who, remembering the tale of Zenobia, shook their lances and saluted her as the Queen of that classic locality. That was a proud day for Lady Hester, and she declared it was just the homage due to her "as a Pitt." Such proceedings were made to subserve a purpose, and she was in correspondence with people in England respecting the Syrian chiefs, at a time when Mehemet Ali of Egypt wished to take that country from the Sultan. Lady Hester would menace in the name of the English Government, and at the same time she assumed the character of a sibyl or prophetess—a very effective piece of strategy among the Orientals. She hoaxed all who visited her with an affectation of fatalism, playing the part and laughing at the dupes she imposed on, like any "Spiritist" of our own time.

At last the parliamentary reformers played her a scurvy trick. They took away the pension and so discrowned "the Queen of Palmyra." She contracted her establishment and lived in comparative indigence for a few years longer. She died in 1839, at the age of sixty-three, and was buried in the garden at Djoon.

Another noteworthy Orientalist, attracted by the picturesque and sanitary charm of that country, was Jane Elizabeth Digby, Countess of Ellenborough, whose story, in its own way, is as full of romance or eccentricity as that of the ladies already mentioned. She was youngest daughter of Admiral Digby, and was married in 1824 to the Earl of Ellenborough. She was one of the most beautiful women of her time, and as such had her triumphs in the fashionable society and court receptions of that period. Her marriage, for a variety of reasons, good, bad, and indifferent, was an unhappy one, and her son, Arthur Dudley, died in 1830. In that same year she quitted her husband and went to Vienna with Prince Schwartzenberg, the Austrian Embassador at the Court of St. James, making a great noise in the great world, and furnishing a standing parliamentary heading of "Lord Ellenborough's Divorce Bill" for the newspapers. His Lordship was divorced by act of Parliament, and the Countess became the wife of Schwartzenberg. But the new tie was soon broken, and a legal or formal separation took place. Afterward, the lady resided in Italy, where her beauty and her ample "jointure" made her welcome and popular. Here she met the Bavarian Baron Vanningen, of Greece, who fell in love with her, married her, and carried her over to the court of King Otho, at Athens. But the Queen, they say, not liking the antecedents of the Baroness, advised her husband to separate from her, and the poor Baron was induced to do so—all the more readily, perhaps, that the beautiful lady would keep her money resolutely in her own power, and keep, at the same time, the haughty spirit that had already made her such an intractable yoke-fellow.

The world was again all before the Baroness Vanningen, and, having to choose her place of rest, she turned her thoughts and her face to the mountain ranges and valleys of Lebanon, mindful, probably of Lady Hester Stanhope's choice of the same locality. She accordingly became a traveler and a sojourner in Syria, visiting its memorable places, and especially favoring Damascus, named from its abounding "waters" and regarded by many as the site of the Hebrew Paradise. It was in 1848 that she met another of her fates in this neighborhood—her fourth husband. After the English Peer, the Austrian Prince, and the Bavarian Baron, came the sheik of an Arab tribe. This sheik was the leader of her escort in several of her journeys, and in one of them he rescued her courageously from the assault of another Bedouin chief in the desert. This was in 1853. She liked the prowess of Sheik Medjuel, and also liked himself; so finding he was the best friend she had in the world—perhaps the only friend—she judiciously married him in the customary manner of the Arabs. Of course there was an outcry of the English in the East, and they said Medjuel was of a very low Anazzee tribe, and furthermore that he did not want to be married to the lady—had run away in fact when she first made the proposal; but she went after him and brought him back to the point. All this is very like a story. But in all probability the brave sheik was very glad to become the partner of such a rich woman, whose money could make him the equal of the best chief in the desert, and who loved a tent life as well as himself. For a change, she bought a beautiful and well-furnished house close by the City of Damascus, and made him its lord and master. A few years subsequently, (in 1855,) Mr. Prime, the American traveler, found it out and knocked at the gate. The owners were not at home—away at Palmyra; but the lady's French maid-servant showed him some rooms, furnished in the European way. He saw the portrait of old Admiral Digby, that of the *sheikess* herself as she looked in the old London drawing-rooms, and those of her two children. There were also English books, albums, and the lady's sketches of scenery in England, Switzerland, and Syria. Mr. Prime was anxious to know how the master and mistress eat their meals. "*Comme ça!*" exclaimed the French woman, squatting on the floor, drawing her feet under her dress and eating delicately from an imaginary tray with her fingers. This did very well for the stranger to put in his book; and yet the *soubrette* was probably bent on mystifying him. That *sheikess* of Damascus and Palmyra, if she still lives, must be about sixty-eight years old.

The last of those self-exiled ladies was Lady Duff Gordon, already mentioned, wife of Sir Alexander Gordon. She was daughter of John Austin, a distinguished lawyer, and was born a very sickly infant, at London, in 1821. She received that irregular sort of instruction which, as in the case of Lady Mary Pierrepont and others, so often encourages the free play of the intellect, and learned Greek, Latin, and German. In early youth she enjoyed the acquaintance of the Mills, Grote, Bentham, Carlyle, Sidney Smith, and other noticeable men. After her marriage, in 1840, with Sir Alexander Gordon, her circle of acquaintance included Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, Tom Taylor, Kinglake, and Heinrich Heine. Her literary lines had fallen to her in pleasant places, and, in conjunction with her husband, she translated and published several works from the German: Niebuhr's *Greek Legends*, Meinhold's *Amber Witch*, Fuerbach's *Remarkable German Trials*, Ranke's *History of Prussia*, and *Sketches of German Life*, &c.

In time the naturally weak health of Lady Duff Gordon began to fail; and in 1860 she went to the Cape of Good Hope. From this place she wrote some letters, subsequently published, and returned in 1862, not much relieved of her complaint—consumption. Subsequently she went to Egypt; and her letters thence, published in 1865, first made her name popular. Finding on her return to England that she could not endure the climate, she went back to the dry, warm air of the Nile. In this way she contrived to prolong her life for a few additional years, and died at Cairo, in July, 1869.

Lady Duff Gordon's letters from Egypt are perhaps the most agreeable ever written about that country. Gardiner, Wilkinson, and Lane give us the arts, manners, and customs of the people there; but she presents the people themselves, with their living thoughts, words, and ways. She takes little notice of the old architecture, but she says nearly everything about the men, women, and children who compose the modern society of Egypt, and the reader becomes as familiar with them as with the Londoners of Charles Dickens, or the canny Scots of the Waverley novels. Like Lady Hester and Lady Jane Elizabeth, she came to look on the country and its inhabitants as her own; and so traveled up and down in her boat from Cairo to Thebes, Luxor, and Assouan, knowing most of the people at these places, and receiving the affectionate welcome of them all, from the highest to the lowest, who seem to have loved her for her beautiful face and good heart and the kindly trust she reposed in them, as if she had known them from her childhood. Her letters are full of the most vivid little traits and pictures whether of the social or domestic sort; and certainly, if reading D'Herbelot can tell as much about the East as a journey through it on the back of a camel, Lady Duff Gordon gives one as good an idea of Egypt as he could get by traveling in a *dahabieh* from Cairo to the Cataracts of the Nile. Her daughter, Mrs. Ross, presents a very gracious profile of the author in the frontispiece; but the mother affords a still more attractive portrait of herself in those letters of her latter days, the most unaffected and charming things of the kind to be found anywhere.

A number of other traveling ladies might be noticed here, such as Mme. Hommaire de Hell, Ida Pfeiffer, Lady Baker, and Isabel Burton, (wife of Capt. Burton,) who has recently published an attractive book on the inner life of Syria and the Holy Land. But these are not exactly in the category of the four solitary wanderers or sojourners mentioned above.

THE NORTH ADAMS CHINAMEN.

The Boston *Globe* says: "Of the 200 hands employed in Mr. C. T. Sampson's shoe manufactory, at North Adams, Mass., ninety-three are young Chinamen, and he is so well satisfied with the results of his experiment that he continues to engage them. The seventy-five who were originally imported for his factory all left when their three years were up, some staying in San Francisco, but most of them returning to China. In twenty-eight months the seventy-five saved from their wages $37,000, and, at the end of their three years, they had, in the hands of friends at home, forwarded by the month, an average of $800 each, which is an independent fortune there. They go home now whenever their time is out, and more are hired to take their places, coming through the agency of Yung, Chung, Wing & Co., of San Francisco. They are more industrious than the native workmen, but do not acquire experience enough to turn off as much work. They are paid $26 a month, and its costs them about $9 to live. After working hours they are allowed the freedom of the town like other workmen, but they are never complained of for any breach of orders or manners, and in the shop they are quiet, peaceable, and harmless. Their chief object in their present life seems to be to send home as much of their wages as possible, but they are very eager, as well, to learn the English language. In many cases this thirst for knowledge overcomes their cupidity, and they hire teachers among the young ladies of the village, whose houses they visit after their work is done."

GOLD NOTES.

The San Francisco *Call* of the 10th inst. says: "A singular difficulty has arisen with gold notes in California. It is known that for each $80 of gold notes issued, there are deposited in the United States Treasury at Washington $100 in United States bonds. These bonds are at an actual premium; that is, the bond deposited for the security of the $80 of gold notes is worth over $100 in gold. Under such circumstances, it is strange that there should be any of these notes returned to the banks. It is stated that there are $2,500,000 of gold notes in this State."

DRAWING-ROOM MUSIC.

TRAITS OF AMATEUR MUSICIANS.

MUSIC AS A SOCIAL MERCY—CONVERSATIONAL POWER IN ENGLAND—MUSIC UNLOOSENING TONGUES—THE NERVOUS ACCOMPANYIST—MISTAKES AMATEURS MAKE—MELOMANIACS.

The exigencies of society, which demand that when people are assembled together for the space of a few hours in the relation of host and guest they must keep up a show of being interested or amused, are mercifully supported by the existence of music. The English have not, as a rule, the gift of conversation which at a French party makes all extraneous or imported forms of amusement unnecessary; one will hardly ever find in an English drawing-room that kind of pleasant river of talk, filled by auxiliary streams that flow into it without disturbing its bright current, which is a feature of French society. The state of conversation at an English assembly for social purposes might rather be said to resemble a collection of stagnant pools, whose waters require some such violent means as the throwing of a stone to rouse their surface into a semblance of activity. And music is the stone which comes most readily to hand. It is curious that an art should be turned to a use entirely opposed to its original object; that, being designed to make people listen, it should be employed to make them talk; but undoubtedly music is constantly relied upon as an instrument for this effect, and generally with success. As the person chosen to break the spell of silence frequently suffers from shyness or nervousness, an optimist might imagine that the general chatter which immediately drowns his or her efforts was caused by kindness of heart, and was intended to save the suffering caused by the performer's consciousness of becoming an object of attention. But as the same result follows when the performer is neither nervous nor shy, and is worth hearing, it must be supposed that the people who burst into talk like machines set working by the keys of the piano are moved by the mere sympathy with noise which leads parrots to chatter and whistle under the same circumstances. When the person selected to awaken the slumbering faculties of a company in this way has a real love for the art in which he dabbles, the suffering endured by him must be intense, and it is attended by a host of minor torments. For instance, he may be asked to sing, and be unable to play his own accompaniment. A volunteer, generally a lady, is found who "will do her best, but really plays *so* badly unless she knows the music well." That she does know it well is seldom the case, but the singer, for fear of seeming ungracious or self-important, is obliged to accept the proffered service thankfully. It may be that the accompanyist is afflicted with a nervousness equal to or greater than his own, and, perceiving that he is nervous, straightway assimilates his terror, and so gives back a fresh impulse of agitation to him. In this case, although the affair has some resemblance to the blind leading the blind, the two people most interested in it have at least the comfort of being fellow-sufferers, and may find consolation in comparing notes upon their feelings and joining in contempt for those who have no knowledge of their woes or appreciation of their efforts. But it may be that the accompanyist is not nervous, but is filled with a sense of duty, admirable in itself but disastrous in its consequences, which leads her to play straight through the music before her as though it were an exercise for the piano, without halting a moment in her career or otherwise taking note of the singer's existence. In this case there is no comfort or escape for him; his only resource is to accept the reversed order of things suggested, to subordinate himself to the needs of the moment, and accompany the piano instead of being accompanied by it. Or, again, although not nervous himself, he may become the cause of nervousness in others; the player who accompanies him may be forced into that position by knowing that she is the only person with any qualification for it, however small. She may play each note with a dread that the next will be wrong, which in course of time will overmaster her, turning her head into a phantasmagoria where notes shift with endless confusion, and her fingers into things of a woolen consistency without force or feeling. If the singer manages to maintain his presence of mind under these trying circumstances, he may, by a rapid dexterity, omit several bars and bring the song to a conclusion without the catastrophe of a breakdown. But in any case he will be overwhelmed with remorse for the suffering which he has caused to an innocent being who was happy before he became the means of throwing a gloom over her evening.

These are some of the misfortunes to which amateurs are liable. They may, however, find comfort for the want of understanding among their audiences in an incident which may be taken as typical. A professional singer who had retired into domestic life appeared as a private guest at a party, and sang a famous piece of Gluck's with a force and precision which only the best professional singers attain. She was listened to with a cold compassion and kind condescension by the larger portion of the society, among whom one who held himself to be a fine musical critic, observed, "Very kind of her, poor thing! But she cannot touch that music." Then came forward a singer of great renown, who had been unnoticed in the crowd, and pressing forward to the piano, enthusiastically seized the hands of the performer and exclaimed, "Do not tell me that you are an amateur. I recognize in you a great—a sister artist."

For want of judgment, however, on the part of those who listen to music in drawing-rooms, considerable excuse may be found in the kind of music which they are often condemned to hear. Among the many rare gifts which seem to be nowadays considered common to the greater part of the world, that of musical excellence is not omitted. The same folly which induces misguided persons to imagine that they can string together a readable novel without any knowledge of character or grammar, and act a difficult part with no understanding of stage requirements, has led them to say with *Bottom*, "I have a reasonable good ear in music; let us have the tongs and the bones." For the many attempts at playing by those who have no touch, and at singing by those who have no ear, the system of education which teaches children a certain set of things without any reference to their individual capacity for them is in great measure responsible. But the worst specimens of musical incompetency which may be heard in drawing-rooms are due to the want of perception and the vanity of those who exhibit the specimens. There are many men and women who might sing or play agreeably if they would confine themselves to things within their powers; but vaulting ambition carries them pell-mell into the dangers of difficult music which can only be encountered successfully after years of study and practice, and makes of the struggles, which, it is to be hoped, are more painful to their hearers than themselves, a terrible warning. When one has been present at one or two performances of this kind, one can understand the feelings of a professor of music who was gifted with a very tender conscience besides a great talent, and, being asked the reason of an unusual fit of gloom, replied: "Well, I am just thinking whether I ought to go on teaching these amateurs. They come and learn, but they understand nothing; and they mostly have voices like little cats."

No less terrible than the amateur who has no talent for music is he who has a good deal of talent and so much enthusiasm that his mind is incapable of taking thought for anything else. If, having some love for music yourself, you are unfortunate enough to encounter a fanatic of this description, and unsuspectingly reveal that you have some sympathy with his hard-ridden hobby, your doom is sealed. Having caught a congenial spirit, he will never, so long as he can avoid it, let go his grasp. He will discourse to you for hours upon the third manner of Beethoven and the dash exhibited by Verdi in his *terzetti*. His own life is written upon music-paper, his minutes are counted by crotchets and quavers, and he is unable to perceive that yours can possibly have any other interests. He will stop you in the middle of a crowded room through which you are making your way with great difficulty and danger to a particular object, and ask if you have heard that lovely thing which has just come out, which he proceeds to imitate as well as he can under his breath, with an indication of the peculiarly fine effect of the drum in the twenty-ninth bar. If you speak of the Agricultural Holdings bill, he is by a singular feat of memory reminded of the Pastoral Symphony, and launches at once into a discussion of its beauties, with practical illustrations. If you rashly quote a line of poetry, he begs you to listen to a little setting of his own of some of the poet's words. If, in despair, his victim attempts to make a diversion to any political question of the day, his talk glides with surprising swiftness from Bismarck to Wagner, the King of Bavaria, and the theatre at Bayreuth. His mission would seem to be to make the very name of the art which he adores odious to all who come under his influence. Fortunately it is possible to meet with musical enthusiasts who have some human feelings, such, for instance, as Mr. Trillo, in Peacock's *Crotchet Castle*. Lady Clarinda Bossnowl, in that brilliant fiction, describing the company at dinner to Captain Fitzchrome, says: "Hush! Here is music to soothe your troubled spirit. Next on this side sits the dilettante composer Mr. Trillo; they say his name was O'Trill, and he has taken the O from the beginning and put it at the end. I do not know how this may be. He plays well on the violoncello, and better on the piano; sings agreeably; has a talent at verse-making, and improvises a song with some felicity. He is very agreeable company in the evening with his instruments and music-books." People with such exceptional gifts as Mr. Trillo are, however, rare; were there more of them there would be less direct and indirect suffering caused by the cultivation, or rather want of cultivation, of music which seems to spread with increasing power. Reference to Peacock reminds one that in another of his books, *Headlong Hall*, there is a curious setting forth of the theory of music, which has lately been put forward as something entirely novel. There Mr. MacLaurel concludes a dissertation upon music and poetry in these words: "As gude music will be mair pooerfu' by itsel' than wi' bad poetry, sae will gude poetry than wi' bad music; but when ye put gude music an' gude poetry thegither, ye produce the loveliest compound o' sentimental harmony that can possibly find its way through the lug to the saul." This lovely compound of good music and good poetry has been heard in Wagner's opera this season, which is a good thing. Before next season it is likely that various selections from that opera will be heard in drawing-rooms, which may be not so good. Drawing-room music, as a rule, may be said to be on a par with drawing-room plays; that is, it is sometimes good, sometimes bad, and often indifferent.—*Saturday Review.*

CRIME IN FRANCE.

TWO EXTRAORDINARY MURDER CASES—A MAN SLAYS HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW—"EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES" DISCOVERED.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal as follows:

"Two cases have just been decided which show, I think, the extraordinary and arbitrary way in which French juries bring in verdicts of 'Guilty, with extenuating circumstances.' The first was tried by the Assize Court of Charente Inferieure. On the 10th of January last a husbandman named Pierre Colle, sixty years of age, who lived in an isolated house at the village of Grand Dean, Ile d'Oleron, was found lying dead in a pool of blood in his room. Medical testimony showed that the deceased must have been murdered on the previous evening soon after his supper by repeated blows on the head from a hammer. Suspicion was directed against his brother-in-law, Charles Normandin, and on the 20th of January he was arrested. The accused is fifty-five years old, and also a husbandman, very industrious, and desirous of getting as much land as possible. He had just bought a little property, for which he was unable to pay the whole price at once, and therefore asked his brother-in-law to lend him 1,000 francs. Colle refused, whereupon a lively altercation passed between the two, which so affected Colle that he told his niece he would never again put foot in his sister's house. Normandin was extremely incensed against his brother-in-law, the more so as a rumor had been spread about to the effect that Colle was about to marry, and in this case would probably take back the property which he had divided between his two sisters. On the 9th of January Normandin spent the day superintending the erection of a shed which he was putting up near Colle's house. At 5:30 the workmen left Normandin there, it being then quite dark. Between 6 and 6:30 a woman saw Normandin's horse tethered in a field, and shortly after a man named Chailloteau met Normandin himself carrying a basket, out of which the handle of a tool projected, and going toward his brother-in-law's house. A basket answering to this description and filled with shavings was afterward found at Colle's, and was recognized as his property, but as having been lent to Normandin. Another point of the evidence against Normandin was the fact that one of the three blouses which he possessed had disappeared, and this the one he must have worn on the day of the murder. A pair of trousers which Normandin was known to have worn on the same day were also not to be found. On Sunday morning a spot of blood was noticed on Normandin's shirt collar, but it had more the appearance of having been rubbed against some bloody object than of being the result of direct communication with a wound. Normandin, when told of his brother-in-law's death, observed that he had probably died of apoplexy. But when those who carried the body said it looked as if the deceased had been murdered by repeated blows on the head, Normandin exclaimed several times, "It could not be otherwise." It is probable that the murderer went to Colle's house after the workmen had left, and, after disputing with his brother-in-law, butchered him in cold blood. The fact that the handle of a tool was seen by Chailloteau projecting from the basket seems conclusive that the crime was premeditated. After hearing the witnesses the jury found Normandin "guilty, with extenuating circumstances;" and he was condemned to fifteen years' hard labor.

The second case to which I have referred came before the Assize Court of Eure et Loire. On the 14th of April a young woman named Blin, who worked during the day for a M. and Mme. Brule on entering their house beheld a most frightful spectacle. Brule and his wife were lying, apparently lifeless, on the floor, while an enormous stick, broken into pieces, a milk jug, also broken, and a bucket hooped with iron, all covered with blood, showed what had been the weapons of the murderer. Brule's face was horribly mutilated, and his skull fractured in several places. He died the next morning, after fearful suffering. His wife, who was *énciente*, had her face, head, and shoulders covered with wounds and bruises; but she was able to give the name of the assassin, and since then has partially recovered. It appears that at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 13th, a man named Audenet knocked at the door of Brule's cottage and asked for something to drink. Brule offered Audenet, who had been a wagoner on the farm where he had been shepherd, a glass of cider. Audenet asked for some water, and as Brule stooped to dip it from a bucket the other felled him with a thick stick and then turned upon Mme. Brule, who had jumped out of bed, and beat her till she was insensible. The same night, about 11:30 o'clock, Audenet was seen at Chateaudun, where it was noticed that he attempted to remove some stains from his trousers. The next morning he bought some clothes, patent leather boots, linen, a gold watch, chain and locket, a revolver, cartridges, and a portmanteau. He left a pair of blood-stained boots at the shoemaker's, and told the barber who shaved him that a murder had been committed in the neighborhood. Then he was traced to Brou, Fraze, Combes, and Montigny. He was at last arrested at Happonviliers, where he was working for a M. Courcelle. Audenet avowed his guilt, and said that, having beaten his victims till they were apparently dead, he had stolen 436 francs from a drawer, and spent the remainder of the night in debauchery at Chateaudun. It seems that in the month of January Audenet paid his addresses to Mlle. Bouillon, a dress-maker of Combes, who had been introduced to him by a man named Besnard. Audenet wished to marry her. He said that a lady who had been in love with him had given him jewels, clothes, 200 francs, and a revolver. In March Mlle. Bouillon reproached Audenet with having told her a pack of falsehoods, but he swore he had told her the truth, and offered to show her the articles in question. From this moment he seemed determined to murder some one, and on the 4th of April wrote the following letter, which was found on him: "Have pity on a poor father of five children who are dying of hunger. Misery has pushed me to the crime which I have just committed." That same night about 12 o'clock he knocked at the door of a Mme. Thenaisie, who refused to admit him. On the 12th of April, at 9 P. M., Audenet went to the house of one M. Brosse, and told him he wished to buy some straw, as he was a shepherd. Brosse's suspicions were aroused by seeing a thick stick in the intruder's hand, so after two hours' conversation he asked him to go away. Audenet refused, saying he was ill. Brosse, seeing his danger, acted on the defensive, and kept his unwelcome visitor company till the small hours of the morning, when Audenet at last departed. The murderer then went to Besnard and told him that he would come back the next day with the things which he had promised to show Mlle. Bouillon. The next night he returned in a most joyous state and triumphantly exhibited the things which he had bought at Chateaudun. At the trial the unfortunate Mme. Brule, now a widow, whose evidence was repeatedly interrupted by tears, told how Audenet had managed to gain admittance to their cottage, and described the frightful scene which ensued. Her appearance in the witness-box caused a painful impression in court. After the innkeeper at Chateaudun, Besnard, and Mlle. Bouillon had been examined, Brosse appeared and described the manner of the prisoner on the night of the 12th.

The President, to the prisoner—You went to rob this man?

Audenet—Yes.

The President—And if you had found money you would have taken it?

Audenet—Yes, if I could.

After the Procureur of the Republic had declared that there was not a tittle of evidence to call for any mercy on the part of the court, and M. Petit Manguin, the prisoner's counsel, had replied, the President summed up, and the jury retired. In twenty minutes they returned and gave a verdict of "Guilty, with extenuating circumstances." It is but just to add that loud indignation was expressed by the spectators at this evident miscarriage of justice; but, under the circumstances, the presiding Judge could only sentence Audenet to penal servitude for life. Your readers may draw their own conclusions from the above cases, which, unhappily, are not solitary exceptions.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

Rev. Fanny U. Roberts, a highly-esteemed Universalist minister, of Kittery, Me., is dead.

Sept. 23, the tenth annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. of this State will meet at Newburg.

In August twenty-four Capuchins left their establishment in Münster, Westphalia, for America.

Rev. Newman Hall, of London, is broken down in health, and has gone to Switzerland to reside.

Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, expected to sail from Liverpool for America Sept. 18. His health is somewhat improved.

From October, 1867, to August, 1875, the Government of Italy sold 111,122 lots of church property for 493,797,239 lire.

The eighth annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations in Pennsylvania will meet at Altoona, Sept 23.

The Treasurer of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, reports the receipts for the past year at $25,899; expenditures, $20,773.

The annual meeting of the National Preachers' Association (Methodist Episcopal,) will be held at Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 16-19.

The Reformed Episcopal Church is making rapid progress in Chicago. It has seven congregations and eight ministers there.

The Baptists have bought a tract of seventy acres of land on the east side of Chautauqua Lake for a camp ground and Summer resort.

The Methodists have dedicated a new church in Puebla, Mexico, and are forming there a small class of young men for theological instruction.

Rev. Dr. Speer, Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, has resigned his office to return to missionary duties in China.

Rev. J. P. Leib, one of the pioneer ministers of the Evangelical Association, (Albright Methodists,) died Sept 6, in Pennsylvania, aged seventy-two.

Rev. G. W. Leyburn, a missionary of the Southern Presbyterian Church in Greece, is prostrated with intermittent fever, and is not expected to recover.

Rev. Dr. Martin, late President of the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, has been elected President of the Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle.

Rev. John Peck, one of the foremost men of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, died recently at Pittsburg, aged seventy-three. His parents were strong Roman Catholics.

Rev. Dr. Binney and wife, who have been Baptist missionaries among the Karens in Burmah for thirty years, will return to America at the close of the present year to take a needed rest.

A Protestant Episcopal Church for Italians has been organized in this City at the corner of Thompson and Prince streets. A hundred Italians will be confirmed by Bishop Potter Oct. 31.

The Southern Baptist missionaries have just held a camp-meeting among the Seminoles. There were seventeen tents on the ground, interesting services were held, and one Seminole convert secured.

The missionaries of the Eastern Church at Hakodadi, Japan, report having baptized 336 persons since the founding of the mission in 1873. The mission-school has an attendance of forty-six children.

The Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut Conferences of the Christian Connection have been consolidated into one under the name of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Christian Conference.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the American Board will be held at Chicago Oct. 5. Dr. Mark Hopkins will preside, and a number of missionaries will be present. The receipts of the year are $44,000 short of the sum required to meet all liabilities.

Some doubt having been expressed about the ability of St. Louis to entertain the members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets next May, the Methodist ministers of Baltimore have resolved to make an effort to have the seat of the conference changed from St. Louis to Baltimore. St. Louis will not consent to the proposal.

The Commissioners appointed by the Methodist and Methodist Protestant Churches, to confer on the union of the two bodies, will hold a meeting at Pittsburg next month. These are small non-episcopal branches of Methodism, known as "Reformers." They have been negotiating for union several years.

Two Southern Methodist ministers of Missouri call on their brethren in St. Louis to extend their hospitalities to the General Conference of the Northern Church next May and make some fitting expression of fraternal feeling. The two churches are making considerable progress toward the establishment of fraternal relations.

Rev. Dr. Haygood, Secretary of the Sunday school Department of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has resigned his office, and Dr. Cunnyngham has been chosen to succeed him. Dr. Haygood objected to remove from Oxford, Ga., to Nashville, where the publishing-house is placed, as required by the Book Committee.

Recently a Protestant missionary at Teheran, Persia, bought a copy of the Koran in Persian after much searching and liberal offers of money. Great objection was made to selling the book to a foreigner, and when it was known that the missionary had a copy a crowd collected and under threats of violence compelled him to give it up.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, visited Copenhagen Aug. 18 and met there the Methodist missionaries in Denmark. On the 20th, accompanied by United States Minister Cramer, he went to Elsinore and had an interview with the Prussian Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs concerning the Methodist Church property in various parts of Germany.

The committee which met at Chicago recently to adopt a plan of International Sunday-school lessons for 1876, passed a resolution favoring the formation of a juvenile union in every town in the country and in all the wards of the cities, and recommending the holding of a prayer meeting once a month "for the inculcating of Biblical knowledge and scriptural influence and power in the practice of temperance."

Under the recent law of France, allowing cities and religious denominations to found higher institutions of learning, the Catholic clergy have decided to establish three Catholic universities, in Paris, Orleans, and Angers, in opposition to the old University of France. Protestants are also taking advantage of the law, and have converted the School of Sciences, established in Paris two years ago, into a theological seminary.

Francis De Sales, agent Trappist Order of Monks, has arrived in this country to buy land in Maryland to established a home in the United States. The Trappists are the severest order of monks in the Catholic Church. They vow perpetual silence, and to keep themselves in constant remembrance of their mortality they dig and fill their own graves frequently. They are wealthy, and never ask charity. They come from Ireland, France, and Turkey.

Father Gavazzi, of the Free Church of Italy, writing of the Bonn Conference treats as waste labor the efforts to unite the Anglican, Eastern, and Old Catholic communions. The Thirty-nine Articles, he thinks, can never be brought to agree with the creed of the Council of Trent. He ridicules the Bishop of Winchester for reading a paper to prove that the Anglicans were in the line of apostolic succession.

The various annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church meeting this Fall elect delegates to the General Conference of next May. Several of these bodies have passed resolutions asking for lay delegation in the annual conferences, as well as in the General Conference, and in favor of making the office of Presiding Elder elective. The elders are now appointed by the bishops. It is worthy of note, as showing the conservative attitude of laymen, that the Michigan Lay Electoral Conference, at its recent session, rejected resolutions favoring lay delegation in the annual conferences.

Eighteen parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Iowa have united in a memorial to the standing committees of the various dioceses, asking them to refuse to consent to the consecration of Dr. Eccleston as Bishop, on the grounds that, 1, Dr. Eccleston did not receive a majority vote of the lay order, only seventeen parishes out of thirty-four voting for him; 2, the election was invalid from a moral point of view, on account of trickery and bargain and sale of votes; 3, the testimonials are not signed by a majority of the parishes, but only by a majority of the delegates representing seventeen parishes.

Jacob Mayer, manager of a mining and steel company in Germany, has bequeathed $1,000,000 to a Roman Catholic Bishopric. His widow is to have the use of the property while she lives; at her death it goes to the See of Paderborn, if then freed from Government interference. Münster is the second preference, Cologne the third, Mechlin the fourth, and West minster the fifth. If all the Sees are in Gov ernment hands, then Bishop Martin, of Paderborn, is to inherit the large sum.

RELICS OF PETER THE GREAT.

INCIDENT FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF FEBRUARY, 1698—FURNITURE HIDDEN EVER SINCE.

The London *Daily News* of Sept. 4 has the following:

The visit of Peter the Great to this country, and the tact with which he preserved his incognito for a long period, are matters of history, and have furnished subjects not only for the drama, but for operatic librettos. It might have been imagined that, after a period of nearly two centuries, every vestige which his Imperial Majesty left behind him of his visit had long since been secured either by English searchers after valuable momentoes of the great, or else by some of the old Russian nobles whose loyalty amounts to veneration, not only of Peter the Great himself, but of everything which belonged to him. Such, however, has not been the case, for it was reserved to a M. Stanislaus, a Pole, to rescue some relics of the imperial shipwright from the obscurity in which they have lain since 1698. In the London *Gazette* of that date we find a full description of a sideboard, a bookcase, and an iron chest, the work of his Imperial Majesty, and it is these articles that have just been discovered in Great Tower street, in splendid condition, by M. Stanislaus. The following contract is from the first page of the *Gazette*:

"London *Gazette*. Published by authority. Supplement from Monday, February 6th, to Thursday, February 9th, 1698.—It was just 10 o'clock when the Czar of Muscovy arrived at his Working Residence in Tower Street and found John Smith, Philomath, engaged in painting the Russian Eagle on His sideboard, the same Eagle of which He had Himself given him the design. His Majesty then occupied himself with carving some parts of the bookcase and sideboard when suddenly it was announced to His Majesty that an Officer of Admiral Mitchel's had arrived with a letter for him, and Doctor Stringer with the Nectar Ambrosia. His Majesty, although His residence here was strictly incognito, allowed them to enter His workroom, but continued His work for some time without taking any notice of them. His Majesty after a time did so, and then highly approved of the Nectar, and wishing to make a present to Doctor Stringer, he ordered a small iron box in the room to be opened, but the lock-smith was unable to open the box from the top, he could only remove the padlock, so the Czar supposing him to be drunk sent him away and opened the box himself and finding the contents intact congratulated the painter on it, and gave him an order to paint on one of the wooden desks in the room 3 figures representing Bacchus in memory of the drunken lock-smith. He then gave to Doctor Stringer who was His Alchymist, a present consisting of a little Image of the Holy Virgin in gold enameled and beautifully framed, taking it out of the said iron box. To complete the work the painter was engaged at double pay. This work consisted in painting the Coat of Arms on the sideboard and bookcase. The above narrative was given by the Painter, John Smith, who did work for the Czar of Muscovy. A sideboard of dark colored oak. In breadth 6 feet 10 inches, in depth 1 foot, 10 inches. The whole resting on a plinth with conventional foliage. The middle shelf or cabinet has two drawers, and is supported by two balusters with caps. In front of them are giants' heads, finely carved. The drawers have foliated ornaments in front, and three female heads in the centre, with male heads at ends; the upper cornice is supported by two winged Griffins, bearing heraldic shields, with colored coats of arms; the right hand one has a bear holding a ragged staff with a star over the head. It represents the kingdom of Caffan; the Griffin on the other side holds a shield which bears the Russian Eagle, displayed sable in field or, bearing gules charged with St. George Argent, he holds a lance with which he kills a dragon; the panel of the back is divided by pilasters ornamented with semi-male and female figures with conventional animal heads; beneath the intervening panels, six in number, are ornamented with acanthus foliage, with heads of men like Kings and females like Queens, in the centre of each panel. On the flank sides of cornice is foliage and one head. The upper shelf has conventional foliage with pagan heads, and human heads in the centre and foliage at the angles. A bookcase about 4 feet 6 inches in breadth and 4 feet 8 inches high, consisting first of a molded plinth, resting on the floor, with two sides, and centre divisions to support three shelves. These uprights also support a richly-modeled cornice, ornamented with conventional acanthus leaves and flowers. The two sides and central division have in front pilasters, with grotesque lions' heads, flowers and foliage, and in the centre of them are colored the Russian coat of arms and Heraldic shields. On the middle upright pilaster there is a lion's head at top, and in the centre of it a female figure holding foliage and fruit. On both of the side supports are two heads of lions and human heads. The material of this case is dark-colored oak of fine color. A wrought-iron chest, length 1 foot 11 inches, breadth 1 foot and ½ inch, height 1 foot and 1½ inches, formed of plate iron bound together with straps, with large wrought-iron hinges at sides. These straps are fixed to the iron plate by fifteen wrought-iron bolts with heads. In front of the chest are rings and eyes for two padlocks, one on either side, and in the centre is a boss of metal foliage to conceal a false keyhole. The real keyhole and lock is in the top of the chest with a plate to conceal the keyhole of it.—Printed by Edward Jones, in the Savoy, 1698."

These articles of furniture, here so fully described, have lain hidden ever since in the house in Tower street, where they were considered rather in the light of lumber. M. Stanislaus, however, recognized them, and they have now become the property of an eminent Russian nobleman, Gregoire Tschertkoff, who intends presenting them to the Emperor of Russia, in order that they may be placed among other reminiscences of Peter the Great at Moscow. For a few days all these newly-discovered relics may be seen at M. Julien's, No. 30 Great Russell street, who is commissioned to forward them to Russia, using the greatest care that no injury may befall them on the journey.

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

In an article referring to Gen. Longstreet and other ex-Confederate leaders who desired to accept the situation at the close of the war, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Bulletin*, edited by a Democrat, says:

"No, if the truth must be told, the people originally had very little to do with making an impracticable issue on reconstruction. They were going along quietly, trying to outlive the unfortunate results of the war, and to cultivate friendly relations with their Government, when ex-Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, Mr. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, and others of the old opposition politics in Alabama, suddenly became fired up with indignation and made inflammatory appeals which again set the popular mind all agog and tended to produce a conflict of race and sectional hostility, whither all before had been tending to peace and reconciliation. Now, who was to blame for all this crimination and recrimination—the proscriptions, race issues, violence, and disregard of national or State authority consequent upon the reagitation of these vexed questions? Certainly not those of us who deprecated the whole strife and vainly endeavored to invoke law and order, peace, reconciliation, and good-will among all men. We blame no body of men as a party. Perhaps both parties were more or less to blame; but we do claim that the men who first opposed this baneful agitation, and whose predictions in every respect have been fulfilled, ought to have credit for it, instead of being slurred at as wanting either in courage or wisdom to meet the requirements of the most trying period of civil commotion that has been, or we hope ever will be again, recorded in the annals of our Southern country."

ANOTHER SEA-SERPENT STORY.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* says: "The sea-serpent, which has now become a certainty, visited our harbor Wednesday afternoon for a short time, but finding the water too shoal he put back to sea again. About 5:30 o'clock Mr. John Trefethen, the well-known teamster, was at work on Brown's wharf when he noticed a great commotion in the water in the dock. This dock like many others has been dredged on either side to allow vessels to come up to the wharves, while in the middle of the dock there is a large quantity of mud. At this time there was but little water on this mud as it was very low water, and the serpent, or whatever it was, appeared to be on this mud and unable to clear himself. Capt. Sawyer, of the Washington Hook and Ladder Company, who was near was called, and he stated that he could see something above the water about the size of a bushel basket, which had the appearance of being a part of a serpent's back. It caused a great commotion in the water, and the waves struck the wharfs as hard as though there was a heavy sea outside. The water became very muddy at last, and before the men could reach the creature he was making his way out of the dock and was soon lost to sight. After the tide went out the mud showed the marks where the serpent was stranded. The mark on the mud was over sixty feet in length, but Capt. Sawyer thinks he was about a third that length."

A LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY.

The following letter written by Henry Clay to John Green, of Daneville, Ky., and now in the possession of Dr. D. Pierce, of Montgomery, Ala., is printed in the Montgomery *Bulletin*:

ASHLAND, 19th Aug., 1835.

MY DEAR SIR: I rec'd your favor of the 14th inst. I have had a strong inclination to be present at your fair in October, and intended to go if I could; but you alarm me about a speech. I really cannot consent to make any, much as I am flattered and honored by the request of the managers. I think I have make speeches enough during my life if I never made another, which I am strongly inclined never to do.

If you will let me come over among you and be at my ease, like any other farmer, I think it possible I will come. But if I am to be exhibited, scrutinized, and commented upon, like the other beasts of the show, I protest solemnly I will not budge a foot but remain quietly at home.

I am your friend & ob't serv't,

JOHN GREEN, Esq. H. CLAY.

FASHIONS OF THE SEASON.

INDICATIONS FOR FALL AND WINTER.

A NOVEL AND STYLISH TOILET—WALKING SUITS—DRESSY DESHABILLES — THE TROUSSEAU OF A PRINCESS.

It has been hinted that for the approaching season overskirts will be made of silk natté, a warm, soft, and easily draped material. Gold and silver galloons are still very popular; they are used for all purposes, even to ornament bonnets, in which case it is advisable to use them for the most dressy styles only. Gold and silver galloons also serve to trim the cloth dresses which are now worn. This style is particularly suitable for fashionable ladies who dress in accordance with *la mode* without exaggerating it. It is probable, too, that dresses and draped aprons with long, square, or rounded ends trimmed with this galloon, will be adopted by young ladies.

For persons who are obliged to have evening dresses made at present, it may be suggested that they select Lyons grenadine, with plain or brocaded satin stripes, as this material will find much favor during the coming Winter. It is very showy when made in long tuniques and large fan-shaped trains, and even more elegant than embroidered crêpe de Chine, which is the richest of all materials, but it is only suitable for the tight-fitting garments, which have been so much in use this year.

An admirable toilet in this style has just been completed by one of the foremost Parisian houses. A straw-colored faille skirt is trimmed with white and straw-colored plaited flounces, arranged in groups of five, alternating in the two colors. Over these flounces, which extend above the knees, is a white grenadine overskirt, with garlands of straw-colored brocaded flowers and straw-colored satin stripes, and bordered with a deep straw-colored and white-feather fringe; on either side it is raised under two large bows, which are joined by a straw-colored and white faille-pékin ribbon sash. The grenadine fan-shaped train has its lower part lined with a faille plaiting, forming a revers. The Marion Delorme grenadine cuirass has a long, square basque, ornamented with straight pockets with bows, and bordered with fringe less wide than that upon the apron. The square in the neck is trimmed with tulle and old point lace. The front of the waist is of faille and forms a long vest. The Watteau plait in the back is of straw-colored faille. The faille sleeves have inserted puffs on the elbows, and are also ornamented with bows. The frills are of point lace and illusion.

A walking suit may be of dark navy-blue foulard, and Scotch plaid woolen goods, with a white grounding checked with lines of black, blue, and threads of gold. The lower part of the foulard skirt is trimmed with a flounce with heading, under which is a deep band of black velvet. The tunique reaches to the middle of the skirt, forming two points on either side; it is bordered with fringe. A large faille scarf is taken across the tunique and fastened in the back in a knot, the ends of which are plaited in fan shape. The waist is double, and the first waist has a long foulard basque bordered with a velvet band. The second cuirass is of Scotch plaid, and cut very short. The first waist is high in the neck, with a small straight Scotch plaid collar. Over the cuirass is a faille fichu made in three plaits with a bow on the breast. The plain sleeves have faille cuffs, with double velvet wristbands underneath. The bonnet is of black felt, bound with faille. The crown is surrounded with a large grenadine twist. Under the upturned brim in the back are many ribbon loops, falling down. On one side of the crown are curled feathers in two colors.

Another walking suit may be of fancy gray woolen goods, and striped limousine in the same colors. The short train skirt is surrounded by a narrow plaited flounce of the plain goods; above is a deep bias limousine puffing, and still further above is a narrow plaited flounce. The puffing has two rows of shirring near the top and bottom, leaving a ruched heading, which is bound with black. The square limousine apron is also bound with black, has black butterfly ribbon bows down the front, and is shirred up in the back with heading on each side. On the lower part of the apron, where it is joined, is a bow with long ends. The limousine cuirass is bound with black and adorned on the end of the basque with a bow; the front is adorned with black buttons and a lay-down collar, terminating in a revers. The plain sleeves are finished at the wrist with a deep black faille cuff, bound with gray and buttoning on the outside. The dark gray straw bonnet suitable for wear with this dress has a raised brim bound with black faille; around the crown is a garland of bouton d'or, and from the top down the centre are black ribbon loops, falling over the hair.

An in-door dress may be of black taffetas and pearl-colored fancy goods, (silk and wool.) The skirt, which only touches the ground, is surrounded by plaited flounces. The plain waist is open in shawl shape in front. The sleeves are almost tight fitting, and finished at the wrist with a plaiting *à la vieille*. The apron *à la Juive* is of soft material, with a figure to imitate scales; it forms a breastpiece over the open waist, but only a neck-piece in the back, with a Medicis collar and a falling fringe. Around the garment are tiny garlands of flowers worked in colored silk or wool; the lower part is bordered with fringe.

A robe de chambre may be of pink and white Scotch plaid; it is cut in princess shape in front, tight in the back, and the skirt is mounted in a quadruple plait. The lower part is trimmed with a bias flounce, with a heading made of pink taffetas ruched and placed on points. Similar ruchings are down the middle in front, around the neck, and on the cuffs and revers of the pockets. The front of the waist is ornamented with a ribbon bow with ends. The ornamental cap, suitable for wear with the robe de chambre is composed of bands of embroidered muslin arranged in shellshape on the top, and falling over the back in long ends; on the top of the cap are pink bows.

A pretty cap may be made of muslin. The large crown is surrounded by lace made of embroidered tulle; this is placed plain in the middle and front, and is arranged in the back and on the sides in shell shape. Lilac ribbon is draped across the front, and loops of the same are mingled with the tulle.

The trousseau of Princess Amelie de Saxe Coburg, we learn, is composed of fifteen dresses, planned by one of the largest Parisian houses; three of the suits are especially worthy of description. One is a dinner dress in a new color called "rose de roi," a very soft shade of cherry, and becoming to all complexions. The pink skirt has a train covered with plaitings. The tunique is of white natté silk with blue checks; it is divided into four parts, draped one over the other, and each separate one being bordered with deep silk fringe. The waist is of blue and white natté silk, and the sleeves of "rose de roi." The waist is cut square in the neck and trimmed with a royal frill of old Malines lace. It is well known that the Princesses of Orleans' collection of Malines laces is the handsomest extant. In the corbeille are several toilets in the unavoidable cream color; the most elegant is a faille reception dress. The train is wholly covered with cream-colored and blue plaitings alternating. The long cuirass is of blue faille and the sleeves are of cream-colored pekin. The cuirass is surrounded with magnificent embroidery of cream-colored silk, over which are worked en relief blue lilies. The sailor collar is worked to match, and the bordering composed of blue and cream-colored ball-fringe.

A dinner dress is referred to as particularly noticeable in point of cut and shade. The very long tunique is of white Lyons silk in fish-scale pattern; it is shirred up the front, and raised over a white and mauve gros grain faille Pekinée train under large amethyst-colored velvet bows. The cuirass and Marion Delorme basque are of amethyst velvet, surrounded by lace worked with silver and mauve, and white feather fringe. The white silk sleeves have shell-shaped lace trimmings. There is also in the trousseau a traveling suit of zephyr beige cloth and faille. The woolen front is enriched with fancy golden and silver galloon. The train, or rather the back of the skirt, is of faille. The long woolen flaps of the tunique are lined with faille, and joined in fan shape. The aumônière is fastened to the dress by golden and silver galloon. The corsage habit has long flaps and a square vest, worked also with gold and silver galloon. A mantle, with short sleeves, heavily ornamented with the same trimming, complete this fanciful suit.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 17th inst. says: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region during the past week was: By rail, 131,364 tons; by canal, 25,094 tons. Total, 156,458 tons, against 128,312 tons for the corresponding period last year. Increase, 28,146 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 582,365 tons; bituminous, 77,637 tons. Total, 66,002 tons, against 490,340 tons anthracite and 67,891 tons bituminous; total, 558,231 tons, for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 92,025 tons, and of bituminous, 9,746 tons. Total increase, 101,771 tons. The supply sent from all the regions so far this year foots up 12,923,020 tons anthracite and 2,532,189 tons bituminous. Total, 1[illegible],455,200 tons, against 13,576,568 tons anthracite and 3,055,841 tons bituminous; total, 16,630,409 tons. Decrease of anthracite, 653,548 tons, and of bituminous 521,661 tons—total decrease, 1,175,209 tons."

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA	Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN	Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING	Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO	Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA	Oct. 19, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA	Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pousolz	Saturday, Sept. 18
*PEREIRE, Danre	Saturday, Oct. 2
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez	Saturday, Oct. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE.........THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.	England, Oct. 9, 12 M.
Helvetia, Oct. 2, 7 A. M.	Egypt, Oct. 16, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA	Sails SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 7 A. M.
ETHIOPIA	Sails SATURDAY, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO.........THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO.........Oct. 1

TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

on or about SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 1875, for above-named destination. Cabin fare, $300 currency.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, steam-ship VASCO DE GAMA, Oct. 9.

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 23, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Sept. 23
CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Oct. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, Oct. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA.........Tuesday, Oct. 5

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 9 and Oct. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO	Oct. 2	COLOMBO	Oct. 30
HINDOO	Oct. 16	NAVARINO	Nov. 13

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM	Wednesday, Sept. 22
CHARLESTON	Saturday, Sept. 25

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Sept. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Capt. PENNINGTON, SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE

FOR JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY
will sail for above-named ports
SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 M.

For freight or passage at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, apply at Company's office, on pier foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS	TUESDAY, Sept. 21
CRESCENT CITY	THURSDAY, Sept. 30

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
R. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.
For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.
12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW STEAM RAILROAD TO PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS AND CONEY ISLAND.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD,
CONEY ISLAND DIVISION.
CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1875, trains will leave the depot at Green-Wood (9th av. and 20th st.) as follows:

6:30, 7:30, 8:35, 9:45, 10:55 A. M.; 12:05, 1:15, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, and 9 P. M.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND.

7, 8, 9:10, 10:20, 11:30 A. M.; 12:40, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, 9, and 9:40 P. M.

On SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS extra trains will leave Green-Wood at 11:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., returning from Coney Island at 12:05 and 1:15 P. M.

SUNDAYS first train leaves Green-Wood at 8:35 A. M.

The horse cars of the Brooklyn division, known as the Vanderbilt Avenue Line, starting from the Fulton Ferry, and passing the Catharine Ferry, Navy-yard, and Prospect Park, (main entrance,) crossing all lines of city cars, connect with all trains. Horse cars from Hamilton Avenue Ferry also connect at 15th st. and 9th av.

R. SCHERMERHORN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Stages for Sheepshead Bay will connect with trains at Sim Hoagland's, Gravesend.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN GROVE.
Passenger station foot of Liberty st., North River.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M.
Leave New-York for Ocean Grove at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.
For Ocean Beach at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Beach at 7:15 A. M., 2:55 P. M.
Leave Ocean Grove at 7:52 A. M., 3:02, 5:10 P. M.
Leave Long Branch at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M. Leave South Amboy at 6:55, 7:30, 9 A. M., 12:25, 4:10, 6:25 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 15, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY, Sept. 19, LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON.

DAILY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamer AMERICUS will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, (Sunday included,) leaving as follows:

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Returning, boats leave Rockaway at 11 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

Seawanhaka Sunday Excursion

TO SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, CITY ISLAND, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, GLEN WOOD, AND ROSLYN.

The steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves Peck slip every SUNDAY at 9 A. M.; 9th st. at 9:05 A. M., and 33d st. at 9:15 A. M., for the above places, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Good boat and not crowded. Dinner and refreshments on board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $7,000 TO $15,000, to extend a business established eight years; firm widely and favorably known; goods constantly in demand; business lucrative and rapidly increasing; also, partner with $5,000 to $10,000, in an old-established lace house; these are rare opportunities; other excellent business chances; parties seeking business advertised free. SHOVE & CO., Business and Financial Agents, No. 1,238 Broadway, corner 31st st.

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN WESTchester County. Apply to WM. D. PALMER, Auctioneer, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison avenue; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with back parlor on first floor; private table if desired; for family of adults; no other boarders; location near Windsor; references exchanged. Address Owner, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WEST 45TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying their own house, will let two or three furnished front rooms, one a large double room, to gentlemen, without board; references required. Address J. E. H., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A private family, without boarders, would let, with board, their entire second and part of third floor, with private parlor and table, to a family willing to pay a fair price for really elegant rooms; first-class references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING near Broadway and 34th st., would accommodate a gentleman and wife with handsome rooms and unexceptionable table; terms $40 per week. Address OWNER, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 15TH ST.—LARGE, ELEGANT apartments, en suite, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; unexceptionable reference given and required. G. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

MADISON AV., BELOW 32D ST.—TWO desirable floors, with private table; unexceptionable reference given and required; house thoroughly first class. B. N., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.—Elegant rooms, handsomely furnished, second story, fronting Broadway; third story fronting 5th av.; with or without private table; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let on second floor, without board, to gentlemen; will be let together or separate; convenient to 8th av., Bleecker st., and Elevated Railroads. Apply at No. 61 Jane st.

NO. 330 WEST 33D ST.—ONE BLOCK FROM Elevated Railroad station; a private family offer choice of handsomely and newly furnished rooms, with breakfast, if desired; house has all modern improvements; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE gentleman, who may desire a pleasant second-story room, at a reasonable price, in a private family, centrally located, may address A. W., Box No. 5,445 New-York Post Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARTIES DESIRING rooms, with first-class board, can be accommodated in a delightful location on Pierrepont st., convenient to Wall Street Ferry; references exchanged. Address M. H., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts., entire second floor; also suite on parlor floor, with or without private table, in the pleasantly-located double house No. 45 5th av. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE floors, newly and handsomely furnished; first-class table and attendance; private baths, &c.; reasonable terms; small family, adults.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., NEIGHBORHOOD unexceptionable, near St. James' Hotel, five doors from Broadway, handsome rooms, nicely furnished, to gentlemen or family, with or without board.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF FURNISHED apartments at No. 222 5th av., opposite Hotel Brunswick and overlooking Madison Park. Rent low to desirable party.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives; also, single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

TO LET—AT NO. 134 LEXINGTON AV., FURnished rooms, without board; house newly painted and repaired; furniture all new; everything very desireable; references exchanged.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class table and location; references given and required. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of rooms, second floor; also single room, to rent, with board, for adults desiring a refined home.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, four rooms and bath, to let, with private table; no other boarders taken; references exchanged. No. 54 West 23d st.

GRAMERCY PARK.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED suites of rooms, with private bath and private table, if desired. Apply and refer to S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

IN A FRENCH TEACHER'S FAMILY—FOUR young men can find rooms and board; French conversation free. Apply to C. FABREGOU, No. 218 West 47th st. Private lessons.

NO. 275 MADISON AV.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two floors, of six rooms each, together or separately; private table if desired; also handsome single rooms; house newly and elegantly fitted up.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON Park, second floor, handsomely furnished, together or separately, without board, to gentlemen, on very reasonable terms; private family.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING THEIR own house, will rent two or three handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen; reference given and required. Address No. 123 East 12th st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 350 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with first-class board; near elevated railroad; references exchanged.

NO. 109 EAST 12TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, newly painted and handsomely furnished, to let, singly or en suite, with board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS ELEGANTLY furnished, and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house, No. 43 West 22d st.; references given and required.

NO. 53 WEST 35TH ST.—ELEGANT AND cleanly rooms, well furnished, with first-class board, in this desirable location; call and see them before going elsewhere.

NO. 45 WEST 29TH ST., FOUR DOORS west of Broadway.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite; all conveniences; private family; breakfast if desired; also bed-rooms and parlors above.

MRS. FELTER, OF NO. 235 WEST 38TH st., offers for the Winter a back parlor and bed-room, and connecting rooms on second and third floors, en suite or singly; references.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; best references given and required.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE French family, No. 112 East 25th st., near 4th av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NO. 122 MONTAGUE ST.—Pleasant rooms to let, with board; five minutes of Wall Street Ferry.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS—FURNISHED rooms, with board, No. 432 West 23d st., near elevated railway; references given and required.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.

Handsome rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

FAMILIES OR GENTLEMEN DESIRING large, pleasant, well-furnished rooms, with liberal board, in a small family, may apply at 39 West 16th st.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST.—MRS. RANDALL HAS two handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table.

NO. 36 WEST 24TH ST.—TO RENT, A VERY pleasant room on third floor; house has been occupied by the same parties nine years.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen and wives and to single gentlemen, at No. 106 Madison av.; references given and required.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Very desirable suites of rooms to let, with or without private table; references.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, in suites or separate; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Desirable rooms on second and fourth floors, with board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to let, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—PARLOR AND BED-room, also single rooms, suitable for families or gentlemen, with board.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—SUPERIOR accommodations, with or without private table; reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering handsome and desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, en suite or singly, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST ST.—Large, elegant apartments, en suite, with private table. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board, for families or gentlemen. Private table, if desired; at No. 1 East 17th st.

BOARD.—THREE ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR TO let, with board, at No. 128 East 23d st.; also room for single gentleman.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Elegant suite of rooms to let; private bath and table if desired.

NO. 12 WAVERLEY PLACE.—ELEGANT floor to let, with board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, (THREE adults,) residing in their own house, near 37th st. and 5th av., would rent to a gentleman a large room, elegantly furnished, with private bath, closets, &c., with or without board; all the appointments of a first-class, refined home. Address A. L. P., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room, (second floor,) all modern improvements, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., R. V. S., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—SECOND floor entire, and parlor and bed-room on third floor, to rent, handsomely furnished, by private family, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

PARTIES WILLING TO PAY FOR SUPERIOR accommodations in select family, on Madison av., near 30th st., can have entire second floor, with private table, by addressing ALDERTON, BOX NO. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ONE VERY COMFORTABLE SUITE OF rooms to rent, with large closets, exclusive bath, &c., on second floor, with private table; also two front rooms on third floor, and three communicating rooms on fourth floor, with board; best references given and required. Apply at No. 29 West 17th st.

NO. 67 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let, newly and elegantly furnished floors, with private table only; families making arrangements for the season will find unexceptionable accommodations; house and location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

ELEGANT PARLOR AND SECOND FLOORS, with private board, 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; highest references exchanged. Address PRIVATE BOARDING, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 246 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to gentlemen or gentleman and family, with or without board; house and locality first class; references.

NO. 48 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant second floor, with or without private table; other rooms; dining-room on parlor floor; unexceptionable board; highest references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING UP TOWN, near the Windsor Hotel, have a handsomely furnished floor to rent to a family or gentleman and wife, with board. Address C., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A LARGE HANDSOME room, second floor front, in private brown-stone house, No. 321 East 17th st., Stuyvesant Park, to gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; or nice hall room with closet; very low price; references required.

NO. 71 MADISON AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms on parlor floor, with or without private table; connecting rooms on second floor; also pleasant rooms on fourth floor, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—An entire floor, handsomely furnished, to a small family, with private table, or to a party of gentlemen, without board; breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, with private table if desired; references given and required. Address A. E. B., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 15 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. AND THE WINDSOR.—Handsomely furnished rooms, separately or together, including large front basement, to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 300.—PARTIES LOOKING FOR superior accommodations can find an entire second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without private table; also other floors; references.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, in a private American family; terms moderate. No. 133 West 42d st.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FIVE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished reception-room, with bed-room; also front parlor; breakfast if desired; house and appointments first class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT ROOMS on second floor, en suite or singly, with first-class board; location very convenient. Apply at No. 358 West 23d st.

ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, in thoroughly first-class houses, No. 22 East 49th st. and No. 46 West 51st st.; private table if required; references exchanged.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—IN A PRIVATE first-class house, two handsomely-furnished rooms, third floor, front; every convenience; within two blocks of Broadway.

NO. 124 EAST 22D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Two nicely-furnished front rooms, with good board; strictly private family, and terms moderate. Call for a few days.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY offer handsome suite of three rooms, second floor; exclusive bath; private table if preferred; also, other desirable rooms; references.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME LARGE room, with board for two; also elegant second floor, en suite, with board or private table and special attendance.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or single, with a superior table; early applicants will find a choice of rooms.

NO. 12 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms (sunny exposure) on the third floor, to let, with board; also one room on the fourth for a gentleman.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms to let for the Winter, with first-class board; also, very pleasant single rooms; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second and third floors, en suite, handsomely furnished; also parlor and bed-room; one single room; first-class table. Address J. P. WORSTELL.

SECOND DOOR EAST FROM BROADWAY.—No. 175 West 45th st., second floor to let with board, en suite or singly; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of sunny front rooms on second floor, also other desirable rooms, with board, for first-class parties; handsomely furnished.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO RENT, with board; also other rooms, en suite or singly. Private table if desired. References exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR ST. CLOUD Hotel, wish to let a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms; also a single room. Address 140 West 42d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL GIVE a very desirable parlor floor and third floor, with private tables, for the Winter.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, second floor, three rooms, together or singly; references.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 45, WEST.—Very desirable rooms to let, with board; best reference given and required.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms; private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO NEW AND HANDsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—PLEASANT SUITES AND large rooms for families; also single rooms for gentlemen, with grate fire and first-class board; references.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor, with board; house first class; references exchanged.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, to families and single gentlemen; references.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room; water, bath; $6 per week. No. 224 2d av., near 14th st.

AT NO. 120 EAST 37TH ST.—LARGE, NICEly-furnished front rooms for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 20 EAST 22D ST.—THIRD FLOOR, FRONT; parlor and hall room, with board; private table if desired; also single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET ON second, third, and fourth floors to gentlemen, with or without board; references.

NO. 44 WEST 25TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS suitable for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class in every respect.

NO. 20 WAVERLEY PLACE.—NEWLY FURnished throughout, handsome rooms to let, with or without board; pleasant upper rooms for young men.

ONE DESIRABLE ROOM, WITH FIRST-CLASS table, may be had for the Winter at No. 51 East 21st st.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109 EAST.—DEsirable rooms to let, with board, for families or gentlemen.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with first-class board; also, rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, SECOND DOOR BELOW 16th st.—M. E. GAGE has handsome suites of rooms to let with board; references exchanged.

MRS. A. WYCKOFF, NO. 332 5TH AV., has two very desirable suites of rooms to let, with private table.

ROOMS TO LET.—NO. 81 5TH AV. HANDsomely-furnished suites of rooms and single rooms to let to gentlemen; references required.

AN OFFICE ON WEST 34TH ST., NEAR 5th ave., fitted for a dentist, to let, with board if desired. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 583 6th ave.

ROOMS TO LET IN SECOND STORY WITH board, at No. 115 West 38th st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO OR THREE rooms to rent, with or without board; permanently.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board; rooms for single gentlemen.

AT NO. 211 WEST 44TH ST., ELEGANT furnished rooms, with superior board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO FINE SUITES OF rooms to let, with private table; house first class.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT FIRST and second story rooms, with board.

NO. 299 HENRY ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board.

AMUSEMENTS.

TITIENS' CONCERTS.

Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH have the honor to announce for the evening of

MONDAY, OCT. 4, 1875,
at
STEINWAY HALL,
the debut in the United States of
MLLE. THERESA TITIENS,

in the first of a series of concerts, which will be memorable as having introduced to the American public an artiste whom Europe recognizes as the

QUEEN OF THE LYRIC STAGE.

Difficult a task as it seemed to worthily surround a songstress of such distinguished merit, Messrs. M. & M. Strakosch believe that their efforts have not been unsuccessful. In support of this assurance they beg to make known that they have succeeded in making arrangements for the Titiens Concerts with

MME. ARABELLA GODDARD,

who, after a triumphant tour through Australia and California, will afford American audiences an opportunity of enjoying the performances of

ENGLAND'S FIRST PIANISTE.

The directors have also effected engagements with the artists whose names follow:
Mr. TOM KARL and Mr. H. A. BISCHOFF, tenors;
Signor CARLO ORLANDINI, baritone; and
M. EMILE SAURET, the young and eminent violin virtuoso, just returned from a brilliant tour through the United States.
Director of the Orchestra.........Mr. MAX MARETZEK

The series of Titiens Concerts is limited to six evening performances and two matinées, the former occurring respectively on Oct. 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, and 15, and the latter on Oct. 9 and 16.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
for the six nights and two matinées, $16. For three nights and one matinee, $8.

Reserved seats, $2 and $3, according to location.

The box-sheet will be open for the sale of subscription tickets at Steinway Hall on
TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, at 9 A. M.
and for the sale of seats on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

OUR BOYS.

Henry J. Byron's greatest comedy, now approaching its 300TH NIGHT in LONDON.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. MAURICE BARRYMORE, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, and Miss SIDNEY HOWELL, in the principal parts.

OUR BOYS MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1:30.

⁂ Box-sheet open ten days ahead.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

(Late Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE.........Conductor
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
And TAGLIAPIETRA, the great baritone.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
LAST WEEK OF OFFENBACH'S GREATEST SUCCESS,
MADAME L'ARCHIDUC,
With its new costumes, splendid scenery, gorgeous mise-en-scène, and
100 ARTISTS IN THE CAST.
Including MMES. GEOFFROY, DUPARC, NARDYNN, GHERZY, MM. DE QUERCY, DUPLAN, ROGER.
Next week LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

FREE SINGING CLASSES

Of the ORPHEON SOCIETY, reopen (14th year) on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at Steinway Hall, with concert and addresses, when full announcements will be made. Admission free. JEROME HOPKINS, Secretary and Director, No. 711 Broadway.
WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, President.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
THE RIVAL TRAGEDIANS, &c., &c.
Everything new, fresh, and sparkling.
Seats secured. Matinée SATURDAY at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
RED AND BLACK;
OR, A GAMBLER'S LIFE.
New scenery. Great cast. Cheap prices.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE. WEST 23D ST.

Cotton & Reed's Minstrels.	Cotton & Reed's Minstrels.
Immense Success.	Change of Programme.
The Public Satisfied.	New and Original Sketches.
Evening at 8 Saturday at 2.	Half price to Matinée.

INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING AND PAINTING by the EMINENT EUROPEAN artiste, Miss J. C. WIDGERY, at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. WOOD'S gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th st., open day and evening. Sparring, fencing, special training, &c. Send for circular.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND OR THIRD STORY FRONT alcove or dressing-room connecting, with board, by gentleman and wife, between 14th and 34th sts., and Broadway and 6th av.; a pleasant home wanted; price not to exceed $140 per month. Address, with particulars, QUIET, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A parlor and bed-room, with board, in a strictly private family, above 34th st. Address, stating terms and location, L., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. References required and given. Boarding-house keepers need not answer this advertisement.

WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, who desire to reduce expenses during the coming Winter, two rooms, or a floor, with board, for a gentleman and his wife, and child two years old; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 906.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND DAUGHTER require two furnished rooms, with board, in a quiet, respectable family; permanent if suited; undoubted references; terms $25 per week. Address, with particulars, MERCHANT, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A PHYSICIAN'S office wanted, with board; permanent; references. Address JAMES, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE, WITH board, one large room, located between 4th and 6th avs., above 23d st.; will pay $90 per month. Address Post Office Box No. 4,314.

A LADY WITH EXCELLENT REFERENCES would teach English, French, and fancy work in exchange for board. Address Z. O. G., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A SMALL PARTY OF ADULTS, ABOUT to rent a house at St. Augustine, Fla., would like to meet with those desiring to spend the Winter South in a private family, where all home comforts can be enjoyed; best of references exchanged. Address C. J., No. 245 Broadway, Room No. 10.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

GREAT INVENTION.—HEARING RESTORED with "Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums," a great success. For circulars apply to AMOS M. CLARK, Box No. 54, Bedford, N. Y.

WANTED—A LOT IN GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY, on Ocean Hill. Address, giving section and number of lot, LEWIS, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

SOMETHING NEW, CHEAP, AND BEAUTIFUL.—My rose pearl plates, (indicating color and substance,) for artificial teeth, excel everything heretofore offered for beauty, strength, and lightness; need only to be seen to be appreciated; made in one day; only $15 per set; call and examine; also, best rubber sets, $10 to $15; gold and platina, $35 to $45; extracting under gas. Dr. T. G. WAIT, No. 45 East 23d st., near Madison av.

DR. WAIT, JR., LATE OF WAIT & SON, dentists, 23d st., has removed to No. 26 West 35th st., near 5th av.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, &c., in separate closed rooms, at lowest possible rates. Every convenience; fine ventilation; elevator; watchman at night. Furniture boxed and shipped in best manner to all parts City and country. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of September, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS X. SCHWAB, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the fourth day of October, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLYING SCUD.

JARRETT & PALMER.........Lessees and Managers
ENGAGEMENT
of the renowned English character actor,
MR. GEORGE BELMORE,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE,
in Boucicault's great sensational drama in four acts,

THE FLYING SCUD,

To be presented with great magnificence, the dresses and
THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW,
the effects novel and striking in the extreme, the cast powerful, and the piece in its entirety to be marked for the great excellence of its production.

NAT GOSLING, a jockey of the past generation, who sells "tips" and advertises in *Bell's Life* under the name of "Old Boots".........Mr. GEORGE BELMORE
☞ As played by him nearly 1,000 times in England!

Seats may be secured. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Having concluded an agreement with MR. C. D. HESS, Director of the KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER take extreme pleasure in announcing that the

OPERA SEASON OF 1875-6

will be inaugurated at their popular and elegant theatre on

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 11.

In consequence of other engagements the season will be MOST POSITIVELY LIMITED TO TWO WEEKS.

Mr. Hess announces the STRONGEST ENSEMBLE of DISTINGUISHED ARTISTES which it has ever been his pleasure to present.

The Representative American Prima Donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
with the widely celebrated exponents of this delightful branch of the lyric art, VAN ZANDT, SEGUIN, BEAUMONT, MONTAGUE, CASTLE, MAAS, CARLETON, CONLY, HAMILTON, PEAKES, &c., &c., will be comprised in the company, and will have the support of EXCELLENT CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
Mr. S. Behrens, Conductor.

THE REPERTOIRE will be varied and effective, embracing SEVERAL NOVELTIES NOT PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED by this company.

PRICES WILL BE MODERATE.

Further particulars in next Sunday's papers.

A CARD.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,
NOS. 102, 104, AND 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

MAX MARETZEK, EDWARD and RICHARD MOLLENHAUER, the artist musicians; George W. Morgan, the renowned organist; Antoine Reiff, Jr., Vice President of the New-York Philharmonic Society; Signor G. Morosini, W. F. Mills, Signor A. Ardivani, August Arnold, Theodore Moelling, Signor G. Operti, August Steinhaus, Mark Hallam, Charles Wels, and a large corps of the ablest professors in America are engaged at the New-York Conservatory and Brooklyn Branch.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN DAILY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway.

Elegant Varieties. Choice Specialties.

Sensational Art. Unbounded Success.
Every evening at 8 o'clock.
Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Enthusiastic reception of M. BLANDOWSKI.	The Brilliant Olio of Twenty Star Artists.
Elegant Ballet, LA COQUETTE, and the exquisite Ballet divertissement of The Parisian	The emotional Poem Vivant, "Brooklyn Female Seminary," with new cast, grotesque reel of school girls, dances, &c.
Le Chateau Quadrille.	Nocturnal Muddle.

Most beautiful Troupe of Coryphees in America
Most delightful resort in New-York.
Fifty handsome young ladies wanted.

Original Sketches. Novelties. Musical

NOW OPEN.

FORTY-FOURTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2d and 3d avs. and 63d and 64th sts.
WONDERFUL MACHINES! SPLENDID PRODUCTS.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOSH HART.........Proprietor
OPENING FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

The Garnellas, Schoolcraft and Coes, Walters and Morton, Lulu Delmay, Edna Markley, in addition to our regular company.

Continued success of the
SKIDMORE AND MULLIGAN GUARDS' SHOOTING MATCH.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

MR. JOHN F. POOLE.........Manager
THE WONDROUS CARLO FAMILY,
the best gymnasts on the face of the earth.
THE WORRELL SISTERS.
THE YANKEE SHOOTSLBERS—EXTRAVAGANZA.
PAT ROONEY SINGS "O'REILLY, YOUR N. G."
J. B. JOHNSON, THE CHAMPION SWIMMER.
THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY IN A NEW OLIO.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The active members of this society are respectfully notified that owing to the delay in completing our new hall, the first rehearsal of the season will take place at Arion Hall, Nos. 19 and 21 St. Mark's place, 8th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, at 7:45.

All succeeding rehearsals will take place at ORATORIO HALL, (German Bank building,) corner of 4th av. and 14th st.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON

STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 14th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th	7:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 15th	3:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 15th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 16th	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 16th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 18th	9:30 A. M.	Friday, 17th	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st	8:30 A. M.	Monday, 19th	8:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 22d	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 21st	12:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:15 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO by ferry,) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KIRALFY BROTHERS.........Lessees and Managers
CROWDED AT EACH PERFORMANCE,
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UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........Mr. A. M. PALMER
PRELIMINARY SEASON, 1875
SIXTH AND
LAST WEEK BUT ONE

HOUSE
CROWDED
NIGHTLY.

of the engagement of the eminent comedian JOHN T. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation,

COLONEL SELLERS,

in Mark Twain's American drama, supported by a SUPERB CAST.

Every scene used is new, and of the most beautiful description. SATURDAY, Sept. 25, Sixth Matinee of COLONEL SELLERS.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 4.
OPENING OF THE REGULAR SEASON.

On which occasion will be revived, with magnificent new scenery and the ORIGINAL CAST, the great success of this house in the season of 1874, Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault's charming comedy,

LED ASTRAY.

The organization of the company for the ensuing season will comprise the following:

Miss ROSE EYTINGE,
Miss FANNY MORANT,
Miss KATE CLAXTON,
Miss MARIE GORDON,
Mrs. MARIE WILKINS,
Miss IDA VERNON,
Miss BLANCHE GREY,
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE,
Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD,
Miss META BARTLETT,
Miss ANNA BROWN,

Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.,
Mr. STUART ROBSON,
Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON,
Mr. J. H. STODDART,
Mr. JOHN PARSELLE,
Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT,
Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS,
Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON,
Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY,
Mr. W. H. WILDER,
Mr. WILLIE SEYMOUR,
Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY.

Stage Manager.........Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Prompter.........Mr. WILLIE SEYMOUR
Scenic Artist.........Mr. R. MARSTON
Treasurer.........Mr. E. H. GEORGE
Musical Director.........Mr. H. TISSINGTON

The sale of seats for the opening night will commence Monday morning, Sept. 27, at 8 o'clock.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL theatres six days in advance at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Windsor Hotel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEODORE WACHTEL,

Europe's greatest tenor, will shortly return to America for a

GRAND OPERATIC TOURNEE

through the United States, in which he will be assisted by a newly organized and most powerful

COMBINATION OF ARTISTS,

Selected from the leading

OPERA-HOUSES OF EUROPE.

The inauguration night of the

GRAND WACHTEL OPERA SEASON,

At the New-York Academy of Music, will be

MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1875.

Musical Director and Conductor....AD. NEUENDORFF.
Further particulars in later advertisements.

Theodore Tilton

At the Great Hall of the

COOPER UNION,

Wednesday Eve, Sept. 29,

At 8 o'clock. Subject of Lecture:

"The Problem of Life."

RESERVED SEATS, 75 CENTS.

TICKETS ready MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, at the publishing-house of SHELDON & CO., No. 677 BROADWAY, and at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, No. 33 UNION SQUARE.

Next Night, Sept. 30, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Subject: "The Human Mind."

PARK THEATRE.

Broadway and 22d st.
AN ESTABLISHED SUCCESS "BY A LARGE MAJORITY," THAT OF

THE FLORENCES

in B. E. Woolf's humorous satire,

MIGHTY DOLLAR.

EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Seats secured ten days in advance.
Order carriages at 10:30 o'clock.
For accommodation of strangers good seats retained.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

C. D. Blake's beautiful songs, "Mother, is the Old Home Lonely," and "Little Darling do You Miss Me," 40 cents each; "Dreaming Under the Elms," characteristic morceau for the piano, with elegant steel engraving, Phelps, 50 cents; "The Blue and the Gray," Harrigan and Hart's last song, 40 cents; "S. G., March Comique," Braham, played by Gilmore's Band, 40 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & Co., No. 547 Broadway, branch store No. 39 Union square.

CLASSES NOW FORMING FOR SIGHT READING
at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
TERMS, $5 PER QUARTER.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HALL TO LEASE.
Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway and 6th av.
Apply to Mr. TRENOR, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH AV.
A NEW STAGE AND GALLERY JUST COMPLETED.
RENT REDUCED to $40 and $50 a night. Books open.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS received THREE HIGHEST MEDALS and a DIPLOMA OF HONOR at the GREAT WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS in PARIS and VIENNA; *have always received highest awards in America*, and are acknowledged to be the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the CLASS in the WORLD. The largest assortment of ORGANS in the country, including all novelties, may now be found at the WARE-ROOMS of the company, NO. 25 UNION SQUARE, New-York. ORGANS sold for cash or easy payments, or rented until rent pays for them.

ALTO WANTED—IN QUARTET CHOIR, (PROTestant church,) where mass music is sung. Must promise faithful attendance, have good voice, and be fair reader. To such a one opportunity is offered for thorough training in rendering the most effective church music. No salary can be paid present season, but any amateur wishing to become proficient in quartet and solo singing could have no better practice. Address B., Post Office Box No. 4,345 New-York City.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

N. Y. NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES
FOR BEGINNERS.
UNUSUAL THOROUGHNESS.
FOR ADVANCED PUPILS
FINISH AND STYLE.
F. A. GERLACH, Director.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS, LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASsortment, for sale or rent, at OUVRIER & SONS, manufacturers, No. 27 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 50,000 PIANO-FORTES for less than half price; must be sold; men must have work; 300 live mechanics wanted to man his new factory, 35th st. and 10th av.

PIANO AND SINGING LESSONS IN ALL LANGUAGES.—Mme. SCHUBERT has returned to New-York; terms $50 per quarter. Address No. 60 East 9th st.

SIGNOR LUIGI STEFFENONE RESUMES lessons in Singing Sept. 1. Every branch of vocal instruction taught. Patrons may apply daily, except Monday and Thursday, at his rooms, No. 238 4th av.

DANCING.

MR. WM. B. DE GARMO, INSTRUCTOR in dancing at United States Military Academy, West Point, has removed his principal academy from No. 82 5th av. to the large and elegant hall No. 55 West 33d st., between Broadway and 5th av., and will resume his classes on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1875.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH ST.—All dances taught in one quarter; six fashionable dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square. Reopens 14th inst. Terms reduced. Send for circulars.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A TRAGEDY AT DEERFOOT PARK.

A SALOON-KEEPER SHOT ON THE CONEY ISLAND ROAD—NO WITNESS TO THE ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A singular and unaccountable case of shooting occurred between 8 and 9 o'clock on Friday evening at Deerfoot Park, on the Coney Island road. The victim was Mr. William McMahon, the proprietor of the park and owner of the adjoining saloon, who is well known among sporting men, and the scene of the shooting was on the Coney Island road, within about forty yards of the saloon. The night was very dark, and no person witnessed the tragic occurrence except the two men who were concerned in the affray, and therefore contradictory statements are given of the circumstances connected with it, and the motives which impelled Mr. McMahon's assailant to commit the deed.

About 7 o'clock in the evening John Johnson, a carpenter, residing with his uncle in Parkville, called at Mr. McMahon's saloon. The latter was there with his bar-tender when Johnson entered, and after engaging in conversation for a short time with the proprietor about some oats which McMahon desired to purchase from Johnson's uncle, during which the terms were agreed on, the village constable, Andrew Rock came in. Johnson was about leaving at the time but was prevailed on by the constable to drink, the proprietor of the saloon forming one of the party. The conversation immediately turned upon sporting topics, and the three men conversed together for about an hour and a half in the most friendly manner. Johnson and Rock have the reputation of being excellent wrestlers, and eventually the conversation turned upon this subject. Mr. McMahon took an active part in the discussion as to the relative merits of both in this respect, and offered to wager $50 that Rock would throw Johnson. Both men then engaged in a trial of their strength in the saloon, and Johnson brought Rock to the ground twice, when the latter good-humoredly remarked that he had got enough of it, and asked McMahon and his rival to have a drink. While they were taking the drinks, McMahon made a remark in a jocose way about the wrestling which offended Johnson, and he left the saloon to go home to his uncle's place at Parkville. It was about 8:30 o'clock at that time. The saloon-keeper, feeling that he had offended Johnson, walked out after him, it is said, for the purpose of removing the unfriendly feeling with which the latter had left the saloon. The bar-tender and the constable followed Mr. McMahon out upon the veranda and saw him walking rapidly after Johnson, but did not apprehend that there was any danger of a quarrel, both men having been on friendly terms with each other up to that time. The night was so dark that they could not see what took place when Mr. McMahon overtook Johnson, though the distance was not more than about one hundred and twenty feet from where they were standing. They soon became aware, however, that both were engaged in a scuffle, but before they could reach the spot they heard the report of two pistol shots. When they came up they found Mr. McMahon lying on the ground in the greatest agony, exclaiming that he was shot. Johnson walked away in the direction of his home without speaking a word. The wounded man was carried to his house, and medical attendance was immediately procured. It was found that he had received two wounds, one in the breast near the region of the heart, and the other in the left hip. Dr. Bartlett, who attended him, gave it as his opinion that his wounds would prove fatal. Yesterday his condition was somewhat improved, but it is believed there is little hope of his recovery.

Soon after the shooting Johnson was taken into custody at the residence of his uncle. He stated that he drew the revolver in self-defense. He says that he left the saloon quietly, but was soon followed by McMahon, who insisted that he should return with him and stand a treat. This he refused to do, and then, according to his statement, McMahon assaulted him, by knocking him down and jumping upon him. McMahon is about thirty-five years of age, and is strong and powerfully built. In a trial of physical strength, Johnson, who is of much slighter build, would not have been a match for him. Yesterday Johnson was lodged in Raymond Street Jail, and the ante-mortem statement of McMahon was taken as follows, by Coroner Sims:

I, William McMahon, being at this time in full possession of all my faculties, do, of my own free will and accord, voluntarily make the following statement, believing that I am about to die of my wounds, and that there is neither hope nor expectation of my recovery: Last evening between 8 and 9 o'clock a person named William Johnson came to me for the purpose of selling some oats. After we talked together some time in the bar-room of my house, he and Andrew Rock got wrestling in a joking way in the bar-room; I remarked to him jokingly that he could throw Andrew; he then got very excited and went off a short distance from my house, near the roadside; I went after him and jokingly took him by the right arm; he excitedly turned upon me and discharged his pistol; the first shot penetrated my left breast; greatly amazed I turned from him; he fired again; the second ball penetrated my right hip; I then fell, but got up again; assistance came to me and I was brought into my house; I never had an angry word with him, and gave him no provocation; our meeting was friendly; I had concluded for the purchase of the oats, and they were to be delivered the next day; I had agreed to pay for them when delivered; he was a sober man; perfectly sober at the time; had no drink of any kind at the time, but I had treated him to cigars; William Johnson I believe to be a nephew of Albert Johnson, who lives near by; after firing upon me he ran away.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE PARK.

A FOREMAN SHOT BY A STONE-CUTTER—THE BULLET PASSES THROUGH HIS ARM.

Stephen Mollie, a blacksmith, residing at Sixty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, was a day or two since appointed by the Park Commissioners to a situation in the stone-cutting department, and was directed to report for duty to the Superintendent of Central Park. There being no work for him at present in that department, he was instructed yesterday to join John Smith's gang of masons until otherwise ordered. Smith refused to accept the services of Mollie, and no amount of persuasion would induce him to reconsider his refusal. Both became angry, and in the altercation which followed, Mollie drew a pistol and fired at Smith. The bullet passed through his right forearm, inflicting a serious wound, and then flattened itself against the steel mechanism of an abdominal truss which he wore. Mollie was arrested and taken to the Yorkville Police Court. He confessed to firing the shot, but pleaded in extenuation that he was made desperate by the destitution of his family. He had been out of employment for five years, and his wife and children were on the verge of starvation when he obtained the situation in the Park. To lose this opportunity for earning a livelihood, after striving for it so long, crazed him. He was committed without bail to await the result of Smith's injuries.

SEQUEL TO A MARYLAND ROBBERY.

THE BEER STAMPS CAPTURED IN THIS CITY IDENTIFIED BY THEIR OWNER.

In THE TIMES of Friday there appeared an account of the arrest of William Pakulski, proprietor of the barber shop under the Prescott House, and Henry Meyers, on a charge of having in their possession, and attempting to dispose of, a large number of United States Internal Revenue beer stamps. Detectives Porter and Schraidt, who arrested the prisoners, were not then in the possession of any criminating evidence against them other than the fact of the stamps having been found in their possession. Pakulski and Meyers were brought before Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court on Friday morning, but were remanded to jail at the request of the detectives, who had not been able up to that time to collect sufficient evidence. Pakulski's counsel immediately procured a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari in his client's behalf, and he was thereupon brought before Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court. By the latter he was remanded to the Tombs, but was soon after discharged by Justice Wandell, notwithstanding that the action of Judge Donohue in remanding the prisoner virtually decided that enough evidence had been produced to justify his retention. Yesterday morning Mr. William R. Wilmot, Internal Revenue officer for the Fifth District, Maryland, arrived here and acquainted the detectives with the fact that on April 27 last, his office at St. Denis, Baltimore County, Md., was broken into by burglars who carried off $15,000 worth of beer stamps. He positively identified the stamps found with Pakulski and Meyers as a portion of those stolen from him. On this evidence the young man, Meyers, was again arraigned before Justice Morgan yesterday, and committed to await the requisition of the Maryland authorities. The United States District Attorney will now endeavor to effect the rearrest of Pakulski.

A FATHER SHOT BY HIS SON.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon William Stone, a young man nineteen years of age, employed in Wright's machine-shop, on Market street, Newark, became involved in an altercation with his father, who is employed at the same place, in some matter pertaining to some work. Coolly drawing a revolver from his pocket he took deliberate aim at his father's head and fired. The ball entered the lower part of the cheek, and glancing downward, lodged in the neck. He then grappled with his father, who after a desperate struggle broke away and ran to Police Head quarters where he made an affidavit on which a warrant was issued, and the would-be parricide was arrested. When taken to the station-house the young man was covered with his father's blood. He was confined in a cell in the City Prison to await an examination, which will take place on Monday. The wounded man was taken to St. Michael's Hospital, where he received prompt medical attendance. The doctors say there is a chance of his recovery with proper care. The parties both live at No. 52 Jane street, New-York.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST TRAIN FROM CHICAGO—STATIONS ON THE HUDSON WHERE MAIL MATTER IS TAKEN AND DISTRIBUTED.

The first Fast Mail train from Chicago arrived in this City, over the northern route, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. It left the West promptly at 8:30 o'clock last Thursday evening, with nearly six hundred bags of mail matter on board. Capt. James D. White, Assistant Superintendent, was in charge of the train, assisted by Chief Clerk N. G. Summerfield and six distributing clerks. The only passenger on board was Hon. William Bross, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Illinois. No incident of importance occurred during the trip until after the train had left Albany. The fast speed then obtained heated the axles of the car wheels so much as to necessitate a stop of nearly half an hour at Poughkeepsie. The time thus lost was made up, however, and the train reached the Grand Central Depot at the hour already mentioned. The running time between Chicago and New-York is thirty hours and forty minutes, or four hours and a half more than that of the Fast Mail westward. The reason for this difference in running time have not yet been made public. Several communications have been received at this office asking for information as to the names of stations where the Fast Mail takes on and puts down letters and newspapers. Between Albany and Chicago mail matter is dropped and taken on at every station along the route. Between New-York City and Albany mails are dropped only at Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Hudson. The fast speed of the train renders it impossible for the postal clerks to separate the mails in time for the other towns along the Hudson River. It is proposed to remedy this by having the Post Office employes in this City put up the mail matter for the river towns by itself. When this is done it is expected that the messengers will be able to deliver from the fast train mail matter direct to all river towns beyond Yonkers. By this arrangement the smaller towns along the Hudson River Road will have their mail with their morning meal. The present delay does not, however, apply to the morning newspapers. The news-dealers' packages are generally large and do not have to be unpacked. They can, therefore, be handled with little or no difficulty. The difference between newspapers and Post Office packages is easily illustrated. At Peekskill, for instance, 5,000 copies of the morning papers are sold daily, and yet only twenty-five copies are sent to that city by mail. This proportion holds good of all the river towns. It is believed that in the near future the bulk of the newspapers will be intrusted to the Post Office instead of to news agents, simply because the rates of charges for carrying will be much cheaper. This will not be the case, however, until the department adopts some rule permitting the news-dealers to have access to the morning papers immediately on their arrival at a station. Now the papers sent by mail must be conveyed to the local Post Office, whereas the dealers at present have their papers in hand and on sale long before the village Postmaster has reached his place of business. Concerning the taking on and putting down of mail along the Pennsylvania Central, or southern route, THE TIMES has learned that matter will be received and distributed at all points south and west of Newark, N. J. The same reasons for non-distribution between this City and Newark exists as between here and Albany. The speed of the train prevents the postal clerks from separating the mail in time to drop any correspondence this side of Newark. Indeed, it is only with the greatest exertions that the clerks are enabled to make up the bags for that important point. Beyond Newark their task, although by no means light, becomes easier, and at every station, save, perhaps, those where there is no mail, the "catcher" is constantly in use in relieving the crane of its pendant pouch. The trouble which was created by the unexpected detention of mail cars at Pittsburg has been satisfactorily adjusted, and hereafter there will be no delay, at least at that point. The trouble was not so much a positive delay to the mails, so far as their being held at Pittsburg was concerned, as that the postal cars which had gone out on the Fast Limited Mail were not returned to New-York. Mr. Vail, Superintendent at large, who has charge of this Southern route, together with Mr. Jackson, the Division Superintendent, fully understood that the postal cars going westward on Monday last would be returned on the Fast Mail leaving Pittsburg for the East on Thursday evening. This was their understanding of the matter; but on their arrival at Pittsburg last Thursday they found that orders had been left to run these cars eastward on the Atlantic Express, which leaves that city at 1:10 P. M., and is due in New-York only a few minutes earlier than the Fast Mail, leaving eight hours later. Mr. Thompson, the General Manager of that road, has expressed his willingness to comply with the wishes of the Post Office Department.

THE CHAIN GANG.

PRISONERS SENT TO SING SING DURING THE WEEK—A LARGE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS CONVICTED.

Since the re-opening of the General Sessions a large number of cases which had been waiting for trial has been disposed of by the conviction of nearly all the offenders. During the past week Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin, whose duty it is to remove all convicted criminals to prison, conveyed the following named persons to Sing Sing: Nassau Powers, burglary, three years; Philip Keenan, burglary, five years; William Marr, burglary, three years; Dennis McCarthy, burglary, three years; William Watson, burglary, two years and six months; John McCauley, burglary, two years; Frederick Schwab, burglary, five years; Lawrence Kane, grand larceny, two years and six months; James Carpenter, burglary, five years; William Hayes, petit larceny from person, two years and six months; Thomas Canavan, grand larceny, two years and six months; Henry Preis, grand larceny, two years and six months; Edward Conway, robbery, twenty years; James Tracy, grand larceny, four years; James Cleudenin, grand larceny, two years; John Lyon, grand larceny, one year; William Garrett, burglary, two years and six months; Charles Thompson, burglary, five years; Daniel Roses, petit larceny from person, two years and six months; Ella Heath, felonious assault, one year and six months; Mary E. Dusenbury, felonious assault, one year and six months; George Dumont, grand larceny, four years and six months; George Walsh, robbery, seven years; John H. Mitchell, grand larceny, two years and six months; Frank Weller, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Coyle, grand larceny, two years and six months; Henry A. Thompson, grand larceny, two years and six months; James Connors, petit larceny from person, two years and six months; James O'Brien, petit larceny from person, two years and six months; John Becker, forgery, four years and six months; John Arnold, burglary, five years; William Henry, felonious assault, five years; Edward Bunton, grand larceny, three years; Timothy Ryan, grand larceny, four years; John Dunn, grand larceny, five years; James Hughes, petit larceny from person, three years; Henry Lewis, forgery, five years; Christopher Briggs, receiving stolen goods, four years; John Gibbons, burglary, ten years; William Curry, felonious assault, four years; William Watson, false pretenses, one year and six months; John McNevin, grand larceny, two years; Augustus Coleman, grand larceny, two years; James Miller, burglary, two years; Frederick Both, grand larceny, one year and six months; John Harrison, petit larceny from person, two years and six months; Richard Keeler, grand larceny, three years and six months; Patrick Hynes, grand larceny, two years and six months; William J. Anderson, grand larceny, two years and six months; George C. Holland, felonious assault, three years; Otto Pauley, grand larceny, two years; James Turner, burglary, four years; Joseph Crosby, burglary, four years; Thomas Cook, burglary, three years; Robert Lee, burglary, two years; Michael Eagan, robbery, ten years; John Broderick, felonious assault, three years; Peter Flaherty, burglary, three years.

A BEAUTIFUL WORK OF ART.

An exceedingly beautiful statue representing the "Genius of Fishing," by Prof. Fidi, of Florence, is now on exhibition at the gallery of Starr & Marcus, in John street. It was recently selected from among a group of 3,000 statues, and, while the simplicity of outline is preserved, the nudity of the figure is draped with a net without detracting from the perfection of the picture. The figure reposes on a dolphin, shells are entwined in the hair, and the general pose is graceful and poetic. The entire piece is of great value, and has been sold to a private purchaser. There is also on exhibition in the same gallery a water-color painting of the "Madonna," by Coratti, dated 1553, and the genuineness of the picture is certified to by the Academy of Fine Arts of Venice.

A HUMANE ORDER.

Benjamin F. Moody, foreman of the Third avenue stables, at Thirty-fourth street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kasmire at the Yorkville Police Court, to answer a charge of compelling a driver named Thomas Banks, to drive an unsound horse. Banks had been previously arrested by one of Mr. Bergh's officers, and gave bail to appear for trial. He will be used as a witness against Moody. A notice posted in the stables of the company named notifies the officers and servants of the corporation that hereafter they are forbidden to harness or drive any animal not in a sound and healthy condition; and also that any employe of the company who may be arrested for violating this rule will neither be bailed nor defended by the corporation.

NEW-YORK'S FAIR.

SECOND WEEK OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION—OBSTACLES MET BY THE DIRECTORS.

The forty-fourth annual fair and exhibition of the American Institute has entered upon its second week without finding it approach that degree of development which distinguished the same periods in former years. Its deficient advancement certainly cannot be attributed to any cause which bears, however remotely, upon the management of the enterprise, nor yet to any apathetic indifference upon the part of intending exhibitors, but rather to a combination of circumstances which are outside the government of either. Indeed, the inducements to a successful exhibition have been greater this year than formerly, and the demand for space has been unprecedently large, but the intervention of a variety of obstacles has retarded the prospects entertained of an exceptionally fine fair and lessened the general expectations in that regard. Prominent in connection with these difficulties is the new-formed determination of several large exhibitors in the different departments to reserve inventions for the great Centennial exhibition of next year, and by observation and experiment in the meantime to improve upon the objects which they designed to display at the American Institute Fair. These obstacles, though undoubtedly great, have not however interfered with its general prosperity, and the interest always manifested in the exhibition remains undiminished. It is still the popular public resort, where instruction is combined with pleasure, and where the results of a wholesome and beneficial competition in the varied departments of industry are exhibited with the object of bringing them to a proper condition of perfected excellence. The general aspects of the fair of this year strongly resemble those of its predecessors, and the innumerable articles of domestic, agricultural, and mechanical art are reproduced with certain modifications and improvements. The machinery department, which always is a marked feature of the exhibition, includes four powerful engines of superb finish, driving enormous lines of shafting and evidencing by the method in which they perform their work superior design and construction. It is proposed that they shall be exhibited next year at Philadelphia if they are not sold during the continuance of the fair. Two machines for the making of shoes out of the unprepared material are special objects of interest. Each machine is attended by eight men, who are assigned to departments of the machinery and so complete the arrangements and rapid the execution that within a comparatively brief space of time boots and shoes are made ready for use. A kindred machine for the making of clothes, which was exhibited last year, is not yet present but will be in the course of a week. There are up to this time but few novelties introduced and space has been assigned to 150 applicants who have not yet occupied it. Besides these, upward of 300 additional applications were made and refused for want of accommodation, but after next week the vacant space will be given to the first comers. The art gallery, which has heretofore been considered one of the most attractive departments of the fair, is yet unfilled. There is a marked absence of the faithful portraits of so many living celebrities of this and foreign countries which before characterized it, and pretty pictures of fashionable life but illy supply the study of character and intellect depicted in busts and pictures of our eminent men. These defects will probably be remedied in the coming week, and the fair rendered as successful in all respects as it deserves.

THE SUSPENDED BOOK FIRM.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CREDITORS—THE CONCERN TO PAY SEVENTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

The creditors of Lee, Shepard & Dillingham met again yesterday, pursuant to adjournment at the office of the firm on Broadway. Mr. Sheldon presided, and Mr. Clapp acted as Secretary. Mr. Walter S. Appleton presented the report of the committee as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee report the following conclusions, after a careful examination of the books and stock of the firm of Lee, Shepard & Dillingham:

First—The stock, estimated by the Assignee as valued at $58,429 80, we are satisfied, if closed out under the present state of the market, would bring	$30,000 00
Cash on hand	1,270 00
Accounts, undoubtedly good, estimated by the Assignee to be $24,092 91, we have placed at	20,000 00
Suspense account, reported by the Assignee at $6,440, we have estimated at	1,300 00
Bills redeemable (good)	514 17
Making total assets	$53,084 17
To pay debts amounting to	$61,303 68

After earnest consideration we have come to the conclusion that the concern can pay seventy cents on a dollar at six, twelve, and eighteen months, without interest.

E. McLOUGHLIN,
WALTER S. APPLETON,
JOHN W. HARPER.

Some of the gentlemen thought that seventy per cent was too much to require of the firm, but Messrs. Lee and Shepard, who were present, expressed themselves well satisfied with the terms and time of payment. After considerable friendly discussion the report was unanimously agreed to, and a composition deed was drawn up to correspond with the report, and signed by every creditor present, as follows: McLoughlin Bros., Sheldon & Co., George W. Carleton & Co., Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., Thomas Nelson & Sons, Dick & Fitzgerald, Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, George A. Leavitt & Co., E. P. Dutton & Co., James Miller, D. Appleton & Co. and George Routledge & Sons. Messrs. Harper Brothers and other absent creditors sent word that they would consent to any arrangement which might be agreed upon by the meeting. One gentleman wrote that he would consent to be assessed in a small amount if it was required to re-establish the house. The utmost good feeling prevailed. The affairs of the two houses of Lee & Shepard, of Boston, and Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, of this City, must be settled separately, owing to the requirements of the General Bankrupt law and the State laws of Massachusetts and New-York.

BASE-BALL.

AN EXCITING GAME BETWEEN THE ATHLETICS AND MUTUALS—THE MUTUALS WIN BY A SCORE OF SIX TO FOUR—NOTES.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Mutuals, of this City, played the seventh game of their championship series, yesterday afternoon, on the Union Grounds, in the presence of about five hundred people. It began with the Athletics first at the bat. In the early part of the game the Athletics made 2 runs, but the Mutuals scoring 2 in the sixth inning, amid great applause, the game became a tie. The Athletics then made 2 runs in the seventh inning, and the chances seemed again in their favor, but the Mutuals scoring 4 in the eighth inning, the excitement and applause became very great. No runs being made on either side after this point, the game was won by the Mutuals by a score of 6 to 4. In the pool-selling the Athletics were the favorites, the rates being two to one that they would win, and about the same that they would win in two innings. The following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Egler, c. f.	1	1	2	Holdsworth, c. f.	2	2	1
Clapp, c.	0	1	5	Start, 1st b.	2	1	10
Fisher, 1st b.	1	2	6	Hallinan, s. s.	1	2	0
Anson, r. f.	0	1	2	Higham, c.	1	2	2
Sutton, 3d b.	0	0	1	Gerhardt, 3d b.	0	1	0
Craver, 2d b.	1	1	2	Booth, r. f.	0	1	1
Hall, l. f.	0	0	4	Nelson, 2d b.	0	0	3
Force, s. s.	1	1	4	Mathews, p.	0	0	3
Knight, p.	0	0	1	Gedney, l. f.	0	0	7
Total	4	7	27	Total	6	9	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Mutual	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	—6

Umpire—Mr. Boyd, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.
First base by errors—Athletic, 2; Mutual, 2.
Runs earned—Athletic, 2; Mutual, 3.

The Cincinnati Reds scored 12 and the St. Louis Browns 9 in a game in Cincinnati yesterday. Only eight innings were played. The Browns declined to play the ninth, claiming an unfair decision of the umpire.

The Flyaways, of this City, and the Concords, of Brooklyn, played a game yesterday afternoon on the Capitoline Grounds. The playing on both sides was rather loose, although some good fielding was exhibited by Quinn and Loughlin, of the Flyaways, and Redmayne and Rowe, of the Concords. Fallon, of the Flyaways, made a home run in the third inning, which brought them in two additional runs. The game was won by the Flyaways, by a score of 12 to 6. Only one run was earned, and that by the Flyaways.

The Equitable Club, of this City, and the Alphas, of Harlem, played a "home and home" game on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday afternoon. It was won by the Equitable Club by a score of 15 to 9.

The Olympics, of Manhattanville, and the Chatham Club, of this City, played the second game of their series in Melrose yesterday afternoon. It was won by the Olympics by a score of 13 to 2. The Olympics also won the first game by a score of 22 to 5.

There will be no games on the Union Grounds this week until Saturday, when the Flyaways, of this City, and the Nameless, of Brooklyn, will play there.

The following games will be played on the Capitoline Grounds during this week: Tuesday, Sept. 21, Flyaway vs. Alaska; also Reliance vs. Fulton, both of Brooklyn, at the same time; Saturday, Sept. 25, Concord, of Brooklyn, vs. Enterprise, of Hempstead, Long Island; also, Equitable, of this City, vs. Winona, of Flatbush, at the same time.

On Friday, Sept. 24, the Flyaways, of this City, and the Chelseas, of Brooklyn, will play on the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during last week numbered 1,902.

The total amount of Croton rents and penalties received last week was $17,654 18.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Education will be held on Wednesday at 4 P. M.

The average amount received daily at the tax office since it was opened on Monday was $750,000.

Rev. W. R. Alger will resume his pulpit ministrations, at the Church of the Messiah, to-day, at 11 o'clock.

The sale of tickets for Theodore Tilton's lecture will begin to-morrow morning, at Sheldon's No. 677 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

District Attorney Phelps has appointed School Commissioner William Herring to the position of Assistant District Attorney, vice Mr. Nolan, resigned.

During the past week 122 applications for license were made to the Board of Excise, and the sum of $7,100 was received by the board within the same period.

Rev. F. H. Marling, of Toronto, Canada, will preach at the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Second avenue, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. to-day.

Six steamers, taking 186 cabin and 971 steerage passengers, sailed from this port yesterday. All the vessels carried full cargoes of produce and general merchandise.

The tailor-shop of Asher Stein, No. 2,218 Third avenue, was entered by sneak thieves on Friday evening and robbed of $100 worth of cloth and ready-made clothing.

A stated meeting of the American Academy of Dental Surgery will be held on Tuesday next, at which papers will be read, and matters of interest to the profession will be presented.

The school teachers and others employed by the Board of Education were paid their salaries yesterday for the month ending Aug. 15. The whole amount distributed was $205,275 13.

The evening schools will be open to-morrow night for examination of pupils. The principals will be in attendance from 7 to 9 P. M., and will continue for two weeks. Studies will commence Monday, Oct. 4.

On Friday evening the residence of William H. Jessup, No. 332 East Eighty-fourth street, was visited by sneak thieves who opened the front door with false keys and succeeded in carrying off wearing apparel valued at $195.

The Secretary of the Chamber of Life Insurance reports that during August twenty-seven companies paid on policy claims as follows: Losses by death, $1,691,967 30; mutual endowments, $129,009 54; total, $1,820,076 74.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 634 deaths, 458 births, and 136 marriages, showing an increase of 6 deaths, and a decrease of 10 births and 6 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer the City of San Francisco will sail for San Francisco, via the Straits of Magellan, to-morrow. This steamer will be the pioneer in the new mail line to Australia and New-Zealand from the Pacific coast.

A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, at 9 A. M. to-morrow, the anniversary of the seizure of Rome, for those who have lost their lives in defense of the Holy See, and for deceased members of the Catholic Union of New-York.

Coroner Kessler held an inquest yesterday in the case of the infant child of Bridget Kelly, which was supposed to have been drowned by its mother. The jury rendered a verdict that the child's death was caused by being thrown into the North River by its mother, who was then committed to the Tombs.

Frank Orson, who had been arrested for intoxication, while in a cell at the Mulberry street Police Station, yesterday morning attempted to commit suicide by twisting a handkerchief around his throat. He was discovered by Doorman Brown in time to save his life, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Stewart, a laborer, of No. 311 West Forty-fourth street, stole a coat, trowsers, and pair of shoes from George Bock, of No. 1,536 Broadway, which he alleged he pawned for money with which to buy bread for his starving children. Stewart was held for trial yesterday by Justice Kasmire at the Yorkville Police Court.

The medical staff of the Homeopathic Hospital on Ward's Island will invite the members of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New-York, who meet here on Tuesday, 21st inst., to visit their institution, leaving the foot of Twenty-sixth street, East River, at 1:30 P. M., by special steamer. Mayors Wickham and Hunter, and Commissioners Bailey, Cox, and Brennan are expected to be present.

BROOKLYN.

The number of arrests made by the Police within the past week was 565.

The census returns, which have now been all filed in the County Clerk's office, give the population of Brooklyn as 482,687.

Thomas Quinn was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a horse from Daniel Durish, of No. 604 Pacific street. The horse was found in his possession when taken into custody.

Baldwin and McCann, who were charged by Mrs. Hall with having represented themselves as deputy sheriffs, for the purpose of ejecting her from her residence, were held, yesterday, by Justice Morse, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Herman Boenicke, alias Henry Wagner, a New-York thief, was arrested yesterday in a lager-beer saloon in Bergen street, on a charge of burglary. The residence of Rev. William T. Wolf, No. 341 Smith street, was recently entered and a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at $200, carried away, and Sergt. Cadden tracked the thief to Smith street, when he took him into custody.

LONG ISLAND.

The Republican convention for Suffolk County will be held at the Court-house in Riverhead on Wednesday next, the 22d inst.

The schooner Jane C. Harris, Capt. Brush, of Port Jefferson, experienced heavy weather while off Mount Sinai on Friday, and her mainmast was carried away about ten feet above the deck. The cook, Adrian Clark, of Rocky Point, was caught in the rigging, carried overboard, and drowned.

Mr. William R. Thomas, of Williamsburg, and Mary Thomas, his wife, have, through their counsel, George A. Mott, commenced separate suits in the Supreme Court of Kings County against the Southern Railroad Company for injuries sustained by the accident which occurred on the Rockaway Branch of that road on the 5th of July last. The damages in each case are laid at $10,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

Judge Hoffman yesterday sent Minnie Brandt to the State Prison for three years for pocket picking.

The appropriation for the support of the public schools of Somerset County for the current year is $38,798 03.

An unknown man was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad train near Trenton Friday evening, and instantly killed.

Theodore Staetz, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his hand crushed yesterday by a train at South Amboy.

Bishop Odenheimer has decided to establish his residence in the City of Newark, having finally refused the tender of a handsome house in Hoboken.

Michael Lawless, living on the Bergen Point plank road, Jersey City, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Apoplexy is the supposed cause of death.

In the Union County Circuit Court yesterday, William F. Day, Executor, procured judgment against the American Popular Life Insurance Company for $10,053 88.

Ida Doremus, a little girl, employed in the Beaver Mills at Paterson, fell down a flight of stairs in the factory, on Friday, and died yesterday in consequence of her injuries.

During the temporary absence of Mr. Frank Fischlein from his jewelry store on Newark avenue, Jersey City, on Friday, a sneak thief secured an entrance and stole four gold watches.

In the Union County Court of Sessions at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, John Quinn, for burglary, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years, and Mary Ann Burns, for attempted burglary, for three years.

The sloop J. S. Crowell, owned by Capt. Robert Seaman, was taken from her moorings at Perth Amboy a week ago. On Friday the vessel was found adrift in Raritan Bay. Her cargo of oysters, valued at $200, had been stolen.

The body of Maria Miller, daughter of John Miller, of No. 268 Grand street, Jersey City, was found yesterday morning floating in the canal at the foot of Jersey avenue. On Thursday night she left home at 6 o'clock, to accompany a little friend to her home in Canal street, and about 9 o'clock started on her return. Suspicions of foul play are entertained. Coroner Whalen will hold an inquest Thursday next.

THE COOPER UNION EVENING SCHOOLS.

The admission of students to the Cooper Union Free Evening Schools began on the 14th inst., and will be continued every evening during the month, except Monday and Saturday, from 7:30 to 9 P. M. There have been admitted thus far to the art classes: In rudimental drawing, 175; in ornamental, 205; in figure, 40; cast, 40; form, 45; perspective, 65; architectural, 118; mechanical, 105; modeling in clay, 61; a total of 854. There are vacancies in modeling in clay and mechanical and perspective drawing. To the scientific classes there have been admitted in chemistry, 87; natural philosophy, 53; astronomy, 26; mechanics, 8; algebra, 93; geometry, 98; trigonometry, 10; analytical geometry, 9; descriptive geometry, 32; mechanical drawing, 2; calculus, 1; and mechanical engineering, 2; a total of 421, and grand total of 1,275. There is still room in all these classes except that of descriptive geometry. The laboratory class will be resumed under the direction of Dr. Gallatin. In the free day classes for ladies there is still room for applicants in the normal class in drawing, which is conducted after the manner of teaching large classes in the public schools of the country, and also in the afternoon class for amateurs.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT ON A RAILROAD TRACK.

A farmer named Dyckson, accompanied by his wife, drove from their home in Haverstraw to visit some friends in Paterson, yesterday. While crossing the Erie Railway track at River street on their way home the wheels of their buggy were caught in one of the switches. The carriage was overturned and both were thrown out. Mr. Dyckson was removed in an unconscious condition to a neighboring grocery store, as was Mrs. Dyckson also, who, though severely injured, was yet conscious. Dr. Bellary was called and he discovered that Mr. Dyckson's skull had been fractured, and Mrs. Dyckson was found to have sustained several fractures of her left arm. Their friends were informed of the accident by telegraph, and everything possible was done for their comfort.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Dr. B. Sadtler, of Baltimore, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. George J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Count Litta, Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Orlow W. Chapman, Superintendent of the New-York Insurance Department, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rear Admiral Henry K. Hoff, United States Navy, and Prof. William Everett, of Harvard College, are at the Everett House.

CLEANING AND DYEING.—Fall season, 1875. "Paris black," "seal brown," and the fashionable colors, all elegantly dyed at LORD'S principal store, No. 860 Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street. Branches, No. 630 Broadway and No. 111 Eighth avenue.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Germanic, for Liverpool.

H. Eyre,
Miss Eyre,
Mrs. Capt. Taylor,
Miss Lizzie Taylor,
Miss E. Taylor,
Dr. A. P. Holmes,
Mrs. Holmes,
Thomas Guille,
John Le Lacheur,
Charles Yuite,
Samuel Phillips,
Mrs. Phillips,
G. H. Harris,
Henry Jennings,
Miss F. Long,
J. J. Ellerton,
William Perot,
Charles Perot,
E. H. Davenport,
Mrs. Davenport,
Master Frank Pearce and infant,
H. Williams,
H. R. Goring,
Dr. William A. Bell,
J. Bisset,
R. Wood,
Mrs. Wood,
Alexander Duff,
Peter Duff,
William Parkinson,
Miss G. Nias,
Miss Edith G. Bowes,
Miss Jane L. Walker,
Mrs. John Finlay,
Miss Mary Smith,
A. Paterachi,
John Douglas,
Edward Williams,
George A. McMaster,
J. F. Ure,
V. W. Chapman,
J. E. Frackleton,
Mrs. George Clark,
Charles L. Wright,
James B. True,
Mrs. R. Pearce,
Miss Lina Pearce,
Master Harold Pearce,
Master Stanley Pearce,
Miss Agnes Lee,
Angel Guirola,
Mrs. Guirola,
Miss Guirola,
Miss L. Guirola and two children,
A. B. Davis,
Q. A. McConnell,
C. W. Hall,
J. Gordon,
Rev. L. R. Pacilio,
J. P. Leslie.

In steam-ship Rhein, for Bremen.

H. R. Baltzer,
William Konitzky,
E. A. Stevens,
T. C. Dunn,
Master Mercer Garnett,
Mrs. A. Mensing, child and servant,
Mrs. S. G. Porter,
E. Krug,
L. Dreyfuss,
A. Isaacs,
Konrad Julius Thorspecken,
Paul Lellmann,
Charles E. Beery,
J. Henry Schmidt,
Lieut. Paul Ruemer, United States Army,
Miss Lisette Ottenhues,
Richard Gross,
Miss Emilie Schaefer,
Miss Ida Wilmersdorfer,
Master Johnny Parghouse,
Gustav Sanner,
Mrs. Babette Ehler,
Charles Sandhagen,
Henry Sandhagen,
Amandus Stuckenberg,
William Veith,
William Stichtenoth,
Master Edward Stichtenoth,
Mrs. F. Bergstaedt,
Miss Wilhelmina Schultz,
Mrs. Friedcke. Lessey,
George Schmidt,
Mrs. Marie Schmidt,
Mrs. C. A. Bollmau.

In steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.

Miss Armstrong,
Miss F. Michael,
Mrs. Charles A. Robinson,
Miss Mary Dall,
Mrs. Vail,
Miss Vail,
William Connor,
Walter C. Bergius,
E. W. Gere,
Joseph Bolland,
Thomas Davison,
James Worrell,
W. Buscot,
J. R. McDelrby,
B. C. Lauth,
Mrs. B. C. Lauth,
A. H. Elliott,
Mrs. A. H. Elliott,
Samuel Elliott,
James S. Gibbs,
Mrs. Andrews,
John Edwards.

In steam-ship Amerique, for Havre.

P. Arnaud,
Mme. P. Arnaud,
Auguste Arnaud,
Emil Arnaud,
Miss Elvina Arnaud,
Miss Berthe Arnaud,
Javier Bolanos,
Moses Grinnel,
Mr. De Chatillon,
Mme. De Chatillon,
Joseph Estrem,
Mr. Le Bon Albinde Vauxonne,
Frank R. Schoyer,
Mr. Chapin,
Mme. Chapin,
Louis Mauger,
Mr. Robbins,
Mme. Robbins,
Bonne Robbins,
Mme. Charpentier,
Miss Laguzet,
G. Goudre,
Mme. C. Belle-Isle,
Miss Jenne Roch,
H. Metzger,
Matias Fleixas,
A. Seytre,
Charles De Frondat,
Jules Fortwengler,
Jules Fortwengler, Jr.,
Achille Fortwengler,
J. B. Fallows,
Miss Marie Aibucht,
Miss Rosalie Aibucht.

In steam-ship Utopia, for Glasgow.

Peter Lenox,
R. W. Moore,
Rev. C. A. Moore,
Rev. John K. Brown,
Rev. J. J. Newell,
Miss Malvina Allen,
Miss Orell Keeler,
Miss Anna M. Sweet,
Robert A. Muir,
Alonzo Moore,
Charles Boyd,
Miss L. Thompson,
Hugh P. Hudson,
W. C. C. Towers,
James Wallace,
Mr. Cook,
Charles W. Shelton,
Miss Maggie McLachlan,
Rev. A. Loughridge and lady,
William Eppelsheimer, lady, and daughter,
Miss W. Jomberg.

In steam-ship Cornwall, for Bristol.

Thomas G. Cole,
Samuel Carnock,
Alfred Porter,
Edward Whiting,
Elizabeth Hancock and daughter,
Capt. Edward Porter.

FOR OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—John Gilbert, E. H. Tift, James Ward and wife, L. Lippmann, Max Neiter, M. J. O'Donahue, Raymond Mayer, Mrs. A. J. Donahue, Miss Annie E. Mayer, Mrs. A. J. Douglas, Gertrude Douglas, Henry C. Parker, R. M. Howe, Solomon Isaacs, George W. Sells and wife, A. H. Best, J. H. Jones, Miss Maggie McGovern, Mrs. Mary Ryan, Miss Louisa Baker, R. Treavor, P. J. Cookery, Mrs. Sarah Stoddard, Joseph H. Cox, W. Baggaley, J. P. O'Connor, Leo Guthman, George H. Lusk and wife, J. Hillyard, John H. VanValin, John Sherlock, James D. Reynolds, Mrs. H. H. Gleason, A. T. Smith and wife, Peter McCann, Daniel McCann, W. W. West and wife, Miss E. Rankin, Miss M. Rankin, J. Baratier, G. S. Nichols, Mrs. J. Lippman, Charles H. Parmenter, Rev. Mr. Markham, Mrs. W. Williams, John Beale, William Beale, Ellen Beale, James Beale, Thomas Beale, Edward Sullivan, L. Hughes, Henry Mungen, C. Bohar, Lindsay McKinney, Albert F. Griffin, John W. Tucker, Thomas Reeves, George W. Andrews, Paul C. Miller, James Degnan, John W. Sloan, Christopher French, John Lycargus.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Oder from Bremen.

Mrs. Wunderlich,
Mrs. Stella Lowry and child,
Mrs. Selma Eckhardt and children,
Fridolin Madlener and family,
S. Baumann and family,
F. Kühne and family,
Max Jacoby and family,
Henry Berliner,
H. Schering,
Carl Meisner,
Roland R. Dennis,
Roland Adriance,
Conrad Müller and family,
Henry Münch,
W. G. Thompson,
H. H. Merten,
Frederick W. Bohle,
Joh. Nic. Bauersachs and family,
Mrs. Emilie Fellner and child,
Mrs. Gitta Schnell,
Mrs. Caroline Fiedler and son,
Mrs. Babetta Mersbacher and son,
Mrs. Christa Finck,
August Dosch,
Peter Raeder,
Moritz Bleyer,
Jac. Heymann,
John Brinkmann,
Miss Margaret Lohman,
Max Levy,
Miss Louise Bohnhorst,
Carl Meininger,
Miss Auguste Meininger,
Nicholas Kahrs and family,
Miss Alice Griebel,
E. Woodruff and family,
Miss Breuster,
Miss Rosalie Berliner,
Miss Leffingwell,
Mrs. Weiss,
Miss Julie Kohn,
E. Holzborn,
R. Uhlmann,
H. Wunderlich,
A. Walther and family,
J. Ferlmann and wife,
Ehrich Meyer and wife,
Mrs. Adele Longhi,
Miss Emilie Longhi,
Capt. Perry,
A. Devoe,
Anna Darling,
Isaac Stern,
Charles F. Bauerdorf,
Charles Rohe and family,
Miss Tiefes,
Gerson David,
B. Kahn,
Mrs. Dora Kahn,
Ernst Korker and wife,
Joseph Bock,
D. Vogt,
Diedricht W. Vogt,
N. Rennert,
L. Liebmann,
H. Behrmann and family,
Henry Hüneke and family,
H. Flotemann and wife,
I. Gruber,
John Loop,
Miss Marie Vender,
Miss Laura Staup,
Peter Seibel,
Aug. Florschütz.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:44 | Sun sets....6:02 | Moon rises..8:18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10:07 | Gov. Island.10:56 | Hell Gate..12:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, Sept. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Benefactor, Tribon, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; Mercedita, Marshman, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Brashear, Forbes, Brashear, C. A. Whitney; City of Austin, Stevens, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, James Hand; Geo. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Rhein, (Ger.,) Burkenstein, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Elizabeth, Clark, Baltimore, W. Dalsell; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman.

Ship Greenock, (Br.,) Walker, London, J. Sands Tucker.

Barks Smurniote, Sears, Messina, James Henry; Prospero, (Ital.,) Kepetto, Tralee, Benham & Boyesen; Electa, (Br.,) Maynes, Cork or Falmouth for orders, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Ragna, (Norw.,) Ellertsen, Marseilles, C. Tobias & Co.; J. F. Mann, (Ger.,) Deutsch, Riga, Funch, Edye & Co.; Thomas Small, (Ger.,) Dillwik, Alicante, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hulda, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Dundalk, Benham & Boyesen.

Brigs Nettie Higgins, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Co.; Bams, (Norw.,) Arnoldsen, Exeter, Funch, Edye & Co.; L. F. Munson, Munson, Lisbon, F. Talbot & Co.; Victoria Amelia, (Br.,) Bouche, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Wesley and Seymour, (Br.,) Knowlton, Newcastle, Eng., J. F. Whiting & Co.; Ellen C., (Br.,) Burns, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schrs. Gloucester, Hurley, Providence, Tackett & Bro.; North America, (Br.,) Joyce, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; D. Sawyer, Cummings, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; William Fisher, Hicken, Provincetown, Mass., Fisher & Co.; Melvin, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., W. H. Kerr; Madison Holmes, Baylis, Antigua, Dwight & Platt; Alcora, Foster, Boston, H. W. Loud & Co.; Ida Palmer, Palmer, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Lillie E., Harkins, Dighton, Mass., N. N. Baker; Wand H. Wotherspoon, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Henry, Faulkingham, Boston, E. L. Richardson; Clara Woodhouse, Kruse, Brazos Santiago, Woodhouse & Rudd; Mary S. Lunt, (Br.,) Dixon, Aux Cayes, B. J. Wenberg; South Wind, Merrill, New-Haven, Cartwright & Doyle.

Sloop Eliza Ann, VanTassell, New-Haven, Delaney & Walters.

Canal-boat E. M. Caleb, Smith, Chester, Penn., Starrs & Murphy.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Antonio, Pennington, Savannah Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. The C. of S. A. brings some of the crew and passengers from steam-ship Zodiac, burned at sea.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Torbon, Charleston, Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Elenora, Johnson, Portland.

Bark Curacao, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockart, Curacao 13 ds., with hides, skins, &c., to J. Foulke's Sons.

Bark Agur, (Norw.,) Olsen, Havre 36 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Georgietta, Small, Lisbon 38 ds., with salt to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to James Henry.

Bark Regia, (Norw.,) Larsen, London 48 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Schr. A. H. Belden, Harrison, Alexandria, for Middletown, Conn. Sept. 17, off the Highlands, in a gale from N. W. lost foresail.

Schr. Breeze, Cranmer, Richmond, Va.
Schr. Lillie Faulkenburg, Faulkenburg, Alexandria.
Schr. Annie E. Cranmer, Bragg, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. L. P. Pharo, Anderson, Georgetown.
Schr. Lulu Ammerman, Tilton, Georgetown, for New-Haven.
Schr. A. E. Benton, Budd, Virginia.
Schr. Rebecca Knight, Leek, Virginia.
Schr. William M. Jones, Mullen, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. S. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Georgetown for New-Haven.
Schr. Clara, Lippincott, Georgetown, for New-Haven.
Schr. Paugussett, Ingersoll, Georgetown.
Schr. Pricilla Scribner, Dasey, Baltimore, for New-Haven.
Schr. C. C. Morris, Endicott, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.
Schr. Charley Woolsey, Ellis, Baltimore for New-London.
Schr. Julius Webb, Headley, Virginia.
Schr. John Kelso, Kelso, Virginia.
Schr. Samuel Wood, Bronder, Virginia.
Schr. M. E. Byard, Camp, Virginia.
Schr. Ellie Bodine, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. James Jones, Tilton, Virginia.
Schr. Henry T. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. Hattie E. King, Crowley, Baltimore.
Schr. White Cloud, Harvey, Nantucket, with fish to E. Haley.
Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. E. & J. Oakley, Newman, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Dwight Davidson, Freeman, Providence.
Schr. Mary Louisa, Turner, Providence.
Schr. Mary Hollewell, Providence.
Schr. Nicanor Gray, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. T. Chartre, Trefanter, Kenton.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Whitney, Stonington.
Schr. Mehaska, Blake, Newport.
Schr. Anna Merrick, Harvey, Salem.
Schr. William Duren, Clark, New-Haven.
Schr. Lizzie Major, Evans, New-Haven.
Schr. Wellington, Marvel, New-Haven.
Schr. Excelsior, Blydenburg, New-Haven.
Schr. Eliza Ross, Lewis, New-Haven for Trenton.
Schr. Martha J. Granger, Nelson, Virginia.
Schr. Emily S. Gildersleeve, Jordon, Hartford.
Schr. William, Hawes, Pawtucket.
Schr. Scud, Williamson, Lynn, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. C. Fletcher, Palmer, New-London.
Schr. H. D. Brewster, Gibson, Virginia.
Schr. Barbara, Gandy, Virginia.
Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Blake, Virginia.
Schr. Ann Turner, Marshall, Virginia.
Schr. C. R. Price, Frambes, Virginia.
Schr. Isle of Pines, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr. E. Closson, Gority, Baltimore.
Schr. J. M. Richards, Irving, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Albert Dailey, Mason, Richmond, Va.
Schr. N. H. Burrows, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. D. B. Everitt, Sanders, Richmond, Va.

WIND.—Sunset, light, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Amerique, for Havre; Rhein, for Bremen; Germanic, City of Chester, and The Queen, for Liverpool; Utopia, for Glasgow; Brashear, for Brashear City; City of Austin, for Galveston; New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; Champion, for Charleston; San Salvador, for Savannah.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Sld. for the United States, Jorgen Lorentzen, Glen Grant, Tarpeian, Portia, Arizona, Henrich Ibsen, J. Lord, Industria, Drowning Louise, Puget, Lawrence Brown, Martha Bowker, Johanne, Captain Muller, Magna Charta, F. Reck, Niagara, Auguste, Belgium, Ventus, Rana, W. A. Heney, Thiers.

Arr. out on the 1st inst., Confederate.

Arr. out on the 10th inst., Maria Concetta, Susan Bergen, N. S. de los Angelos.

Arr. out on the 15th inst., Osage, the latter in the Channel; Elizabeth Hamilton, St. Lucien.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., Bondevennen, A. and E. Lovitt, the latter at Belfast; Express, the latter at Dublin; Mary E. Leighton, Rebus.

Arr. out on the 18th inst., Jouteen, City of Lahore.

The National Line steam-ship Italy, Capt. Thomson, from New-York Sept. 4 for this port, arr. at Gravesend at 3 P. M. yesterday.

MOVILLE, Sept. 18.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Assyria, Capt. Donaldson, from New-York Sept. 4, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

BRISTOL, Sept. 18.—The Great Western Line Steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Symons, from New-York, Sept. 4th, for this port, passed Crookhaven, Sept. 17.

The steam ship Arragon arrived here to-day from New-York.

IMPORTANT TO
ALL WHO GIVE OR NEED CREDIT!

From the Chronicle, New-York, Sept. 9, 1875.

By far the greater portion of the country's business is, and ever must be, done on credit. In very many instances, it is wise and profitable for capital to lend its aid to men who have no other security to give than their acknowledged business ability and integrity. In such cases, the only peril of the creditor is the chance of the borrower's death. This peril may be wholly and cheaply avoided by means of term life insurance, i. e., a life insurance for such length of time only as the credit is to be extended. In other instances, a man, to carry to completion some desirable enterprise, or to be able to undertake some promising venture, mortgages his property, or buys property subject to a mortgage. If he lives a few years, payment of the debt is sure; but if he die, the foreclosure of the mortgage will bring ruin to his family. Term life insurance, in such a case, is the easy and economical refuge of the debtor; and we are glad to note that the staunch and trusted Brooklyn Life Insurance Company of this City is making a specialty of this plan, and offering, by means of it, all that is in most cases desirable in life insurance. Both debtors and creditors should acquaint themselves with the merits and avail themselves of the benefits of this scheme.

THE BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY also indorses on all participating policies a guaranteed amount of surrender value, making them the best of collateral for loans and business transactions.

Parties desiring information as to the plans, or wanting to represent the company as agents in any city, town, or county, should address the company. Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE.
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We beg to notify strangers visiting New-York that we have no connection whatever with a joint stock company calling itself the "Old house of Brewster," and seeking by other devices to share the reputation we had established for the excellence of our Carriages THIRTEEN YEARS before the organization of the stock company under a name similar to our own.

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WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1. THREE-PLY, $1 20. INGRAINS FROM 50c. UP. OIL-CLOTHS FROM 40c. UP. ENGLISH DRUGGETS, ALL SIZES. AGENTS FOR ENGLISH LINOLEUM.

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY, CORNER PEARL ST.

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Great Reductions to Suit the Times.
CHINA,
GLASS,
PLATED WARE.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 193 PIECES..........$34 00
SERVICE ENGRAVED GLASS, 52 PIECES..........35 00
SILVER-PLATED TABLE-FORKS AND SPOONS, PER DOZEN..........4 00
SILVER-PLATED TEASPOONS, PER DOZEN..........2 00
OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We offer at retail a special class of Silver articles—in cases—suitable for wedding and other presents, at greatly reduced prices. The line embraces numerous articles ranging in value from $5 to $50. They are selected from our Wholesale Stock, not being adapted to that branch of our trade, but are eminently desirable for presentation.

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